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A HISTORY OF  
**The Swedish-Americans**  
OF  
MINNESOTA

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A Concise Record of the Struggles and Achievements of the Early Settlers, together with a narrative of what is now being done by the Swedish-Americans of Minnesota in the development of their Adopted Country.

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ILLUSTRATED

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WITH THE VALUABLE COLLABORATION OF  
NUMEROUS AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

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COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
A. E. STRAND

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VOL. II

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PUBLISHED BY  
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHICAGO

1910

THE NEW

2013

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ASTORIA

1913

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### CHISAGO COUNTY.

This county, located on the west bank of the St. Croix river, between the counties of Pine on the north, and Washington on the south; the St. Croix river on the east and the counties of Isanti and Anoka on the west, presents an agreeable variety of surface, upland and generally undulating, covered with hard and soft-wood timber, well watered by lakes and streams. Its lake scenery is surpassed in beauty only by some of the lakes in Sweden. The county takes its name from the largest and most beautiful lake. In its aboriginal form it was Ki-chi-saga; from two Chippewa words meaning, "Kichi," large, and "Saga," fair or lovely. For euphonic considerations the first syllable was dropped.

Chisago Lake is conspicuous for its size, the clearness of its waters, its winding shore and islands, its bays, peninsulas, capes and promontories. It has fifty miles of meandering shore line. Its shores and islands are well timbered with maple and other hard woods. It has no waste swamps, or marsh borders. In 1830 this beautiful lake was unknown to fame. No one had seen it, or could point out its location. Indians brought fish and maple sugar from a lake which they called Ki-chi-saga, or Sagi-a-gan, or "large and lovely lake." This lake, they said, abounded with "kego," fish.

Erik U. Norberg, born June 22, 1813, in Ullkärfva, Västergötland, came to America in 1842 and settled a short distance west of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From there he moved to the state of Michigan, where he lived until 1848, when he came to Bishop Hill, Illinois, became a member of the Eric Jansson colony, and, in the same year married Brita Johnson from Östrunda parish, Västmanland. As he was a well educated man, having filled the office of sheriff (*länsman*) in his native province, he became a very prominent and useful member of the colony. Two children survive him, namely: Gustaf Norberg, a leading attorney

of Holdrege, Nebraska, and Mrs. John A. Jones of Galva, Illinois. When Norberg came to the beautiful Chisago lake from Bishop Hill, in April, 1850, he certainly found it what its Indian name imparts, "fair and lovely water." The government had, in 1850, completed a survey of the lake and it was high time that it should be given a name, by which it should be designated on the map and recognized by civilized visitors. What name more beautiful and appropriate than that which the Indians had already given it? Being well pleased with the locality, Norberg came back with a colony of Swedes, including Peter Berg, Andrew Swenson, Peter Anderson, Peter Sjölin, Daniel Rättig, and Jonas Westlund. They came by steamboat, landed at Taylor's Falls June 24, 1851, cut a road to Chisago lake and took undisputed possession of its shores, finding no trace of human occupancy save some deserted Indian tepees and the claim cabin of a Mr. Van Renselaer on the island. Peter Berg settled on the east part of lot 3, section 35 and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 26, township 34, range 20. Peter Anderson on the east part of lot 3, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 35, township 34, range 20. Andrew Swenson on lot 5, section 27, township 34, range 20. Erik Norberg had come to the country at the invitation of Nils Tornell, who was murdered in 1848, near St. Croix Falls, by some Indian assassins hired to commit the deed by one Miller, a whiskey-seller. Norberg intended to make his home at Chisago Lake, where the former island, on which Center City is now situated, for many years was called "Norbergsholmen" by the Swedes, but died at Bishop Hill, while on a visit, in 1853.

For a long time the lake was called *Swede Lake*, until its present name was permanently adopted.

Oscar Roos could claim the honor of having been, probably, the first Swedish settler not only in Chisago county, but in Minnesota. He was born in Västergötland in 1827 and came to America in 1850, locating during the first summer at Rock Island, Illinois, but in the fall coming to Taylor's Falls. In his company came, among others, Lars J. Stark, who later also settled in this county. On the advice of Rev. Unonius, in Chicago, Roos, together with two other young men, Fernström and Sandahl, went to Minnesota. They arrived in Marine, Washington county, in October, 1850. During 1851-1852 Roos, with other newcomers, worked on the road which the United States government was then building from Mississippi to Lake Superior and which for quite

a distance is running along the St. Croix river. This road was named the "Point Douglas and St. Louis River military road." Roos made his headquarters at Marine, working at timbering and logging until 1860, when he settled at Taylor's Falls, and was appointed postmaster at that place. In the same year he was elected register of deeds in Chisago county, which office he held for eight years. Those positions he kept until 1870, when he was appointed register of the United States Land Office at Taylor's Falls. He resigned that office in 1875 and was elected treasurer of Chisago county, an office he held for a number of years. The confidences thus bestowed upon him, by his fellow citizens, go to show, that he was not only well liked but also highly trusted. He later engaged in exchange, loaning money, selling land, etc., and had a branch office in Center City. He was married to Hanna Swanström in 1870.

The colony in 1852 raised the first rye, barley and flax in the county. It also raised potatoes, green corn and vegetables, cut out roads, cleared timber, and made other improvements. Peter Berg raised flax and made linen thread in 1852 and soon after came the Petersons, Strands, Johnsons, Frank Mobeck, Dahlin, Porter and others. A post-office was established in 1858; A. Nelson, postmaster. The town was organized in the same year. The first supervisors were Ephraim C. Ingalls, chairman; Frank Mobeck and Daniel Lindström.

The first church organization in the county was that of the Swedish Evangelical-Lutheran, in 1854. Here, in Center City, was built the first church edifice in 1855; a frame structure, subsequently enlarged, but later superseded by a brick building. This was set afire by lightning in 1882, and a new, fine church, costing \$30,000, was erected. Its dimensions are 116 by 66 feet, ground plan, and the spire is 135 feet in height. This church is an ornament to the town and the state, and would be creditable even to our great cities. The first pastor was Rev. P. A. Cederstam. His first successors were Revs. C. A. Hedengran and John Frodeen.

CENTER CITY, the county seat of Chisago county, was platted in May, 1857, on lot 5, section 27, township 34, range 20, the proprietor being Anders Swensson. Few villages are more beautifully situated. It contains two hotels; a number of stores; the largest bank in Chisago county, with average deposits of \$300,000; the Chisago Lake Swedish-

Lutheran Church, which congregation is the oldest and as to membership the largest Swedish church in Minnesota; schoolhouse and a number of fine residences. During the Indian outbreak in 1862, and the uncertainty as to the probable attitude of the Chippewa Indians, the people of Chisago Lake built breastworks for protection, on the isthmus connecting Center City with the mainland, and planted cannon upon them for defense.

Anders Swensson, the founder of Center City, came from Småland to the shores of the lake in 1851, and made his home on the present site of the city. He was born in 1817, came to America in 1850, and remained a short time in New Orleans before coming to Minnesota. He was a farmer and married to Katarina Peterson in 1838. He died in July, 1887, leaving two sons and two daughters who are all living at the present writing and mentioned in the biographical sketch of John Swanson.

Nils Nord was born in Linköping, Sweden, in 1819. In his eighteenth year he enlisted in the Swedish army and served twelve years. He came to America in 1855 and located on Chisago Lake in the north-east quarter of section 32, township 34, range 20. He was married in Sweden to Lisa Anderson. They had one son, John P. Nord, who for a number of years was the popular and efficient auditor of Chisago county. He was married in 1878 to Hilda, daughter of Rev. C. A. Hedengran. They had one daughter. Mrs. Nord having died, Mr. Nord now lives a retired life at the Park Hotel, Center City.

Lars Johan Stark was born in Sweden in 1826, came to America in 1850, and settled at Chisago Lake in 1852. He was married in 1865 and again in 1870. He had eleven children. In Sweden he had served as clerk ten years. In his American home he followed farming chiefly. He served as justice of the peace and county commissioner and also filled some town offices. He was engrossing clerk of the house of representatives in 1864. He was a member of the house in the sessions of 1865 and in 1875. In 1868 he moved to the town of Fish Lake, and in 1877 to Harris, where he died. One of his sons is probate judge Stark, who resides at Harris.

Andrew N. Holm, formerly Andrew Nelson, his name having been changed by legislative enactment in 1867, was born in Sweden in 1829. He learned the trade of a carpenter, came to America in 1855 and located at Center City in 1857, of which village he was the first postmaster. He

served as a soldier during the Civil war and at its close removed his family to Taylor's Falls, where death ended his days.

Peter Anderson brought the first cattle, a yoke of oxen and a cow, to the settlement. One of the oxen was slaughtered in the fall and the other sold to Peter Berg, who made a special kind of wagon, or, rather, cart, for this team. It did not take the help or skill of any blacksmith to manufacture this vehicle, which was a good thing, as there was no such artisan or iron material to be found in the settlement. The wheels consisted of one single solid block, sawed off a large oak log. In the center a hole was made for the axle, which also was of wood. On account of the uneven condition of the "roads," the "hubs" soon were worn so they lost their circular shape, which gave to the vehicle a very shaky and uneven movement not altogether pleasant for travel. But, better that than carry the loads on their own backs, thought the pioneers. Such carts soon became very common in the settlement and for a long time the only means of transportation. In them were transported not only smaller loads on the farm but also the necessities of life from Taylor's Falls. The standing price for the use of this rig for a short or longer distance, was five dollars. An American, living at Taylor's Falls, charged twelve dollars for carrying a load from that place to Chisago Lake.

Sven Anderson came to Marine Mills in the fall of 1852, bringing with him four cows, which he sold to the settlers. Anders Swenson bought two of those, and Per Wiklund one. The first really good yoke of oxen in the settlement belonged to Daniel Rättig and Peter Shaleen, and they rented them to the farmers for plowing at five dollars a day.

Of the above mentioned pioneers most have since died, but left the settlement before and moved to other places. Peter Anderson moved to Cambridge, Isanti county; Peter Berg to Fish Lake, Wiklund to Anoka and Bylund to Kandiyohi county.

Late in the fall of 1851 arrived at Chisago Lake, in extremely poor circumstances, a former sergeant in the Swedish army, by the name of A. M. Dahlhjelm from Östergötland, at the time of his coming an old man. He was permitted to stop over winter in a shanty situated on an island in the lake and owned by another old man, a recluse named Van Renselaer, who lived there in a kind of half-starving misery. Dahlhjelm's wife, Ulrika Pfeiff, belonged to the Swedish nobility. A son of Dahlhjelm, Claes Dahlhjelm, born in Vallerstad, Östergötland, July

7, 1828, is still living at Center City. He was married to Miss Eva Carlsson Ek, of Herråkra, Småland, by whom he has had twelve children, of whom nine are living. One daughter is married to Mr. James E. Melin, president of the Chisago County State Bank, at Center City.

Gustaf Hultquist is another of the old settlers still living; hale and hearty, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was born July 26, 1832; came to America in 1853, stopped at Chicago, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Chisago Lake. He had experienced a terrible voyage on the ocean. Of 219 passengers 64 died from cholera. Mr. Hultquist has been married and has had fourteen children, nine of whom are living. During the war he was drawn for service, but took sick and was laid up in the army hospital at Fort Snelling. He is now leading a retired life at Center City. In his younger days he held a number of county, town, village and school offices. He is a remarkably bright and intelligent man, with a never failing memory and brimful of information concerning the first Swedish settlement in Minnesota. Besides Mr. Hultquist is a well read man and has a library of many times the ordinary size generally found in a farmer's home.

During the year 1852 only a few settlers arrived. John Smith came from Örtofta in the spring of that year. Ahead of him, he declared, were only five settlers at Chisago Lake. He took land near the lake, just west of where the church now stands. Smith had read an article written by Norberg in a Swedish-American paper (*Hemlandet*) in which the soil and conditions of Minnesota were praised to the sky and that article induced him to emigrate. In his company came also John Anderson from Östergötland.

Peter Svenson from Algutsboda, Kronoberg's Län, arrived in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1852. Also he had read the article by Norberg and by the same was induced to emigrate. Accompanied by six other Swedes, he came to St. Paul. Thence he went to Carver and St. Peter, but finding that part of the country wild and entirely unsettled, he returned to St. Paul, whence he went to Chisago Lake, settling to the east of that water.

Erik U. Norberg, who is mentioned quite often in this volume, seems, in a large degree, to have been instrumental in directing the stream of Swedish immigrants to Minnesota. In his letters and newspaper correspondence he called the attention of his countrymen to the fertile soil which was here awaiting willing hands to cultivate it, and

reap the reward for their labors which in such an abundant measure was to come to them. It is stated that he received fifty dollars from the people of Taylor's Falls for his efforts to bring Swedish settlers to Chisago county, and he certainly made good his promise. Another man should also be kept in kind remembrance by the Swedes of Minnesota, namely—Rev. Gustaf Unonius, who built the St. Ansgarius (or Jenny Lind) church in Chicago, Illinois. He was the first Swedish minister who visited the Chisago Lake settlement and preached and officiated among the few settlers in 1852. During this visit he tied the nuptial knot between a daughter of Daniel Nilson in Marine and Fredrik Lammer, a German, living a couple of miles from Taylor's Falls. Mrs. Lammer was probably the first Swedish girl to be married in Minnesota.

In his little excellent historical pamphlet, "*Svenskarna i St. Croixdalen*," Mr. R. Grönberger relates the following incident: The wife of Anders Swenson made this year (1852) a very unpleasant trip. One fine morning she went out in the woods to look for her cows. In the tall grass and brush she could trace the direction in which they had passed. She followed their path through the wilderness without knowing in what direction she was going. A woman in our days with less determination and a less stout heart would probably have given up such a task as looking for cows in the wild woods where wild animals and prowling Indians were the only living beings to be encountered. Not so Mrs. Swenson. She would under no circumstances lose her good milchers, so she continued all day without finding them. Toward evening, in the vicinity of where Vasa, in the Marine settlement, was later located, she met a man who said that he had met a pair of cows, but that was so long before, that there was no possibility for her to overtake them. The man being afraid lest she was going to get lost if she continued her search in the dark, offered to build a fire at which they could "camp" during the night. Thanking him for the offer she, however, declined it, and, having received a few matches to be used in case she would need to build a fire and camp out alone, she went. Before it was entirely dark, she was lucky enough to reach the house of a farmer in the neighborhood of Marine. This farmer had caught and locked in the so eagerly sought for cows. The distance from this farmer's to her home was fifteen miles, as the bird flies, and as the cows' path probably did not lay in such a direct course, Mrs. Swenson had walked a much longer distance. The following day she returned over the same route

but this time driving the cows before her. We must admire Mrs. Swenson's energy and endurance all the more when we are informed that she bore a fine girl baby two months later. This child was born November 22, 1852; baptized by A. M. Dahlhjelm, receiving the name of Christine Mathilda. She is married to Mr. John P. Johnson and they now live at Lindstrom. She and Christina, a daughter of Peter Anderson, were born on the same day and were the first children born of Swedish parents in this settlement and, for that matter, probably, in all Minnesota.

The first really serviceable boat made of boards in Chisago Lake was owned by Anders Swenson. By doing housework in the hotel of Ansel & Smith at Taylor's Falls, Mrs. Swenson had earned the money with which to buy the boards. Other boats in the lake owned by Swedes were mostly hollowed logs. To indicate how high the prices of cattle were at that time may be mentioned that John Smith had to pay sixty dollars for a cow, which he bought in St. Paul.

Frans Mobeck, a former corporal in the Småland Grenadier regiment, came to Chicago in 1852. On the advice of Rev. Unonius he went to Minnesota in 1853, arriving in St. Paul, where he remained two years. He visited the Swedish settlement at Chisago Lake and bought the piece of land on which he afterwards lived. He did not occupy it, however, before 1855.

During the years 1853-1854 quite a number of Swedish immigrants arrived, most of them from Kronoberg's Län. Among them were Peter Wiberg, Magnus Jonson, Carl Lind, Anders Porter, Daniel Peterson, Peter Gustaf Gustafson, Gustaf Collén, A. P. Glader, John Holmgren, Håkan Larson and others. Although the largest number of settlers came from Kronoberg's Län, the very first ones came from Östergötland and Norrland. During the first three or four years in the history of the settlement most of the land around the lake was taken up and settled. Later arriving immigrants had to go farther into the country in order to secure homesteads.

The two brothers, Otto and Anders Wallmark, came from Halmstad in 1854, bought land and settled near Chisago City. The land was owned by Bernheimer & Arnold of Philadelphia, who platted the village site and started in to erect buildings. A store was opened in which Otto Wallmark became clerk. Saw- and flour-mills were built, which, however, burned down in 1860. Anders Wallmark was foreman for the workingmen who graded and cleared the land for the village site. Otto Wallmark was

auditor for Chisago county during a number of years. Anders Wallmark was register of deeds since 1868. To this office he was elected six times.

Major John Swainson in St. Paul bought in 1856 in Missouri a large herd of cattle which he pastured at Rice Lake during the summer. These he sold on the easy payment plan to his new-coming countrymen. This was a great help for them, as they had no money to pay cash but badly needed milch cows and oxen.

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In his "History of the Swedish-Lutheran Churches in America" Dr. E. Norelius, who came to Chisago Lake in 1854 and remained there from May 24th to September 11th, says that in Taylor Falls were at that time very few horses, and that no Swedish family lived there, but a short distance from the city, in the direction of the lake, lived a wagon-maker, Anders Anderson, his son-in-law, Daniel Fredin, Peter Wiklund, who had moved there from the lake, his brother and a man by the name of Bylund. Besides these there were Fred Lammers, whose wife was a daughter of Daniel Nilson in Marine. The road to the lake did not run exactly as it does now, but in numerous curves, and was bad to the utmost degree. To drive a load over it was a hard job, indeed, but there was not very much traffic at that time. The things one bought in the city were carried on the back or in the hands. After leaving Anders Anderson's place there were no houses to be seen until at the lake. The first house was Per Anderson's, which stood south of the road, and diagonally in the direction of the bay that of P. Sheleen's. A little to the west lived Peter Berg, where the rectory of the Chisago Lake church was located until last year, when the new rectory was completed. Here also was the first house at Chisago Lake located, a log cabin, which stood there for many years and had been used as meeting house, or church, and school house. On the peninsula on which Center City and the church are now situated, lived Frans Mobeck and Anders Swenson. From P. Berg's place, looking north, was a path to the little lake, and following it one came to Hans Smitt's place, and near by lived P. Norelius. Looking west from here and north of the little lake, lived Daniel Peterson, who later moved to New London. South of the little lake lived P. Kron and B. Franklin, who later sold his farm to Peter Swenson. West of the little lake lived Peter Lund, who later moved to Grove City. On the north side were Håkan Svedberg's, A. P. Norelius' and other places located. North of the big lake were Magnus Olsson's, A. M. Ahlström's and others'

places. On the east side of the bay and next to Per Anderson's, lived Peter Johanson, and on the south of his place Anders Molin and Peter Svenson. On the southeast and south side were Magnus Jonasson's, Glader's, Garberg's, and on the peninsula between the two branches of the lake, Nord, Nojd, Daniel Lindström and others.

Many immigrants arrived during the summer and settled all around in the woods. Around the small log cabins were to be found patches on which vegetables were planted. The woods were hewn down by and by, and between the stumps the ground was turned by hoes and planted with any seed the settlers happened to have handy.

Here we enter a list of the first settlers at Chisago Lake up to 1855, according to the church register kept by Rev. Cederstam. As almost all of the settlers were members of the Lutheran Church there have probably not been many settlers whose names are not in the list. Among those few Dr. Norelius remembers Hans Smitt and family, Jonas Norell and Per Norell.

Arrivals in 1850: Per Anderson with family, Daniel Rättig with wife, and L. P. Sjölin, from Hassela, Helsingland; Pehr Berg with family, from Hög, Helsingland; Anders Swenson, with family, Kittilstad, Östergötland; L. J. Stark, Lidköping, and his wife, Amalia C. (née Lengquist) Karlshamn.

Arrivals in 1851: Johan Smith and Jonas Anderson, from Örtomta, Östergötland; A. M. Dahlhjelm and Claes Dahlhjelm, Wallerstad, Östergötland; and Magnus Olsson with wife, Brunflo, Jemtland.

Arrivals in 1852: Peter Johan Kron, from Algutsboda, Kronoberg's Län; Mathis Bengtson, Örkened, Kristianstad's Län; Per Johan Lund and wife, Oppmanna, Kristianstad's Län; Erik Abrahamson and wife, Wårdsnäs, Östergötland; Carl Jonason Lind, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Carl Magnus Peterson and wife, Nöbbeled, Kronoberg's Län; Truls Lindquist, Örkened, Kristianstad Län; Anders Peter Anderson, Örtomta, Linköping's Län; Magnus Jonason, Linneryd, Kronoberg's Län; and his wife and children, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Johan P. Bäck. Gårdsby, Kronoberg's Län, and his wife, Inga Lena Swensdotter, Wist, Östergötland; Anders Peter Anderson, Örtomta, Östergötland; and Frans Mobeck. with family, Stenberga, Kronoberg's Län.

Arrivals in 1853: Anders P. Norelius and family, P. Norelius and family, and Jonas Norelius and family, from Hassela, Helsingland; Tufve Pehrson and family, and Nils Pehrson and wife, Nilla, Glimåkra, Kris-

tianstad's Län; Johan P. Abrahamson and wife, Långasjö, Kronoberg's Län; Johannes J. Lönnquist and wife, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Erik Garberg and wife, Linneryd, Kronoberg's Län; Nils Håkanson and family, Peter Magnus Johanson and family, and Johan Peterson Stenberg and family, Algutsboda, Kronoberg's Län; Peter Johan Carlson and wife, and Anders Swenson Ågren and wife, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Daniel Peterson and family, Östra Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Joh. Helin and family, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Peter Johanson and family, and Joh. Johnson and wife, Maria Peterson, Algutsboda, Kronoberg's Län; Daniel Nilsson, Östra Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Anders Magnus Ahlström and family, Elghult, Kronoberg's Län; Håkan Larson Swedberg and family, Backaryd, Bleking; Ex-Schoolteacher Joh. Håkanson, Vexjö, Kronoberg's Län; Daniel Lindström and wife, Hassela, Helsingland; John Johnson, Hinneryd, Kronoberg's Län; Anders G. Blom and Peter Johanson and family, Östra Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Joh. Jonason Lind and wife, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Sven Mag. Peterson and family, Algutsboda, Kronoberg's Län; Anders Johnson's wife, Helena Nilsdotter, Furuby, Kronoberg's Län; Carl J. Lind's wife, Lena Kajsa Jonasdotter, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Claes Dahlhjelm's wife, Eva Karlsdotter, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; And. Peter Jonason Lind, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Nils Nilson, Gammaltorp, Bleking; Johan Åkeson and Måns Åkeson, Hofby, Bleking; Ola Jonasson and wife, Tving, Bleking; Joh. Peter Quarfot, Ljuder, Kronoberg's Län; Anders Peter Glader and family, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Carl Svensson Ek, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Nicolaus Jonasson and family, Elmeboda, Kronoberg's Län; Carl Peter Dolk and family, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Johan Johanson and wife, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Sven Magnuson, Vexjö, Kronoberg's Län; Gustaf Jonsson Hultquist and wife, Ingatorp, Jönköping's Län; Jonas Magnus Molin and wife, Asarum, Bleking; Carolina Molin, Asarum, Bleking; Carl Israelson and wife, Tving, Bleking; Erik Magnuson's wife, Johanna Jonasdotter, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Carl Abrahamson's family, Långasjö, Kronoberg's Län; Peter Gustaf Gustafson and family, Elmeboda, Kronoberg's Län; Lorens Johansson and family, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Tufve Pehrson and family, Glimåkra, Kristianstad's Län; Otto Ferd. Makrill and family, Tving, Bleking; Åke Johnson and family, Asarum, Bleking; Peter Magnus Peterson and wife, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Carl Gustaf Pehrson and wife, Linneryd and Ronneby;

And. M. Molin's wife, Lena Stina with children of her first marriage, Algutsboda, Kronoberg's Län; And. Janson Porter's wife, Helena, and John Carlson, Furuby, Kronoberg's Län.

Arrivals in 1854: Swen Nilsson and family, from Örkened, Kristianstad's Län; Nils Håkan Byström and wife, Hofby, Bleking; Jöns Nilson and family, Hjersås and Vånga, Kristianstad's Län; Samuel Peterson and wife, and Peter Peterson, Furuby, Kronoberg's Län; Widow Helena Magnusdotter and family, and Gustaf Collin and family, Elmeboda, Kronoberg's Län; Peter Person and family, and Johan Jonasson, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Anders Carlson and wife, and Carl Gustaf Paulson, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Elias P. Fast and wife, Nöbbelad, Kronoberg's Län; Peter Anderson, Herråkra, Kronoberg's Län; Tuve Trulsson, Knisslinge, Kristianstad's Län; Peter Swenson and family, Jemshög, Bleking; Johannes Person and family, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Frans O. Moquist, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Carl Gustaf Johansson and wife, Östra Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Sven Carlson Kron and wife, J. Helin's wife, Sara Eriksdotter, and her sons by a former marriage, Carl and Jakob, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; David Pehrson and wife, Elmeboda and Linneryd, Kronoberg's Län; Widow Kajsa Erengissledotter and family, Linnaryd, Kronoberg's Län; John Smith's wife, Maja Lena, Elmeboda, Kronoberg's Län; Mathis Bengtsson's wife, Hanna, Örkened, Kristianstad's Län; John Johnson's wife, Kajsa, Elmeboda, Kronoberg's Län; Nils Daniel Anderson and family, Furuby, Kronoberg's Län; Jonas Erikson and family, Dädesjö and Gårdsby, Kronoberg's Län; Mathis Mickelson and family, Asarum and Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Jonas J. Nöjd and wife, Örtomta, Linköping's Län; Jöns Olsson, Ronneby, Bleking; Johannes J. Elmquist and family, Elmeboda, Kronoberg's Län; Magnus Peterson and wife, Dädesjö and Täfvelsås, Kronoberg's Län; Magnus Magnusson, Elmeboda, Kronoberg's Län; Kristina Peterson, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Swen Nilsson and family, Hemsjö, Kronoberg's Län; Carl Samuelsson and family, Örtomta, Linköping's Län; Johan J. Brage and family, Ölmestad, Jönköping's Län; Carl P. Bolin and wife, Ronneby, Bleking; Carl Johan Korsberg, Furuby, Kronoberg's Län; Carl J. Ljungquist and Peter Swensson, Asarum, Bleking; Johan Olsson and family, Ronneby, Bleking; Truls Lindquist's wife, Sissa, Ola Thomasson and Pehr Mattson, Oppmanna, Kristianstad's Län; Johan Peter Nilsson and family, Peter Jönsson and family and Carl Jonasson, Östra Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län;

Peter O. Petersson and wife, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Martha Kajsa Petersdotter, Furuby, Kronoberg's Län; Gustaf Johannesson, Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Åke S. Dahlberg and wife, Ronneby and Hofby Bleking; Ola Anderson, Backaryd, Bleking; Carl Johansson, Östra Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Carl P. Vigren, Långasjö, Kronoberg's Län; Erik Magnusson, Östra Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Jonas P. Peterson, Gårdsby, Kronoberg's Län; Eva Kristina Petersdotter, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; P. G. Gustafson's wife, Sara C., Elmeboda, Kronoberg's Län; Anders P. Wallmark, Asige, Halland; P. J. Folin and wife, Karlshamn, Bleking; Håkan J. Dahlström and wife, Backaryd, Bleking; Israel Jonasson, Hofmantorp, Kronoberg's Län; Pehr Matson and family, Oppmanna, Kristianstad's Län; Anders Nilsson and wife, Österslöv, Kristianstad's Län; Jonas Johansson, Jäth, Kronoberg's Län; Anna Maria Magni, Sandsjö, Kronoberg's Län; Eskil Trulsson and wife, Knisslinge, Kristianstad's Län; Peter Johan Johansson and wife, Furuby and Dädesjö, Kronoberg's Län; Gustaf J. Melander, Östra Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Carl G. Pehrsson's wife, Kajsa, Ronneby, Bleking; Joh. J. Lindahl and family, V. Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; And. P. Anderson's wife, Martha Magni, V. Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Johanna Magni, V. Thorsås, Kronoberg's Län; Anders Magnus Molin, Asarum, Bleking; Anders J. Porter and family, Täfvelsås, Kronoberg's Län; Johan Magnussen and wife, Nöbbelä, Kronoberg's Län, and Otto Alex Bernhard Wallmark and wife, Asige, Halland.

In 1855 the immigration amounted to almost nothing, because the cholera of the preceding year had scared people from leaving their homes in the old country. From 1856 to 1860 not a few came, but it would take too much space to give their names.

LINDSTROM VILLAGE.—Located on the line of the Taylor's Falls branch of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad (now in the Northern Pacific System), on lot 5, section 33, town 34, range 20, was platted in 1880. The proprietors were then James and Elizabeth Smith, who had bought the land of Daniel Lindström. Lindström was born in 1825 in Helsingland, Sweden. He had no early advantages for obtaining an education and spent most of his youth herding goats and cattle among the mountains in his native province. In 1854 he came to America and located on Chisago Lake, choosing a beautiful location which since was laid out as a village and has become a place of popular resort. Lindström was married first in Sweden, and then here, his first wife having died in 1864.

He had a family of three children of whom a son, O. F. Lindström, is cashier of the local state bank.

The village of Lindstrom was incorporated in 1894, with a resident population of 245 inhabitants, on petition of the following: John A. Nelson, B. L. Brorson, P. M. Dedon, S. M. D. Hallberg, O. F. Lindstrom, C. J. Anderson, Gust Peterson, P. H. Tyrrell, G. Fernlund, Evart E. Hall, F. W. Hall, Gust Lantz, D. Lindström, John Turnquist, J. H. Frye, P. M. Holt, Carl Otis, John Kroonblawd, Chas. Andrews, J. Ostergren, A. Erlandson, John Peterson, M. Norman, J. C. Larson, George J. Symonds, Chas. Kronblad, J. A. Holt, August L. Anderson, Gus. W. Anderson, C. M. Hall, H. C. Manders, C. A. Bergren, J. Pitts, F. A. Johnson, J. A. Peterson, and Martin Peterson.

The first village president was Mr. A. Erlandson, and the first village clerk or recorder, Ludwig Andrews, who is now postmaster of the place. Of the three villages on the Chisago Lake, Center City, Lindstrom and Chisago City, Lindstrom is very much the largest and as a business place the most important. It has schools, two churches, post-office, bank, a good hotel, two restaurants, a large creamery run on the co-operative plan by the farmers, several general merchandise stores, drug store, two physicians and one dentist, printing office and a weekly paper, a fine city well, 240 feet deep, furnishing the best drinking water imaginable, hardware, agricultural implements, harness and shoe stores, meat market, bakery, saw-mill, lumber yards, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, flour mill, elevator, millinery, clothing and tailoring store, three saloons, livery stable, jewelry store and two photograph studios. Lindstrom has a number of fine and comfortable residences and small cottages for the accommodation of summer guests, who come here in large numbers to spend their vacation. For them it also has a boat house with gasoline launches and rowboats.

CHISAGO CITY.—The village of Chisago City is located on a hardwood ridge between Chisago and Green lakes, in sections 6 and 7, township 34, range 20. It was platted, in 1855, by Isaac Bernheimer & Company, of Philadelphia. They built a hotel, several dwellings, and a saw and grist mill on the banks of Chisago lake. These mills were burnt in 1872. A stave factory was built on the site of the burned mills, which was operated successfully for many years by George Nathan, Otto Wallmark, W. D. Webb, and others. This stave mill gave a new impetus to the prosperity of the village, under the influence of which the

county seat was transferred to it from Taylor's Falls. Its subsequent growth, however, did not justify expectations. It was for many years without even a postoffice. In 1875 the county seat was removed to Center City. The Swedish-Lutherans had here one of the finest church buildings in the county. This church burned down, but a new frame edifice was erected in its place and dedicated in the spring of 1909. The lake location with splendid train service of the Northern Pacific Railway Company gives to the village the patronage of a large summer resort and tourist business, well taken care of by its three hotels, as well as its colony of summer houses of Twin City people, who are yearly adding to their holdings in and around Chisago City. The business enterprises have grown fast in the last few years. The pioneer business places are three hotels, two large and well managed general stores, blacksmith and implements, creamery, sprayer manufacturing, lumber yard, livery, meat market, tailor, millinery, dressmaker, physician, harness and shoe store, four elevators, watch maker, with additions of stock buyer, feed mill, barber shop, drug store, state bank, excellent schools. Residences are being built summer and winter and brick blocks are in evidence in which are conducted the business interests of the community. The farming and dairy interests surrounding are ably conducted by a class of well to do and thrifty farmers, whose principal products, live stock and dairying, potatoes, feed crops and hay, and whose prosperity is noticeable to all. The future possibilities for growth and advancement are very good for this village.

Along the branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad are two other villages, Shafer and Franconia.

SHAFER.—Comprises all of the territory of township 34, range 19 excepting the plat of Taylor's Falls, and fractional sections in the N. E. corner of the township. It is now all settled and has many fine farms. A Swedish colony settled here in 1853, consisting of Peter Wicklund, Anders Anderson, Erik Bylund, Tuve Waldemarson and others. The town organized first as Taylor's Falls, but the name was changed to Shafer in 1873, after Jacob Shafer, who as early as 1847 cut hay in sections 4 and 5. He seems to have been in no sense worthy of the honor conferred upon him, as he was but a transient inhabitant, and disappeared in 1849. No one knows his subsequent career. The honor ought to have been given some of the hardy Swedes, who were the first real pioneers, and the first to make substantial improvements.

Peter Wicklund came from Sweden in 1853 and settled in the northeast quarter of section 26. He moved to Anoka in 1860, and was drowned in the Rum river in 1880. His son Peter became a prominent merchant in Anoka.

Tuve Waldemarson was born in Sweden in 1812. He was a member of the Swedish colony of 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Waldemarson reared a fine family of children. By hard work, close attention to business and frugality the family prospered abundantly.

Anders Anderson came also in 1853 and settled in the east half of the northeast quarter of section 34. He moved to Taylor's Falls in 1859 and died there in 1873. He left but one child, the wife of Daniel Fredin of Shafer. Anderson was a born humorist and fond of practical jokes. On one occasion his ready wit was exercised at the expense of a man to whom he had mortgaged his farm. Deeming the house in which he lived his own, in the absence of the mortgagee, he removed it to Taylor's Falls. The mortgagee, E. W. Holman, told him, he had stolen the house and must replace it. Anderson told Holman to take the house and replace it himself, but if he took his (Anderson's) family along with it, he would have him sent to the penitentiary. Holman did not see his way clear and the house was not disturbed.

Erik Bylund settled in the west half of the southeast quarter of section 23. In 1860 he sold out and moved further west. The farm he left has since been owned by John Nelson and is one of the finest farms in Chisago county.

Jakob Peterson was born in 1847 and came with his parents to Chisago county in 1854. They located on a beautiful spot in Franconia, on the shore of a small lake, where they made a farm and where Jakob passed his boyhood and youth. In 1881 he commenced business at Shafer station as a merchant and dealer in wood. He was the first postmaster at Shafer and was married to Mary Helin.

FRANCONIA.—Jonas Lindahl was for many years an enterprising and prosperous business man in Franconia. He opened up an extensive wood trade with St. Paul, in which C. J. Vitalis was his successor. Lindahl represented his county in the senate of the fifteenth and sixteenth legislatures. He was accidentally drowned from a barge of wood at Hastings in May, 1872. His widow married Chas. J. Vitalis.

Charles J. Vitalis was born in Småland in 1843, came to America in 1868 and settled in Franconia village. He was for five years em-

ployed as clerk. In 1873 he embarked in the mercantile and wood business. In one year he shipped 13,000 cords of wood and averaged for the following fourteen years 7,000 cords, making a total of 100,000 cords. He was married to Josephine Nelson, widow of Jonas Lindahl, in 1873. He had four brothers, Elof, John, Elias and Hans, who all resided in Franconia.

Frank N. Peterson, came to America in 1865, and in 1866 settled in the valley of the St. Croix. He attended school at Carver, Minnesota, one year, when he became a traveling salesman for Leopold & Company of Chicago, and in 1881 settled in Franconia. He organized the lumbering firm of Borens Brothers and Peterson, which continued until 1886, when a new organization was formed, called the Franconia Lumber Company. Peterson has been the president of Franconia since its incorporation. In 1869 he married Miss Ingrid Johnson, daughter of Erik Johnson, a pioneer of St. Peter, Minn. Mr. Peterson owned one of the finest houses in the valley, romantically situated and supplied with pure spring water. It was a pride to the village and attracted general attention. He was also the inventor and patentee of the Lindholm & Peterson adding machine.

OLOF S. WERNER, M. D.—Among the able and highly educated Swedish-Americans of Chisago county, none stands higher, than Dr. Olof S. Werner of Lindstrom, who has attained prominence both in the clerical and medical professions. Born near Helsingborg, Sweden, November 11, 1866, he received his early education in the public school and at the age of fourteen entered the collegiate high school of his native city, from which he graduated in 1888. He then matriculated at the University of Lund, where he at first pursued studies in philosophy for two years, and in 1890 came to Minnesota, where his mother was living.

In the fall he entered Augustana Theological Seminary, graduating therefrom in 1892, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, an unusual honor. Dr. Werner was then ordained as minister of the gospel at Lindsborg, Kansas, his first charge being a congregation at Warren, Minnesota. Later he came to Tustin, Michigan, where he remained for two years. During the last year of that pastorate he took up the study of medicine at the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit, finishing his studies at Milwaukee Medical College, now the medical department of Marquette University, in 1897. He then

located at Ludington, Michigan, where he maintained a general practice for one year, followed by two years at Manistee, that state. In 1899 he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Post-Graduate College, and moved to Center City, Minnesota, during that year. In 1901 he located at Lindstrom, where he has since conducted a growing practice among the best people in the place. He has also been honored with several local offices, both village and county.

In 1892 Dr. Werner married Miss Ellen Rundström, of Lindsborg, Kansas, and they have five children, as follows: Victor J., born August 28, 1893; Conrad O., born December 14, 1895; Lillie E., born August 1, 1897; Ebba Maria, born August 13, 1899; and Robert Fredrik, born April 4, 1901. In the fall of 1909 Victor J. entered Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota. Conrad O. has decided mechanical gifts. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. All have musical talents and have a family orchestra of five instruments. Mrs. Werner is a music teacher and organist of the English Lutheran church. Dr. Werner is a member of the Chisago County Medical Society, Minnesota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Electro-Therapeutic Association.

JOHN J. F. SWANSON, of Lindstrom, Chisago county, is one of the pioneers of this part of Minnesota, his father being among the first of his countrymen to settle near Center City. For a period of fifty-eight years the son has been a growing business man and a progressive citizen of the county and for the greater portion of that time has been operating a saw or planing mill. He was born in Vena parish, Östergötland, Sweden, May 28, 1848, to Anders Fredrik and Katarina (Peterson) Swenson. In 1850, with his parents, he came to America in a ship which was six months in making the voyage from Gothenborg to New Orleans. From the latter city the family took passage on a river steamer to St. Louis. They remained there through the winter, the father supporting his family chiefly by loading and unloading steamboats. The cholera was then raging in the city and Mr. Swenson lost one son and a new-born daughter by the dread disease. Jenny Lind was then in St. Louis and in the tenderness of her heart and generosity to her countrymen, she gave the bereaved father fifty dollars with which to bury his son and daughter and pay passage to Stillwater, at which place the remaining members of the family were transferred to a smaller steamer, which brought them to Taylor's Falls. Thence they went afoot to

Center City, where they settled about one-half mile north of where the court house now stands, and put up a log cabin. Anders F. and Katarina Swenson had seven children, of whom four are living; Mrs. Johanna Nelson, widow of Peter Nelson, who died in 1890; John J. F. Swanson, of this sketch; Christina Mathilda, married to Peter J. Johnson, of Lindstrom, and Henry Edwin Swanson, who lives near Center City.

When one sees the fine farms and flourishing little villages, which now are considered beautiful summer resorts at Chisago Lake, it is hard to imagine what hardships and privations the early settlers had to suffer, surrounded by not altogether friendly Indians and in the winter by howling wolves. Mrs. Johanna Nelson relates how once she saw a flock of forty wolves coming over the ice, steering their course directly toward their log cabin. There being no schools at first, the children were taught by their parents to read Swedish. In three or four years, however, the Swedish settlers so increased that a little district school house was built.

John F. worked on farms until nineteen years of age, when (in 1868) he made a trip to California and Washington, via New York and Panama. He made quite a little money on the coast, but after two years returned to Center City, where he bought a general merchandise store, located in the old school and meeting house, in partnership with John Elof Peterson, now postmaster in Center City. They paid seventeen hundred and fifty dollars cash for the store and continued in business for a short time; when they separated, Mr. Swanson going to North Branch, where he bought a lot and built a store, and Mr. Peterson taking the Center City store. Mr. Swanson operated the North Branch store from 1870 to 1884, when he sold out and went to Trade Lake, Wisconsin, where he bought a combined hotel and store in partnership with P. V. Delamater. They continued in this enterprise a couple of years and then sold their business at auction, Mr. Swanson returning to Center City, where he remained for a time, inactive but alert for opportunities. In partnership with his father, he next built a saw mill at Almelund, Minnesota, which he continued to run for nineteen years and then moved the machinery to Lindstrom, where he built a large saw mill. The first year he employed twenty-two men, but now, when mostly planing is done, it is operated by Mr. Swanson and his sons.

Mr. Swanson has been married three times. In 1871, he wedded Miss Emma Swenson, who died in 1877, bearing two children, of whom Miranda is married to Victor Anderson, of Minneapolis, and one son died in infancy. In 1879, he married Miss Martha C. Larson. They had two daughters and one son, the latter dying when three years of age. The daughters are Sally F., born August 11, 1882, living at home, and Martha, born January 2, 1884, who is living with her maternal grandmother. Their mother died in 1884. In 1887 Mr. Swanson married a third time to a sister of his second wife, Miss Elizabeth J. Larson. They have had five sons and one daughter; Arnie B. C., born in 1890; Dellner E. F., born in 1894; George H. J., born in 1896; James K. L., born in 1898; Pearl Eva Josephine, born in 1903, and Merle N. O., born in 1905.

JOHN ARTIG.—The long, industrious and honorable career of John Artig, of Lindstrom, has been laid in Chisago county since he was eighteen years of age, and has covered, farming, lumbering and masonry. In his old age he is the fortunate proprietor of a nice home and, although he is able to review some business misadventures, there is no smirch of trickery or dishonor on his name. Mr. Artig was born in Furuby parish, near Vexjö, Småland, Sweden, on March 14, 1836. His parents were Anders and Petronella (Petersdotter) Artig, the former born in Herrakna and the latter in Dädesjö. Anders Artig served as a soldier in the Swedish army for thirty-eight and one-half years, participating in the war with Russia when Sweden lost Finland; in the battle of Leipsic against Napoleon, and in the war with Norway in 1814. He died when eighty-seven years old and the mother at the age of ninety-eight, both in Sweden. To them were born ten daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch. John received a common school education and was confirmed in the Lutheran church, always standing high both in his literary studies and his religious training.

On September 16, 1854, Mr. Artig emigrated to America, coming in the *Cambria*, which sailed from the port of Carlshamn on June 22nd, and spent nearly three months in crossing the Atlantic. The *Cambria* carried more than five hundred emigrants, mostly from Småland. They landed at New York, sailed across the lakes to Chicago and thence went to Rock Island, where they boarded a Mississippi steamer, bound for Stillwater. At Stillwater they boarded a smaller steamer, the *Pioneer*, which brought them to Taylor's Falls. They landed on October 6th.

From Taylor's Falls they traveled on foot to Chisago Lake, where they were received by a Mr. Glader.

At first John Artig went across the St. Croix river to Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for six months, receiving his board therefor but no wages. His next job was on the government road as cook at one dollar per day and board. This employment lasted more than five months, and young Artig saved every cent of his earnings and sent to his old father, one thousand kroner (\$265), thus enabling him to pay off a mortgage on his little place in Sweden. This filial act also saved his mother from going to the poorhouse, as she was able to retain the family homestead after her husband's death. During the following winters, young Artig went lumbering, and in the summers built dams, having learned the mason's trade in Gotland, Sweden. Later he ventured into the logging business, but was unfortunate in his speculation and had to sell eight hundred thousand feet at two dollars and fifty cents per thousand. But as the venture was his alone, the loss was his only. A second log speculation had unfortunate results, and he also lost nineteen hundred dollars on cord-wood. So that he finally concluded that speculation was not his strong point, and dropped it.

In 1858 Mr. Artig married Mathilda Stenberg, of Algutsboda, Sweden, and settled on a farm, which he bought for \$1,100 near Taylor's Falls. He cultivated his farm during the summer, going to the woods in the winter and driving logs in the spring. Thus he passed a busy existence and prospered by hard work. With his wife he has had five children: Mary, who is married to Ludvig Andrews, postmaster at Lindstrom; Nella (Petronella), married to W. F. Hall, a railroad man in St. Paul; Charlotta, married to Edward Andrews, a farmer and mail carrier; Minnie, who is clerking in the post office at Lindstrom, and Frank Victor, who is cashier in a bank at Sauk Rapids. In 1864 Mr. Artig enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteers, and served for one year, participating in several skirmishes but was not wounded. He was honorably discharged at the end of the war July 11, 1865, and is a member of Sherman Camp No. 6, G. A. R. In his religious faith he is a member of the English Lutheran church, and is a man of solid moral traits and sturdy character.

CHARLES LINDAHL.—For nearly forty-five years that sturdy Swedish-American farmer, Charles Lindahl, has been the proprietor of a beautiful place located on a cape which juts out into Lake Superior

and is embraced by Chisago county. He has lived and labored upon this dear homestead since 1854. Mr. Lindahl was born in Furuby parish, Kronoberg's län, Sweden, October 7, 1831. His parents, Johan and Kristina (Nilson) Håkanson, rented a small place (in Sweden called *torp*) belonging to a larger farm Vestra Truedsgård. They had three children: Charles, of this sketch, who took the surname of Lindahl to distinguish himself from the many Johnsons; Frank Johnson, who lives in Duluth; Salomon, who is deceased.

Educational facilities were very unsatisfactory then in Sweden, whose public school system was inaugurated in 1848 and since has been greatly improved. If a youngster knew his catechism by heart and could read his New Testament, it was considered that he possessed a sufficient literary education. Such an education did Charles receive, and was duly confirmed in Furuby church by Minister Krook. After confirmation he worked on the farm until 1854, when he came to America in company with his parents and brother Frank. They sailed in the good vessel *Cambria*, landing in New York September 15th. From New York they journeyed (via Albany, Buffalo, and the great lakes) to Chicago, thence to Rock Island and up the Mississippi and the St. Croix rivers to Stillwater, where they changed to a smaller steamer, *Knaf*, which brought them to Taylor's Falls and Chisago Lake, where they arrived on October 3rd. A brother of Mrs. Håkanson (the mother), by the name of P. A. Glader, was already settled there, and in his log house they were sheltered the first winter of their residence in Minnesota. During that winter Charles worked in the woods, and in the spring and summer helped clear the farm, which his father had bought from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. This continued for two years; but the father was killed the first winter while cutting timber. The two sons then continued breaking the farm and cultivating it.

Buying his mother's and brother's interest, Mr. Lindahl became sole proprietor of the farm in 1865. In 1860 he married Anna Jonasdatter, who was born in Furuby in 1826, and came to America in 1858. She is living yet, although bedridden as the result of hard pioneer work and age. They have three children; Frank Oscar, born 1863, who is renting his father's farm; Salomon, born in 1865, who is a farmer in the neighborhood; and Christina, born 1867, who lives at home. All are members of the Swedish-Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Lindahl is a Republican, but the first vote he cast was for Buchanan for president. In this con-

nection it is remarkable that at that time all the Swedes voted the Democratic ticket, but since have gone over almost in a body to Republicanism.

CHARLES ANDREWS, prominent for many years in the business and public life of Chisago county, was born at Chisago Lake August 15, 1857, a son of Andrew Peter and Martha (Carlson) Anderson, both of whom were born in Sweden, the father in Örtomta and the mother in Östra Thorsås. Coming to the United States in 1852 Andrew P. Anderson lived for one year at Galena, Illinois, and there his first wife died, leaving him with two children. Coming then to Chisago county, Minnesota, in 1853, he purchased one hundred acres of government land here, improved and developed his place in time and continued to carry on general farming. In 1856 he married Martha Carlson, and of the nine children which were born of their union six are now living. During the Civil war Andrew P. Anderson served three years as a member of Company C of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and he died in 1889, at the age of seventy years, his widow surviving him until 1907 and dying at the age of seventy-three years, and both now lie buried in Fairview cemetery at Lindstrom, the cemetery being a part of the old Anderson homestead.

Charles Andrews received a common school training at Lindstrom and remained on his father's farm until 1890, managing the old place and also operating a threshing machine on his own account. Moving then to Lindstrom he engaged in a general mercantile business, which he continued for nine years, while for five years he was the assessor of the township of Chisago Lake and in 1886 was elected the sheriff of the county. He remained in that office for eight years, and then after an interim of six years was again made the sheriff of Chisago county and served for another eight years, making in all sixteen years of faithful service in this capacity. In 1891 he opened a lumber business in Center City in partnership with William Carlson, and in 1907 he also purchased a lumber yard at Lindstrom from A. Earlson, and maintains a large business at both places.

Mr. Andrews married, on December 10, 1892, Ellen C. Swanson, born near Ystad, in Sweden, in 1865, but she has been a resident of the United States since seven years of age. A son, Raymond C. Andrews, was born to them on October 19, 1893, and is now a pupil in the Lindstrom public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are members of the English Lutheran church, Mr. Andrews being the present treasurer of the church

committee, and he is a member of the fraternal order, Modern Woodmen of America.

NILS J. SMITH.—A live, energetic man, skilled in mechanical pursuits, Nils J. Smith is actively associated with the promotion of the industrial interests of Lindstrom as one of the leading blacksmiths of this part of Chisago county, and is a worthy representative of the honored Swedish citizens who have, by sturdy perseverance and wise thrift, achieved success in their various lines of occupation. A son of the late Jons Nelson, he was born, August 13, 1855, in Blekinge, Sweden, where he lived until attaining his majority.

Jons Nelson spent his entire life in Sweden, learning the blacksmith's trade in Blekinge, and there following it until his death, in 1875. His wife, Anna Nelson, remained in her native land until 1887, when she emigrated to the United States, locating in Whiteside county, Illinois, where she still resides. To her and her husband eight children were born, namely: Nils J., the special subject of this biographical sketch; Cary, deceased; John August, of Port Adelaide, Australia; Bertha, wife of John Karlstrand, a furrier in Chicago, Illinois; Axel Harold, deceased; Anton William; Alexius, a farmer in this county; and Axel, the second, deceased.

After leaving school, Nils J. Smith worked with his father in the smithy, learning the trade of a blacksmith. In 1876, with the enterprise characteristic of his countrymen, he determined to boldly venture forth in search of fortune. With this end in view, he came to the United States, and for five years thereafter worked as a farm laborer near Sterling, Illinois. Going from there to Chicago in 1881, he followed his trade for a year, and then migrated to St. Paul. Finding employment on the large farming estate of J. J. Hill, Mr. Smith was time-keeper there a year and a half, after which he continued work for Mr. Hill for ten years, being employed as a blacksmith and an engineer. Taking up his residence in Lindstrom in 1894, he opened a blacksmith's shop, which he has since operated successfully, having won an extensive and remunerative patronage.

Mr. Smith married, April 2, 1885, Mary Dahlberg, a daughter of J. P. Magnusson, of Småland, Sweden, and into their household four children have made their advent, namely: Anna, employed in the Swedish Hospital, in Minneapolis; Nils, James, and Esther. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Smith are worthy members of the English Lutheran church. Po-

litically Mr. Smith is quite active in the Republican party, and for three years served as a member of the village council, and for six years was clerk of the school district.

ALFRED MELIN.—Prominent among the foremost merchants of Chisago county is Alfred Melin, who is successfully engaged in the clothing business in Lindstrom, being at the head of the firm of Alfred Melin & Co. He was born, September 9, 1874, in Center City, Chisago county, Minnesota, of Swedish ancestry, being a son of John Melin.

A native of Sweden, John Melin was born, bred and educated in the province of Blekinge. Choosing the independent occupation of a farmer, he was there employed in tilling the soil for a few years, but in 1868 came to this country with the especial purpose in view of becoming a landholder. Locating at once in Chisago county, he bought a tract of land, and began the arduous task of clearing and improving a homestead, laboring with a resolute will, he succeeded in his efforts, and has since been prosperously employed in general farming. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Celia Nelson, eight children have been born, namely: James E., a banker in Center City, Chisago county; Alfred, the special subject of this sketch; Victor, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Chisago county; Minnie, wife of W. D. Olson, of Isanti county; Amanda, wife of Elmer Nelson, a farmer in Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania; Effie, wife of Russell Carlson, a monument dealer in Little Falls, Minnesota; Alphine, living at home; and Irving, also at home.

Receiving while young a practical common school education, Alfred Melin was likewise well trained in the various branches while living on the home farm. Going to Minneapolis in 1899, he was there employed in business as a grocer for two years, when, in 1901, he located in Lindstrom, where, in partnership with his brother, James E. Melin, he has since carried on a substantial clothing business under the firm name of Alfred Melin & Co., being the leading merchants in that line in this part of the county.

Mr. Melin married, December 31, 1900, Ida Engelson, daughter of S. C. Engelson, of Center City, Minnesota, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Ardella and Lester. Politically Mr. Melin is an active worker in the Republican ranks, and has served most satisfactorily as president of the Village Council. Religiously he is a member of the English Lutheran church, and fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

OTTO ANDERSON, retired farmer, residing near Lindstrom, in Chisago county, Minnesota, was born October 7, 1835, at Ugnanäs, in Hofmantorp parish, Småland, Sweden, his parents being Anders and Kajsa Anderson. As he was the youngest in a family of eight children, he was named Otto, or "Åtto," which, in Swedish, means eight.

The first of his family to leave his native country for America was Peter G., the oldest brother, who arrived here in 1867. Samuel, another brother, followed about thirteen years later, and, like his brother, settled in Chisago county. Both are now dead, and Otto, the subject of this sketch, is the only survivor of the family.

Andreas, the father, possessed a decidedly mechanical nature, and he built and operated, a grist mill, a cloth finishing plant and a dyeing establishment; but getting old and feeble, and not having sufficient capital to continue so many industries, he abandoned all except that of dyeing.

Otto finished a short course in the parish school and became confirmed, when he was sixteen years old; but even at this youthful period, the conditions of the family became such as to make it necessary for him to succeed his father in the dyeing business, and he thus assumed the whole management of the plant, and continued it until he departed for America, seventeen years later.

Through his business relations in Sweden he acquired an extensive acquaintance, and by all his acquaintances and friends he was called "Otto Färgare," which meant Otto the dyer. This name followed him to America, and is still used by his older friends.

Mr. Anderson came to the United States in 1868, arriving by boat at Taylor's Falls, with but two dollars in his pocket. His wife and the three children were left in Sweden until he could earn enough money to pay their passage, which was accomplished in less than a year.

Upon the arrival of his family in 1869, Mr. Anderson bought, on easy terms, a tract of school land. This land was six miles south of Taylor's Falls, near the St. Croix river, on the so-called "stage-road." He built a small log house thereon, which of necessity was constructed on principles of stern simplicity and rigid economy. The land was heavily timbered, requiring many years of hard labor to clear enough to sustain a family. In the meantime Mr. Anderson was obliged to work out as a harvest hand during the summer months, the scene of his labors being near New Richmond and Hudson, Wisconsin. This was arduous work for a man unaccustomed thereto; but the native courage, determination and perseverance, so characteristic of "Småländingar," conquered all difficulties.

Great was his triumph when enough land had been cleared to plant, between the huge stumps, six bushels of wheat, three bushels of rye, and some potatoes; but his joy was of short duration, for a cyclone, accompanied by hail, entirely destroyed his first crop. This was the most trying year of Mr. Anderson's existence; but, undaunted in spirit, he worked and persevered until he recovered from the blow. After a period of prosperity he was able to buy more land, and finally became the proud possessor of one hundred and twenty acres, which, in its high state of cultivation and development, constituted one of the best and most productive farms in Chisago county. His labors, and those of his estimable wife, who in all the trying years had performed her full share, had at last been rewarded.

Before emigrating Mr. Anderson had married, in 1859, Miss Johanna Malmberg, born October 4, 1836, in Jönköping parish, Sweden. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living.

August J., the oldest, born in Sweden, 1860, has served four years as a representative in the State Legislature, and is now a State Food Inspector. He is married to Miss Josephina J. Holm, of Taylor's Falls. They have three daughters and reside at Lindstrom.

Ida J., born in Sweden, is married to Herman Hallstrom. For many years they resided on a homestead near Seattle, Washington, and later moved to a farm in Sibley county, Minnesota.

Victor C., born in 1871, being the first born on the old homestead, in Chisago county, was for thirteen years Deputy Auditor of Chisago county, and now occupies a responsible position in the State Grain Inspection Service. He is married to Miss Miranda Swanson, a granddaughter of Anders Swenson, who was one of the first three settlers of the Chisago Lake Country, and who owned the land on which the townsite of Center City is now located.

Mary E. is married to John Taylor, a Government engineer at Fort Missoula, Montana; Josephina H. is engaged in the millinery trade in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Clara M. is a book-keeper in Seattle, Washington; Anna resides with her parents.

In 1905 Mr. Anderson sold his farm and purchased a beautiful wooded tract of fifteen acres, near Lindstrom, where he and his wife will probably spend the balance of their lives.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, despite the years they are carrying, and the many hardships they have experienced, are still enjoying fairly good health and are happy in their beautiful home, surrounded as they are by all the ordinary comforts of an age of comforts. They attend regularly

the services of the Swedish Lutheran church at Center City, of which they have ever been consistent and devoted members.

Mr. Anderson has always been of a cheerful and happy disposition, kind hearted and inflexibly honest, while Mrs. Anderson is a splendid type of those sturdy pioneer women, whose persistent toil and watchful frugality have constituted the most potent factors of ultimate success. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson enjoy, as they deserve to enjoy, the respect and esteem of all who know them.

ALBERT F. CARLSON is the proprietor and operator of a busy saw mill, box factory and planing mill at Chisago City, and the owner of timber lands both in Minnesota and Wisconsin. He was born four miles north of Chisago City, March 9, 1877, and his parents are John W. and Lina S. Carlson, the former born in 1840 and the latter in 1836. They hail from Sandsjö, Småland, John W. having come to America in 1870 and Mrs. Carlson in 1871. They had five children, of whom two daughters died in infancy, in Sweden. The others are as follows: Amanda C., at home; Edward A., book-keeper and shareholder in the Farmers' Co-operative stores in Lindstrom and Chisago City, and Albert F., of this sketch. He was educated in the district school and confirmed in the Chisago Lake Swedish Lutheran church. At eighteen years of age he bought his father's farm, which he continued to operate until 1901, when he sold it and bought land at Kost, Chisago county, on which he built a saw mill and a box factory. This he conducted until 1907, when he bought a tract of timber land in Wisconsin, on which he also erected a saw mill and box factory, which he sold to his partner, Elmer F. Erickson, in 1909, retaining the saw mill, which he at once removed to Chisago City. Here he has built a box factory, a saw mill and a planing mill on a scale that is extensive for this part of the state, equipping his plant with all kinds of modern machinery. The business was incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota in 1909 by A. F. Carlson, Edward A. Carlson and O. F. Peehl, A. F. Carlson being the president and manager of the concern, Mr. Peehl, vice-president, and Edward A. Carlson, secretary and treasurer. The corporate capital is \$15,000.

Mr. Carlson is, as can be gathered from the foregoing, a very industrious and enterprising young man. To use his own words, he has been so busy "he has had no time to get married." He still retains his one hundred and twenty acres of land at Kost and one hundred and forty acres of timber land in Polk county, Wisconsin. He also has a half interest in

a threshing machine, which is well patronized by the farmers of Chisago county. Mr. Carlson is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and sociable, as well as industrious and successful.

PETER JOHAN GUSTAFSON, a widely known agent for agricultural implements and a skilled blacksmith and farmer, was born in Elmeboda (Brännebo), Småland, August 10, 1865. His parents were Gustaf and Maja Lena (Peterson) Johanson. To them were born two sons, the subject of this sketch and Carl Ferdinand Gustafson. The latter is a cook in Minneapolis. Peter Johan received his education in the public schools in Sweden and was confirmed in the Swedish Lutheran church at Chisago City, being among the first class of 1881. At an earlier period the children from Chisago City were confirmed in the Swedish church at Center City.

Mr. Gustafson came from Sweden to Chisago City in 1879, having been sent for by his uncle, Peter Johan Johanson, who was running a blacksmith and horse-shoeing shop, and is still living at the age of seventy-four. Under him Mr. Gustafson learned his trade, and worked for him several years, and in 1886, was taken into partnership. In 1897 he turned over the business to Mr. Gustafson and retired. While working in partnership with his uncle and being of a commercial mind, Mr. Gustafson had commenced selling farming implements and machinery on his own account, making considerable money in that line. People who know him best claim that he is the leading agent of the implement and harvesting machine companies in this region. For years he has been doing a very extensive business in that line, as well as in horse-shoeing, blacksmithing and repairing. He has by honesty and fair dealings won the unqualified confidence of the farmers in the surrounding country, and when his customers needed to buy on time, Mr. Gustafson always accommodated them, being able to hold their notes without discounting them in bank and extending them when needed.

On June 9, 1888, Mr. Gustafson married Jennie Berg, whose parents came from Öjaby, near Vexjö, Sweden. She was born in old Chisago City, July 6, 1869. They have three children: Minnie Alvida, born June 2, 1889; Carl William, who was born August 9, 1891, is a graduate of Minnesota College, now pursuing a scientific course at the Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, and expects to matriculate at the University of Minnesota; and John Henry, born May 12, 1895, who is attending school at Chisago City. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of

that place, and Mr. Gustafson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns a fine farm of forty-three acres in old Chisago City, where he has his home.

VICTOR LUDWIG JOHNSON.—One of the most prominent of the men of worth in Chisago county is found in the person of Victor Ludwig Johnson, a senator, a banker and a business man of the highest ability. Born in Chisago Lake township of Chisago county, January 9, 1871, he is a son of Sven L. and Wilhelmina (Nord) Johnson, and the father, born in Ostra Thorsas parish, Småland, in 1835, is living now with his daughter Anna in North Dakota. He came to America in 1868, while his wife came to this country with her parents from Östergötland in 1856, and she died in 1880. Of the five children in their family Victor Ludwig was the first born; Edward is a merchant in Montana; George F. is the editor of the *Chisago County News*; Anna married M. M. Borman, of Abercrombie, North Dakota, and Hilda, who was quite small at her mother's death, was adopted by J. P. Nord and his wife, and she is now the wife of A. T. Riley, a banker at Windermere, North Dakota.

From the public schools Victor L. Johnson passed to the State Normal School at St. Cloud, where he pursued a teacher's course and afterward taught country school for eight years. He then began the study of law in the office of Peter H. Stolberg at Harris, and later pursued a full course of study in the law department of the University of Minnesota and graduated from that institution in 1895 with the degree of LL. B. But he had hardly time to engage in practice before he was nominated by acclamation for the office of treasurer of Chisago county, and was elected in 1896 and served for four terms without opposition either at the primaries or at the polls, being elected without a single dissenting vote. At the expiration of his fourth term he voluntarily withdrew in order to engage in the banking business. The Chisago County State Bank, of which he is the cashier, was originally organized as a private bank by James E. Melin, John C. Carlson and Victor L. Johnson, each taking a third interest, but in the year of 1906 this institution was incorporated as a state bank with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, Mr. Melin becoming its president and Mr. Johnson its cashier. The bank is now the largest in the county, and has deposits amounting to three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Johnson is also a part owner of the State Bank of Scandia, Minnesota, and with others is interested in Minnesota land, of which four thousand acres are timbered and

one thousand in farm lands. In 1906 Mr. Johnson became a candidate for the office of state senator and was elected by a three to one vote, and his career in that office was characterized by the highest integrity and is well worthy of emulation.

He married in 1899 Miss Ida Tuvey, born at Taylor's Falls, Chisago county, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Tuvey, who came to this county as pioneers in 1858. Of the two children of this union the daughter died in infancy and the son, Cyril, was born October 1, 1901. Mr. Johnson is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen.

HENRY AUGUSTUS SWENSON, surveyor of Chisago county at Center City, and a civil engineer who has earned a fine reputation in railroad, harbor and drainage work, is a splendid credit to himself, his family and his Swedish ancestry. He was born near Chisago City, July 12, 1857, his parents being John and Sara (Shaleen) Swenson. His father was a chorister, organist and school teacher at Ormesberga, Småland, who came to America and Chisago Lake in 1855; pre-empted a homestead in Chisago Lake township (section 30, township 34 north, range 20 west), settled down and raised a family. He died in 1883 and his wife in 1908, and they are both buried in Lindstrom cemetery. To them were born eight children, of whom four are living. One daughter and one son died in infancy; Jennie C., wife of Frank Erlandson, died in 1879, and Emelie F., at Lindstrom in 1908, the same year as her mother. The living children are: John Alfred, born in Sweden in 1854, who is cashier of the Scandinavian-American Bank, St. Paul; Henry A., of this sketch; Oscar W., superintendent of construction with Foley Bros., Larson & Co., railroad contractors, and Olive Agnes, wife of George W. Martin, who is in the railroad supply business at Duluth.

Henry A. Swenson attended the district school at Chisago City until 1873, having been confirmed in the Chisago Lake Swedish Lutheran church in the preceding year. In 1874-75, while still in his teens, he taught school in Chisago and Isanti counties. He then attended grammar school at Taylor's Falls and Carleton College (1876-1877), and during a portion of 1877-78 he was clerk in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, David Burt.

In 1879-80, Mr. Swenson continued his scientific course at Carleton College. After leaving college he worked in the engineering department

of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad until 1888, occupying the position of chief engineer during the last five years of that period. He then engaged in the real estate business at West Superior, Wisconsin, and from 1890 to 1892 was principal United States Government inspector of the harbor improvements on the Superior side of the Duluth-Superior harbor. In 1893-95 he engaged in private engineering and surveying in Chisago and adjoining counties, and subsequently, at different times, was assistant engineer for the Great Western, Great Northern, St. Paul & Duluth and the Northern Pacific Railroads, and the St. Paul Union Depot Company. In 1903, Mr. Swenson was appointed superintendent on the drainage work then being projected in Chisago and part of Washington and Isanti counties, in which position he has been serving until the present time. In 1906 he was elected surveyor of Chisago county and at the completion of his term, January 1, 1909, he declined a renomination, but his successor, Harry Colwell, having resigned, Mr. Swenson was appointed to fill the position until the next term. In connection with other duties, since 1899 he has continuously maintained an office for the general practice of general engineering and surveying. He is a member of the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul, of the Commercial Club of St. Paul, and of the Minnesota Historical Society—a man of broad and able professional character, and a popular and sociable gentleman.

REV. ANDREW SJOBERG.—Without thought of self, and with the spirit of the Master manifested in his labors, Rev. Andrew Sjoberg is faithfully ministering to the spiritual needs of his congregation at the Swedish Mission church of Rush City, Minnesota, where he has served as pastor for ten years. He was born, December 5, 1865, in Vermland, Sweden, where his parents, John Larson and Britta (Erickson) lived and died, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. The parental household consisted of eight children, as follows: Sophia, who married W. F. Bergen, an iron worker of Sweden; John and Lars, both engaged in farming in their native land; Lina, married Carl Johnson, an iron worker in Sweden; Louisa, wife of E. Palmquist, of Sweden, also an iron worker; Andrew, the special subject of this brief biography; Anna, wife of G. Brostrom, a farmer, in Sweden; and Charles J., deceased.

Receiving his rudimentary education in the common schools, Andrew Sjoberg remained at home, assisting his father in the care of the farm until 1892. Emigrating in that year to the United States, he fol-

lowed farming in Grant county, Minnesota, for seven months, when, having been interested in religious matters from early life, he began preparing himself for the ministry. Going to Minneapolis, Mr. Sjöberg studied theology in that city two years, after which he continued the study in Chicago for a year, then returned to Minneapolis, where he again studied for a year. Being then sent out in the mission field, he was in North Dakota for six months, in Iowa seven months, and at Winnipeg Junction, Minnesota, three and one-half years. For the past ten years Mr. Sjöberg has been pastor of the Swedish Missions church in Rush City, Minnesota, in 1902 being ordained as a minister, and is performing the duties connected with his position most faithfully.

On April 15, 1902, Mr. Sjöberg married Amanda Berg, of Moorhead, Minnesota, and they have three children, namely: Herbert Vernon, May Harriet, and Wendell Vernon. Politically Mr. Sjöberg is a Republican.

REV. CARL A. STENHOLM.—Although he has been in the ministry a comparatively short time, Rev. Carl A. Stenholm, as pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Rush City, Chisago county, is carrying on a most successful work in the building up of his congregation. He is well educated, a deep thinker, and as broad and liberal in his spirit as he is sincerely devout in his convictions. A Swede by birth and breeding, he was born, December 13, 1873, in Gröngölsmåla Tving, Blekinge län, where his parents, Sven Manson and Ellen Olson, spent their lives. His father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1875, in manhood's prime, leaving two children, namely: Carl A., the subject of this sketch; and Ida, wife of Magnus Abramson, a farmer in Lindstrom, Minnesota. The mother subsequently married for her second husband Andrew Pilquist, by whom she had two children, also, Alma and Walfried.

Coming to America in May, 1888, a lad of fourteen years, Carl A. Stenholm worked as a farm hand in Almelund, Chisago county, Minnesota, until 1895. Having by that time a sufficient sum of money to warrant him in so doing, he entered Gustavus Adolphus College, in St. Peter, from which he was graduated in 1905. Going afterwards to Rock Island, Illinois, Mr. Stenholm was graduated from the Theological Department of Augustana College in 1908, and on June 14, of that year was ordained to the ministry in Chicago, Illinois. Since his ordination Mr. Stenholm has had charge of the Swedish Lutheran church in Rush

City, where, by his ability, his quiet persuasion, and his earnest enthusiasm, he is improving the material as well as the spiritual welfare of those who look to him for help, comfort and advice.

On June 23, 1908, Mr. Stenholm was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hedberg, daughter of Revisorn i Kongl. Kammar-Rätten Erland George and Hilma (Spangberg) Hedberg, of Stockholm, Sweden. Politically Mr. Stenholm takes an intelligent interest in local affairs, and is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON, of the firm of Johnson & Sandberg, Rush City, Minnesota, has been identified with this place since 1899, and is classed with its worthy and substantial citizens. Mr. Johnson is a native of Sweden. He was born in Falkenberg, Halland, October 15, 1869, son of S. A. and Annie Johnson, natives of the same place. S. A. Johnson was a blacksmith. He came to the United States in 1878 and settled at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he spent three and a half years, at the end of that time returning to Sweden. He died in Sweden in 1908. His widow still lives there. Nine children comprise their family, of whom brief record is as follows: Phena, of Sweden; Charles A., the subject of this sketch; Henning, a blacksmith, of Sweden; Augusta, married and living in Brooklyn, New York; Hilma, wife of Gust Carlsson, a conductor of Falkenberg, Sweden; Matilda, wife of Carl Treffenberg, a railway car repairer of Sweden; Victoria, of Sweden; Oscar, a carpenter of Brooklyn, New York; and Fritdjof, a farmer of Missouri.

In the public schools of his native land, Charles A. received his education, and in his father's blacksmith shop he learned his trade. In 1888, he came to the United States, stopping first in New York City, where he spent one year, and then coming west to Minnesota. Here he at once found railroad work. He was employed on construction work at various places along the line, and was thus occupied until 1899, when he came to Rush City. Here he opened a blacksmith shop, with Wille Sandberg as partner, and has since conducted a prosperous business.

December 17, 1904, Mr. Johnson married Miss Anna Louisa Rolander, and they have three children: Raymond, Franklin, and Elsie. The family attend the Swedish Mission church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and, politically, is a Republican.

WILLE SANDBERG, who is associated with Charles A. Johnson in running a blacksmith shop at Rush City, Minnesota, is one of the re-

spected citizens of this place. A brief sketch of his life gives the following facts: Wille Sandberg was born in Småland, Sweden, March 28, 1873, son of Carl and Louisa Sandberg. The father, a blacksmith by trade, passed his life and died in Småland, his death occurring in 1894; the mother died there in 1906. In their family were six children, namely: John, deceased; Alfred, a blacksmith; Carl, a farmer; Amelia, wife of Jon Anderson; Johannes, a blacksmith, and Wille. All, except Wille, are residents of Sweden. Wille grew up in Sweden, receiving his education and learning his trade there. Previous to his learning the blacksmith trade, he worked for some time in a spool factory. He came to the United States in 1897, went direct to Dakota, and there engaged in farm work. After spending four months in farm work, he came to Minneapolis and turned his attention to his trade. The following summer, however, he returned to Dakota, and worked there during the harvest season. In the fall he came back to Minnesota and in Rush City resumed work at his trade. Four years later he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnson, which has since been successfully continued.

April 29, 1903, Mr. Sandberg married Miss Clara Malmsteen, of Grass Lake, Minnesota, who died July 2, 1905, leaving him with a little daughter, Agnes Genevieve Amelia. Politically Mr. Sandberg is a Republican. He is a member of the Swedish Mission church, and is a teacher in the Sunday School.

SWAN A. CARLSON.—Among the thrifty and enterprising Swedes of Chisago county Swan A. Carlson is deserving of mention, having achieved success in the business world through his own efforts, being now prosperously engaged in mercantile pursuits as a harness dealer at North Branch. A native of Sweden, he was born, September 16, 1857, in Hallen, where he spent the earlier years of his life. His parents, Carl and Mary (Anderson) Swanson, life-long farmers of Sweden, reared five children, as follows: Lena, widow of the late Carl Anderson; Amanda, wife of Fred Whitcomb, a harness dealer in Atwater, Minnesota; Swan A., the subject of this short personal history; Inga, wife of John Moore, a farmer in South Dakota; and Emily, wife of Mr. Lundgren, of Atwater.

Acquiring his early education in the public schools of his native country, Swan A. Carlson obtained an excellent knowledge of agricul-

ture while working with his father, and there followed farming until 1881. Determining then to make a decided change, he emigrated to Minnesota, and for about four years was employed in tilling the soil in Atwater. Going then to Minneapolis, he was there in the employ of the C. A. Smith Leather Company for eighteen consecutive years, in the time becoming familiar with the leather business. In 1903 Mr. Carlson located at North Branch, Chisago county, and has here been exceedingly fortunate in establishing a prosperous business, being one of the leading harness dealers in this section of the state.

Mr. Carlson married, January 26, 1895, Katherine Fredeen, a native of Vermland, Sweden, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Roy Merriam, Florence, and Helen. Politically Mr. Carlson is a sound Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

REV. ALEXIS ANDREEN.—A man of earnest convictions, talented and cultured, Rev. Alexis Andreen, of North Branch, Chisago county, is widely known as an earnest worker in religious undertakings, and as pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church is meeting with eminent success. A native of Illinois, he was born, March 28, 1875, in Mercer county, a son of Rev. A. and Hilda Andreen.

Rev. A. Andreen was born in Grenna, Jönköpings län, Sweden, and was there bred and educated. He subsequently taught several terms in a parochial school in his native land. Resigning his position in 1853, he came to America in that year, and subsequently studied theology at Augustana College, in Rock Island, Illinois. Entering then upon a ministerial career, he held pastorates in various places in Indiana and Illinois, continuing his labors until his death, in 1880. His wife, also a native of Sweden, was born in Oskarshamn, and died in this country in 1878. Of the twelve children born of their marriage, seven are living, as follows: Rev. Dr. Gustaf, president of Augustana College, Rock Island; Mrs. Lydia Carlson, of Lindsborg, Kansas; Mrs. Hilda Larson, of Turlock, California; Rev. Philip Andreen, of San Francisco, California; Mrs. Victoria Erickson, of Wakefield, Nebraska; Carl, of San Francisco, employed in the government service; and Alexis, the special subject of this brief biographical notice.

Entering Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, in 1890, Alexis Andreen was graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. in

1895, after which he continued his studies at Yale University for a year, completing his seminary course at Mount Ayr, Philadelphia, in 1900. Two years later, in 1902, he was graduated from Augustana College, and the same year was ordained to the ministry. Mr. Andreen began his ministerial labors in Clinton, Iowa, remaining there until 1906, when he accepted his present position in North Branch, where his work has been blessed to the advancement of God's kingdom. During his pastorate in this vicinity, Mr. Andreen has made many warm friends, endearing himself not only to those of his congregation, but to people in general, as a man of upright principles and enlightened views, winning the good will of all with whom he comes in contact.

On September 16, 1903, Mr. Andreen was united in marriage with Esther Monteen, and they have two children, namely: Bertil Alexis, and Bertha Esther. In his political affiliations, Mr. Andreen is an Independent Republican, and has served as chairman of the school board.

REV. ANDREW HULT, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Harris, Minnesota, was born in Vermland, Sweden, October 24, 1833. His parents, Sven and Maria Hult, were born, passed their lives, and died in Vermland, the father being a harness-maker. In their family were five children: Christina, deceased; Anna, still living in Sweden; Sven, deceased; Louisa, also deceased, and Andrew, the subject of this sketch.

Andrew Hult was educated at Thorsby, Fryksanda socken, his education being directed with the ministry in view, and previous to his entering the work of the ministry he gave ten years to school-teaching in Sweden. Then, in 1868, he came to the United States and settled at Chicago, where, the following year, he was installed as minister in what is now Salem Congregational church on the South Side. He was pastor of that church until 1871. The next seven years he lived in Campbell, Massachusetts, where, in addition to preaching, he was interested in literary work. He started there the publication of a Sunday School paper called *Barnvannen*, the first Sunday School paper published in the Swedish language in the United States. He also published the first Sunday School song book, called "Barnvannens Lyra." Returning to Chicago in 1878, he continued to write for the publication mentioned. About this time he also published a primer and one "Familiestjerner," and some others. He spent nine and a half years as pastor at New Scandia, Washington county, Minnesota, and eleven years and three months at Thread Lake,

Wisconsin, following which, in September, 1906, he came to Harris and took up the work of his present charge.

In 1882, Mr. Hult married Miss Freda Matilda Jacobson, of Småland, Sweden, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Anna, wife of A. Bergene, Ph. D., of Lindsborg, Kansas; Marie, and Gothfred Emanuel, Professor of Greek, Grand Forks, North Dakota. The son married a Miss Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Bergene have three children: Adele, Ruth, and Esther. Mr. Hult is a Republican, and a member of the Anti-Saloon League.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

THE MARINE SETTLEMENT.—The Swedish settlement Marine is located in the northeast corner of Washington county, embracing towns 31 and 32, range 20, together with a narrow strip of land east of range 19. The northern part of town 32 was originally and exclusively settled by Swedes. They came mostly from Småland and Dalsland, although Västergötland, Vermland and Helsingland also have contributed their quota.

The land which is elevated about 500 feet above the level of the St. Croix river, is watered abundantly by a number of small creeks, of which Silver creek is the largest, as well as by beautiful lakes. The largest of these is Lake Vasa or Big Marine Lake, commonly called Big Lake. It extends its water four miles in length and three miles in width. West of this lake is White Rock Lake, named for a large white stone in the middle of the lake. In the northern part of the settlement is Bony Lake, which received its name after Peter Bony or Bondy (Bonde), one of the first Swedish settlers on this lake. Then there are Goose Lake, Hay Lake, Long Lake and Fish Lake. All these lakes are in town 32 or the original Swedish settlement.

The city of Marine, or Marine Mills, was founded in 1839. This neighborhood was probably the first settled in Minnesota. In 1848, when Wisconsin was admitted as a state in the Union and Minnesota organized as a territory, the town of Marine held its first election.

Among the first Swedes who lived in this vicinity is mentioned a man by the name of Jacob Tornell. He lived among the Indians, with whom he traded in furs and skins. He was killed in 1847 by an Indian. The murderer was caught and tried before a jury made up of new settlers from Marine, Stillwater and other places on the river. He was found guilty and was hung at St. Croix Falls. At the execution almost the whole white population, about fifty persons, were present. It was

almost expected that the Indians who were there in large numbers would try to free the prisoner, but, although four hundred warriors strong, they were quietly looking on while the murderer suffered the penalty of his misdeed.

The first Swedes to take up claims and settle here were three young men who came in 1850. One of them was Oscar Roos, who later became a prominent politician and business man in Chisago county, another was Charles Fernström, who later moved to Iowa, and the name of the third was Sandahl, who later returned to Sweden. They pre-empted land and settled at Hay Lake, but the following spring transferred their rights to Daniel Nilson who had just then arrived.

In the spring of 1851 six families arrived from Helsingland. They all intended to settle at Chisago Lake, but two of them, Daniel Nilson and Englund found the land there covered with too much heavy timber and consequently hard to clear for which reason they decided to hunt for some places better suited to their tastes. They went south and settled at Fish Lake, just north of Big Lake in town 32. The other four families remained at Chisago Lake, or Swede Lake, as it also was called, and were the first Swedes who settled in Chisago county. Daniel Nilson and Englund immediately set about building themselves log homes and already the same spring planted some corn and potatoes. The crops they gathered the following fall were the first harvested by Swedes in the Marine settlement. Of those old settlers Daniel Nilson later moved away from the settlement. Englund died and his widow married Christian Rosengren and was still living a few years ago.

With the exception of the little city of Marine, which had a few inhabitants, there were no other settlers in the surrounding country than Daniel Nilson, Englund and a German nobleman by the name of Paul Edward von Kuster, who with his family owned the place which later came into the hands of Fred Lammers, son-in-law of Daniel Nilson. This von Kuster and his family were among the first members of the Swedish-Lutheran church which later on was organized.

In the fall of 1851 Sven Anderson arrived. He was born in Dalsland, but had left his home when young and lived in Denmark some years. In the spring of 1851 he came to America and lived some time in Illinois. When he heard about the new Swedish settlements in Minnesota, he decided to come up here and settle. He bought a lot of grub and four cows which he brought with him. When he landed at Marine

it was too late to get fodder for the cows, so he sold them to the Swedish settlers at Chisago Lake and Marine. These cows were the first domestic animals owned by the Swedes in these parts of the country. For the winter he secured work in Marine and part of the time in Arcola. In 1852 he worked at Arcola. He was then sent on horseback on some errand to Taylor's Falls. At Marine he happened to join a company of mounted soldiers who were sent out from Fort Snelling to hunt up a band of Chippewa Indians who had been in St. Paul the preceding night and committed some depredations. A couple of miles south of Taylor's Falls the soldiers overtook the depredators who, during the night, had passed the long way from St. Paul on foot. The soldiers opened fire, which was returned by the Indians who, however, were soon scattered and hid themselves in the woods, one of their number having been killed and two wounded. The following day, when Anderson returned home he found on a small elevation near the trail the foot of an Indian mounted on a stick which was standing upright in the earth. Scattered around were different objects, such as cooking-pots, pans, etc., indicating that the Indians had had a feast there during the night.

During the years 1853, 1854 and 1855 immigrants commenced to arrive in larger numbers. In 1853 Bengt Jönson and Åke Jönson came, both from Bleking. Bengt settled at Goose Lake. The same time arrived from Helsingland Olof Olin and Ericson, who took their claims at Hay Lake. During 1853-54 Eric Carlson and Östberg were found at Sand Lake. Carlson later removed to Cambridge, Isanti county, where he died. Östberg returned to Sweden.

The first Swedes who settled near the St. Croix river, between Marine and Taylor's Falls, were Erland Peterson and Johannes Peterson from Kronoberg's Län who came in 1854. The latter called his place Yfslycke from his old home in Sweden. Erland Peterson still lived in 1881 on the same old place where he first settled. Johannes Peterson died before that time. Among other Swedish immigrants who arrived in 1854 we note Jonas Granstrand, Anders Peter Jönson, Magnus Holcomb, Jonas Gabrielson, Johan Svenson, Gustaf Peterson, Johannes Håkanson, Rosell and Carl Eklund, and others. In 1858, or thereabout, came Nils Bengtson, Salomon Holcomb, Johan Holcomb, Carl Ekdahl, Johan Magnuson, Anders Larson, Magnus Håkanson, Sven W. Johanson, Lindgren, and others. All those mentioned settled as farmers.

Among the older settlers from this time we note Major John Swainson, well known among the Minnesota Swedes. He later removed to St. Paul where he died a good many years ago, being rated as a good and well posted writer on subjects concerning the Swedes. He built houses and cultivated a farm in the vicinity of Tarpent Lake, in town 31, about 1854. This farm was later sold to an Englishman, Morgan May. In the city of Marine arrived and settled a mason by the name of Gustaf Carlson from Småland. Another Swede, Axel Ljunggren, who removed to Wisconsin, is mentioned as clerk with the mercantile firm of Judd, Walker & Company about 1854. About that time, or a little later, came O. Westergren. The first houses in the city, owned by Swedes, belonged to Gustaf Carlson and O. Westergren and were built in 1856.

In 1854 there were no draft animals in either Chisago Lake or Marine settlements, except a few belonging to the Marine Lumber Company. In order to get the trade of the Swedish settlers this Company cleared up ways through the timbers both to Chisago Lake and in other directions. With their drafters they transported the goods which the farmers bought in their store. This work they did not do without fairly good compensation. For carrying a barrel of flour from Marine to Chisago Lake the charge was one dollar. That those greedy Americans should well understand how to make a nice profit on goods sold the new-comers was only natural. As a fair example may be mentioned that a barrel of flour, which in Illinois could be bought for four or five dollars, would cost delivered to the consumer ten to fifteen dollars. A pound of pork cost twenty-five cents; coffee, tea, sugar and other necessities in proportion. Our poor new-comers had to exercise thrift in the highest degree and make a virtue out of necessity. Nature, however treated them better. The woods fairly swarmed with all kinds of game, and the lakes abounded with the most delicious fish, which could be caught with the same ease winter and summer in unlimited quantities.

The Indians were everywhere in the woods. There was almost incessant fighting going on between the Chippewas and the Sioux; the former had their abodes in Chisago county; the Sioux in Washington county. During the winters the Sioux used to take up their headquarters on an island in Big Lake, which is yet called Indian Island. Here they had a regular city with straight streets between the tepees. On a promontory to the north there was always kept a watch against a surprise from the hated enemy. During the winter the young warriors

made a terrible slaughter of deer. One winter they killed 1,200. These Indians were always friendly to the settlers. Not one instance is on record where they molested the white people. They used to visit the cabins and trade venison for bread and other eatables, or hay for their horses. The white women and children, however, were awfully afraid of them, and no wonder, as the Indians would call when the husbands were away working in the woods. It is hard for us, who have come here later, when we see the well cultivated fields, the big herds of well-fed cattle in the pastures and the elegant and comfortable farmhouses, to form any correct idea of all the hardships, sufferings and deprivations which our pioneer countrymen had to fight before they had won the prosperity and independence, of which they are so well deserving.

The first Swedish minister who visited this settlement was Rev. Gustaf Unonius, well known as the founder of the St. Ansgarius (or Jenny Lind) Church in Chicago, Illinois. He was here early, probably in 1852, and was instrumental in getting many immigrants here. He held service in Daniel Nilson's house, in which one couple was married, and two children baptized. One of those children belonged to von Kuster, mentioned before in this sketch. Rev. Unonius belonged to the Episcopal church. Another early settler was Rev. P. A. Agrelius who had been a Lutheran minister in the Swedish State Church. Here he went over to the Methodist church. He visited the settlers in their homes, holding prayer meetings and preaching before any church was yet organized.

STILLWATER, the county seat of Washington county, was settled comparatively early. The first Swedish family to settle here was that of Sven P. Smith, of Jönköping's Län, Sweden, who arrived in 1855. He had been in Chicago since 1853, during which time four of his children died from cholera. Smith set about to build himself a small house or rather a "shack," but took sick with cholera and died before the house was ready. His wife also caught this mortal disease, but survived. During those trying and sorrowful days the sick were cared for by their fourteen-year-old daughter who was assisted by Mr. Charles Sandberg. American families brought eatables to the sick, but being afraid of the infectious disease, did not dare to enter the shanty and left their gifts outside. After her recovery Mrs. Smith kept a boarding house for many years.

John P. Larson came from Halland, in 1855. At Stillwater were

already then three saw-mills running. Quite a number of young unmarried Swedes were working in the mills and logging. Peter Nordlund, who later moved to Chisago Lake, came here in 1857.

In 1858 a company of about one hundred unmarried people arrived from Kronoberg's Län, among them Anders Olson. He went to Chisago Lake but returned to Stillwater in 1860. John Borin came from Vexjö and served in the war. Of other Swedes from Stillwater, who served their adopted country are mentioned Olof Liljegren who was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and Sven Johan Johanson and Charles Hessle, who lost their lives during the campaign. A large number of Swedes, running into the thousands, have since then come to Stillwater, and it would be out of the question to enumerate them.

J. A. JOHNSON was born near the city of Vexjö, Småland, Sweden, April 24, 1842. In 1854 he emigrated with his parents to the United States, arriving at Marine Mills, Washington county, Minnesota, late in the fall of that year. He remained at Marine and Stillwater until 1858, attending school a large portion of the time. In the fall of that year he went to school at Dubuque, Iowa. After completing the course of study he learned the trade of a locomotive engineer, which occupation he followed until 1866, being in the employ of the United States government the last year of the war, in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. After the close of the war, in 1865, he returned north as far as St. Louis, Missouri, where he married Miss Agnes A. Coler of that city. They had five children, three boys and two girls. His health having been impaired in the government service, he returned to Marine in 1866, where he remained until January 1, 1874. In the fall of 1873 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Washington county, which position he held for six years and was twice re-elected without opposition. Retiring from the sheriff's office in 1880, he moved to Fargo, North Dakota, and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, in which business he continued until his demise. During his residence in the city of Fargo he held several offices, such as alderman, member of the board of education, etc. In the fall of 1884 he was nominated for the territorial senate and received a majority of 1,133 votes in Cass county, and 835 out of a total of 1,669 in the city of Fargo. In the spring of 1885 he was elected mayor of Fargo by over 300 majority, after one of the most hotly contested campaigns in the political history of the city. In 1886 he declined

a re-election. While sheriff of Washington county he devoted his leisure moments to the study of law, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of Minnesota. Although not in active practice his knowledge of law was of great value to him in the business in which he was subsequently engaged.

JOHN W. JACKSON.—Noteworthy among the more progressive and energetic business men of Washington county, Minnesota, is John W. Jackson, who has for several years been actively identified with the advancement of the mercantile growth and prosperity of Stillwater, where he is now carrying on a large and remunerative trade as proprietor of "The Pure Food Grocery," being located at No. 116 South Second street. A native of Småland, Sweden, he was born, September 18, 1877, son of August and Christina Maria Jackson, who still reside in their native land.

When he had completed his school life, at the age of twelve years, John W. Jackson began work in a grocery store, and continued thus employed for three years. When fifteen years old, he bade adieu to parents and friends, and immigrated to the United States, coming directly to Stillwater, where he had acquaintances. He began life here by rafting logs on the St. Croix river summers, and during the winter seasons being engaged in the northern woods. In 1898 he entered the employ of Paul Beauvais & Co., and for five years delivered groceries for that firm. On June 19, 1903, having saved two hundred dollars (\$200) by means of persistent industry and wise thrift, Mr. Jackson formed a co-partnership with Walter Johnson, and for three years carried on a grocery business as junior member of the firm of Johnson & Jackson. Selling his interest then to his partner, Mr. Jackson, September 12, 1906, purchased the grocery stock of J. E. Poirer & Co., and carried on business at the old stand of the firm he bought out until November 1, 1907. His trade then demanding more spacious quarters, Mr. Jackson removed to his present location, where he is conducting the "Pure Food Grocery" with unquestionable success, being one of the most progressive and popular grocers in the vicinity, employing five clerks.

On April 19, 1898, Mr. Jackson married Hildur Vesall, and they have six children, namely: Marvin August Hamilton; Verlie Thelma Marie; David Wilhelm Dwight; Hollis Clarence Theophil; Grace Hildur Linnea, and Myrl Amanda Victoria. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Odd Fellows, United Foresters, Equitable Fraternal Union and Vasa,

and also a trustee and treasurer of the Swedish Lutheran church of Stillwater, one of the largest congregations in the city, and he is financial secretary of the Swedish Order Vasa. Mr. Jackson left December 5, 1909, for a three months' visit to his old home in Sweden.

DAVID LINNER was born in Linnaryd socken, Kronbergs län, Sweden, October 28, 1857, a son of Gustof and Johanna (Johnson) Carlson. Gustof Carlson, a farmer, as well as carpenter and builder, lived and died in Sweden, and his widow is still living there. In their family were children, as follows: Carl Johan, living on the old homestead in Sweden; Ida, who married Frans Green, a shoemaker in Sweden; Frank, a contractor and builder of Stillwater; David, here mentioned; Alex, of Colorado, deceased; John, a carpenter in Minneapolis; Joel, who died in Stillwater; Otto, who died in infancy.

After obtaining his education in Sweden, David Linner came to America in 1880, and located in Stillwater. He first secured employment as a carpenter for the Minnesota Thresher Company, and soon afterward entered the employ of the North West Thresher Company, with which he has ever since been associated, for the past twelve years as foreman of their separator erecting shop.

He married, on September 17, 1881, Miss Gustafa Carlson, a daughter of Carl Johanson, a farmer in Langasjo socken, Kronberg's län, Sweden, and they have had four children, as follows: Claus Willmar Leonard, a machinist of St. Paul; Ernot Herman Julius, a machinist of St. Paul; Elma Malvina Elillian; and Florence, who died in infancy. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. Politically Mr. Linner is a Republican, and his fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America.

FRANK W. LINNER.—A fine representative of the successful business men of Washington county, Minnesota, Frank W. Linner has for many years been prominently identified with the industrial prosperity of Stillwater, where, under the firm name of Frank Linner & Co., he is carrying on a general contracting and building business, one of the largest of the kind in this part of the state. He was born, September 4, 1854, in Linnaryd socken, Kronbergs län, Sweden, being a son of Gustof and Johanna (Johnson) Carlson. Gustof Carlson, a farmer as well as carpenter and builder, lived and died in Sweden, and his widow is still living there. In their family were the following children: Carl Johan, living on

the old homestead in Sweden; Ida, who married Frans Green, of Sweden; Frank, the subject of this article; David, a foreman at the North West Thresher Company; Alex and Joel, deceased; and John, a carpenter in Minneapolis.

After completing his studies in the public schools of his native land, Frank W. Linner served an apprenticeship at the trades of a carpenter and wagon maker, becoming proficient in both. In 1879, becoming enthused at the wonderful descriptions given of life in America, he emigrated to this country, arriving June 5, and making his way across the country to Stillwater, his point of destination. Entering the employ of the Minnesota Thresher Company, he continued with that firm as a carpenter for three years, the following seven years working for a large contractor. He subsequently worked as a wagon maker for two years, and from 1891 until 1897 was employed by Sven Berglund. Having during all of those years acquired valuable experience, and an excellent knowledge of business methods as conducted in the United States, Mr. Linner embarked in business on his own account in 1897, in partnership with John Granquist and Charles Larson, under the firm name of Frank Linner & Co., starting a general contracting and building business. This enterprising firm met with success from the very first, and still continues its operations, each year adding to the number and magnitude of its contracts, which are many and important.

Mr. Linner married, November 29, 1879, Augusta C. Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, a native of Sweden, and into the household thus established six children have been born, namely: Anna E., who for six years prior to her marriage taught school, is the wife of D. H. Johnson, a Chicago artist; Alice O., employed as a clerk in St. Paul; Jennie W., a public school teacher; Frances Esther, a reviser at the West Publishing Company, in St. Paul; Elmer Edwin, attending school; Lawrence Washington, also in school. Politically Mr. Linner is an active supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and during the years of 1904, 1905, and 1906 was a member of the City Council. Religiously he is a consistent member of the Swedish Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the United Order of Foresters. Mr. Linner is a self-made man in every sense implied by the term, and has had a busy and successful career, having set forth with a purpose in life, and never resting until he had accomplished it.

CHARLES C. PETERSON.—During many years Charles C. Peterson has been identified with the mercantile interests of Stillwater, and he is now at the head of the firm of Peterson & Company, proprietors of one of the largest mercantile establishments in the city. He was born in Sjöbylund, Westmanland, Sweden, January 1, 1868, a son of Peter Anderson and Brigeta Christina Olson, also from that country. During many years the father was employed as a caretaker of machinery at the mines, but later in life, purchasing a tract of land, followed agricultural pursuits for four or five years. Coming to America with his family in 1883, he located at Crookston, Minnesota, and continued as a railroad employe until his retirement from active work in the year 1908, still maintaining his home in Crookston. He was the father of the following six children: Robert P., engaged in mining at Dawson City in the Yukon territory; Louis E., section foreman on the "Soo" Railroad at Hazel, Minnesota; Charles C., mentioned below; William, engaged in mining at Susitna river, Alaska; Mary, who married Henry Peterson, of Crookston; and Lillian E., a stenographer at Grand Rapids, Minnesota. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Charles C. Peterson received his educational training in the common schools of his native land of Sweden, and coming to America with his parents, he worked for a year on a farm. He next secured employment as a clerk in Crookston, and later at Warren, Minnesota, and from there came to Stillwater in 1888 and secured employment in a dry goods store. After ten years there he, with two partners, Elie Papineau and Mrs. M. Watier, entered the dry goods business in this city. This was in the year 1898, and after a time he bought the interests of his partners and has since been at the head of Peterson & Company, a well known firm in Stillwater. He is a self-made man, winning his success entirely through his own efforts, and he now devotes his time exclusively to the business which he has built. In politics a Democrat, he was at one time its prominent candidate for the State Legislature, and later was a member of its ticket for the office of alderman. Although defeated at the polls for that office, he made a splendid run and reduced the normal Republican majority of two hundred in his ward to twenty-two, thus giving evidence of the esteem in which he is held. He is an orator of note, and his services as a speaker are always in demand during political campaigns and at the meetings of the clubs and societies which he attends. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the M. B. A., the D. of H. and the Vasa Society, and has filled all of

the M. B. A., the D. of H. and the Vasa Society, and has filled all of their offices. He is also a consistent member of the Swedish Lutheran church, of which he has been secretary of the board of trustees for many years, and during six years served as a director of the chorus.

Mr. Peterson married, October 22, 1889, Miss Charlotte, a daughter of N. P. Swanson, a farmer near Stillwater. Their three children are C. Arthur, Evangeline E., and Roy W., all at home with their parents.

JOHN OGREN.—Throughout Washington county the name of Ogren is synonymous with thrift, enterprise, and prosperity, John Ogren, the special subject of this brief biographical sketch, having been a resident of Stillwater for thirty years, during which time he has, by intelligent industry, good management, and wise investments, accumulated a fortune. A man of high moral principles, excellent ability, clear-headed and far-sighted, he has been in truth the architect of his own fortunes. Beginning life even with the world as regarded his finances, he worked steadily, saved his earnings, made judicious investments, and soon found prosperity smiling on his every effort, bringing him well merited success in all of his undertakings, and placing him among the leading men of the city.

A native of Sweden, he was born, July 10, 1860, in Vexjö, Småland, a son of Gustaf and Kate (Danielson) Ogren, life-long residents of Sweden, being engaged there in agricultural pursuits. The parental household consisted of nine children, as follows: Christine, died in infancy; Johanna, died at the age of twenty-one years; Mattie Christine, died in Center City, Minnesota, at the age of thirty-six years; Svan Johann, engaged in farming in South Dakota; Carl, died in infancy; Carl August, of South Dakota, a farmer; John, the special subject of this biography; Anna Matilda, died in 1890; and Carolina, wife of John Gagnelius, engaged in the grocery business in Monmouth, Illinois. The parents were faithful members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and reared their children in the same religious belief.

At the age of nineteen years, having received a practical education in the public schools of Sweden, John Ogren came to America in search of fame and fortune. Locating in Stillwater, Minnesota, he began his career in the new country as a lumber jack, working on the river and in the woods. Ere long, his confidence in his powers increasing with his knowledge of the business, he began lumbering and contracting on his own account, meeting with almost phenomenal success from his first

venture, and continued actively until 1907, when he retired from active pursuits, his private interests demanding his entire time and attention. Mr. Ogren has important interests both in and out of the state, owning timber lands of value in the state of Washington and in British Columbia; having mining interests, with John G. Nelson, in Montana; being interested in a packing plant in Winona, Minnesota; and, also, in a shoe factory in Stillwater.

On September 10, 1887, Mr. Ogren was united in marriage with Carrie Agnes Erickson, daughter of Ole Erickson, and to them seven children have been born, namely: Vernie G. O., Hilda Olivia, Ruth K. P., John Russell, Melvin Leroy, Elenora Jeanette, and Myrna Christena. In his political affiliations, Mr. Ogren is a stanch Republican, and religiously, true to the faith of his forefathers, he is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which he is a deacon. He is also a member of the School Board, and a director and member of the board on the Bethesda Hospital of the Minnesota Conference.

AUGUST BOOREN.—Noteworthy not only for the part he has contributed towards the promotion of the mercantile prosperity of Stillwater, but for the excellent service he rendered his constituents in the State Legislature, and as county treasurer, August Booren is especially deserving of more than passing mention in a work of this character. His faithfulness in all his duties, his integrity and his good sense and judgment in all matters of business have caused him to be highly respected, not only in Stillwater, his home, but throughout this section of Washington county. A native of Sweden, he was born, March 6, 1850, near Vexjö, Småland, a son of Peter Pehrson and his wife, Sara Nelson, life-long farmers in Sweden. He was one of a family of thirteen children, namely: Anna, died in infancy; Anna Kathrina, widow of John Johnson, of Sweden; John, living in Stillwater, Minnesota; Peter Magnus, deceased; Johannes, deceased; Gustaf, of Stillwater; Carl, died in Sweden; Andreas, also died in Sweden; August, the subject of this sketch; Louisa the first and Louisa the second, both died in infancy; Andreas the second and David, likewise died in early life. The parents were members of the Swedish Lutheran church and reared their children in its faith.

August Booren attended the public schools of Sweden until sixteen years old, when he bade good-bye to his friends and home and came to Minnesota. The following winter he continued his studies in the schools of Red Wing, this state, and then located in Stillwater, where for three

years he worked as a laborer, either on river or lake, or in the woods, accepting any honorable employment. Embarking then in the hotel business in this city, he served as "mine host" for a period of fourteen years. Forming then a partnership with John Deagnelius, he was for two years at the head of the firm of Booren & Deagnelius, clothiers. The ensuing four years, as senior member of the firm of Booren & Lammers, he carried on a successful wholesale and retail cigar business. In 1891 and 1893 Mr. Booren represented his district in the state legislature, after which he served three terms, or six years, as county treasurer. At the expiration of his third term in this position Mr. Booren again entered the clothing business, forming a partnership with John Anderson, with whom he was associated under the firm name of Booren & Anderson, until 1908, when he sold out his interest in the business.

Mr. Booren married, March 27, 1873, Karen Adolfina Wigren, and to them eight children have been born, namely: Albert, died in infancy; Winnie, living at home; Victor, died in infancy; George, a dentist at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, married Linda Robbecke; Clifton, studying medicine at the University of Minnesota; Walter, died in childhood; Harry, engaged in the insurance business in Stillwater; and Olive, attending school. Politically Mr. Booren is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Religiously he belongs to the Swedish Lutheran church. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John Booren, brother of August Booren, was born in Sweden, October 19, 1837, and in 1858, ere attaining his majority, came to this country to live. He settled first in Stillwater, Minnesota, from there going to Louisiana, where he spent several months before the Civil war and during the early part of the conflict. Returning to Stillwater, he enlisted, August 13, 1862, in Company C, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and in addition to serving against the Indians, on the frontier, for two years, participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, and was at the front in various skirmishes of minor importance. At the close of the war he again took up his residence in Stillwater, and has since been variously employed, having been not only hardware merchant, hotel keeper and lumberman, but for four years, under the administration of President Hayes, was postmaster. He is now proprietor of a good boarding house, which he is managing most successfully.

John Booren has been twice married. He married first Carrie Smith, who bore him two children, namely: Carl Edward, deceased; and

Clarence, living at home. He married second Sarah L. Johnson, and of this union five children have been born, namely: Josephine, wife of Gust Johnson, of Stock Center, Minnesota; Meda; Herbert; John; and Olive, deceased. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and religiously he is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. Socially he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES BENSON, who for many years has been connected with the Northwest Thresher Company, was born in Christianstads län, Ousby, southern Sweden, October 23, 1850, a son of Bengt Swenson and Bengta Johnsdotter, who were also from southern Sweden, the father born in 1822 and the mother in 1825. Bengt Swenson for many years supplemented his agricultural labors with the operation of a saw mill and threshing machine, and he spent his entire life in Sweden. He is survived by his widow, who resides in the land of her birth. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Anders, who died at sea while serving with the navy, being but twenty-seven years of age at the time of his death; next Swan, who died in Paris at the age of twenty-eight years; Nels, who died in the army, aged twenty-six; James, mentioned below; Elsa, who married Nels Feline, a carpenter at Willmar, Minnesota; Olof, who died at the age of three; Hannah, the wife of Henry Herru, of Minneapolis; Olof, who died in infancy; August, a farmer in Sweden; Olof, of Helena, Montana; and Tilda, who died at the age of seventeen. The family were members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

After the completion of his educational training in his native land James Benson first took up agricultural pursuits and then mechanical work, and continued along that line until reaching his twenty-ninth year. He then made the voyage to America, and locating at Stillwater entered the employ of the Minnesota Thresher Company, and has ever since remained with that company and its successor, while during the past twenty-two years he has been the foreman of their wood department. In 1905 he returned to his native land of Sweden for a visit, and this was the first vacation he had ever taken during the many years of his connection with the corporation.

On the 19th of August, 1881, Mr. Benson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Charlotte, a daughter of Johannes Peterson, of Skruf, Sweden, and their three children are: John, who died when but eleven years of age; Oscar Bernhardt, who died at the age of thirteen; and Anna, at home with her father. Mrs. Benson died on the 22d of March, 1900.

Mr. Benson is a prominent member of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which for nineteen years he has served as a trustee. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America.

ANDREW JOHN HOLM, the treasurer and office manager for the Northwest Thresher Company at Stillwater, was born near Vexjö, Sweden, August 15, 1857. His father, John Holm, was a farmer in Sweden for some years, but leaving there in the spring of 1865, he arrived in Stillwater on the 28th of August of the same year. He located on a farm northwest of Marine, about fifteen miles from Stillwater, and spent the remainder of his life in tilling and cultivating its fields. His death occurred in the year of 1896, and that of his wife in 1895. Their issue was as follows: Martha, deceased; Peter, who is farming the old homestead; Christine, who married Hans Leander, now a retired farmer living at Center City; Mary, the wife of John Lund, of Marine; Gustaf, deceased; Matilda, who married Fred Magny, deceased, and she is living on the old homestead with a daughter, Ruby; and Andrew J. The parents were members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

A lad of eight years when he came with his parents to the United States, Andrew J. Holm was educated in the country schools and this training was supplemented with one year's attendance in the schools of Stillwater and a course in Carleton College at Northfield. He earned his own way through school by teaching and other work, following the profession of teaching for five years. After the completion of his education he returned to Stillwater and worked in the county auditor's office for two years. During the succeeding four years, or until 1887, he was an employe in the office of a lumber company, and at the close of that period he became associated with E. S. Brown, receiver for the Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Company, and continued in the employ of its successors. Starting as a bookkeeper and cashier, he has worked his way upward to the responsible position of treasurer and office manager for the Northwest Thresher Company.

Mr. Holm married, on the 3d of October, 1883, Miss Hannah Charlotte Copas, a daughter of John Copas, of Scandia, and their three children are: John D., Eva Caroline and Sara. The son is pursuing post-graduate work at Yale, and the elder daughter is attending the University of Minnesota. Sara the younger is a junior in the Stillwater high school. Mr. Holm is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which he has

held some office almost continually and takes an active part in its work. He is a Republican in politics and during the past twelve years has served as a member of the board of education of Stillwater, having been secretary all that time, and has been reëlected for another term of four years. He is a member of the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias.

OSCAR N. BRODEEN, a well known business man of Stillwater, was born in Småland, Sweden, November 9, 1868, a son of Gustof Cickrcson and his wife Hilda, farming people of Småland, where they spent their lives, their issue being as follows: Louisa, who married John Isaacson, of Sweden; Christena, who married John ———; Emma; Anna, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Carl Oscar, of Canada, whose daughter, Alma, is teaching school at Minot, North Dakota; Jonas; Johann Gustof, an educator and a newspaper man; Elif, of Stillwater; and Oscar N. The parents were members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Oscar N. Brodeen was but a lad of ten years when he left school to begin the battle of life for himself, and until twenty-one he worked at various kinds of labor in the land of his birth. Coming then to America he located at Stillwater, Minnesota, and for seven years worked on the lake and river and in the woods logging and lumbering. Following the close of that period he was a clerk in a clothing store until 1896, and in that year and in association with Peter Mattson he established the firm of Brodeen and Mattson, dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods and one of the well known commercial establishments of Stillwater.

Mr. Brodeen married on June 15, 1889, Miss Selma Erickson, a daughter of Ole Erickson of Big Lake, Scandia. Their three children are Rouno, Vivian and Elpha. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. Brodeen is independent in his political affiliations, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Foresters.

JOHN ALFRED ANDERSON, a licensed engineer and the master mechanic and foreman of the machine shops and chief engineer for the Northwest Thresher Company, was born in Schalebohl, Ereckstad socken, Dahlsland, Sweden, February 26, 1858, a son of Andrew Johnson and B. Christina Anderson. Andrew Johnson was a merchant while in Sweden, but after coming to America in 1884 he entered the employ of

the Minnesota Thresher Company, while later for some years he was in the employ of Isaac Staples, and he is now connected with the Northwest Thresher Company. He is a Republican in his political affiliations and is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. He is the father of five children, as follows: John Alfred; Eric Taylor, of Stillwater; Anna Elizabeth, deceased; May, also deceased; and Alfreda, who married Charles Olson, of St. Paul.

John A. Anderson after attending the schools of Guttenberg at the age of fifteen began working in a blacksmith shop and later was connected with an engine. And in that same year of 1873 he went to Christiania, Norway, and learned the trade of engineering, and in 1879 he went from there on a whale fishing trip as an engineer. In 1880 he came to America and located near La Crosse, in Hudson county, Minnesota, where he attended school for one winter, and in the following year of 1881 came to Stillwater and entered as an employe the machine shops of the Northwest Thresher Company. Severing his connection with that company in 1890 he spent two years in Duluth as a chief engineer, and returning to this city in 1897 he again became connected with the Minnesota Thresher Company, now known as the Northwest Company, and is master mechanic, foreman of the machine shops and chief engineer. He was made a licensed engineer in 1884.

Mr. Anderson married, on June 27, 1881, in St. Paul, Miss Andrina Hanson, a daughter of Hans Peterson, of Christiania, Norway, and they have ten children: Hilda May, Jennie, Alfred W., Agnes, Dagmar, Nellie, Stanley, Conrad, Florence and Gordon. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which Mr. Anderson has held all of the offices, and takes an active part in the work of his church. His politics are Republican.

CARL E. BERGLUND AND CARL E. PETERSON.—Prominent among the rising young business men of Stillwater, Minnesota, are Carl E. Berglund and Carl E. Peterson, who, under the firm name of Berglund & Peterson, are carrying on a substantial and lucrative business as general merchants, and are numbered among the capable and intelligent men who are contributing so much towards making this city desirable as a place of residence, both from a social and from a financial point of view. Beginning operations on a modest basis, these enterprising gentlemen have gradually increased their business, and when their trade demanded more commodious quarters moved to their present establishment at No.

807 North Fourth street, where they have a complete stock of groceries, hardware and general merchandise, in their efforts to please their numerous customers keeping an assortment of goods seldom found in a store of this kind.

Carl E. Berglund was born, December 1, 1873, in Sweden, a son of Nicholas and Eva (Larson) Berglund, who came to America in 1881, locating in Washington county, where the father bought land, and, in connection with farming, worked at his trade of a blacksmith for many years. After leaving the public schools, Mr. Berglund was graduated, in 1898, from the Northwestern Business College, after which he was engaged for five years as clerk in a grocery, working first for August Wennerberg and later for A. E. Edholm. When ready to establish himself in business on his own account, in November, 1903, he formed a partnership with Carl E. Peterson, as above mentioned, and the firm of Berglund & Peterson has since been one of the leading firms of the kind in this part of the city.

On June 20, 1900, Mr. Berglund married Gertrude Wickstrom, daughter of John and Margaret Wickstrom, who emigrated to Minnesota from Sweden a few years ago, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Eva, born August 17, 1902; and Arnold, born December 29, 1903. Politically Mr. Berglund is a Republican, and religiously he attends the Swedish Mission church.

Carl E. Peterson, junior member of the firm of Berglund & Peterson, was born February 10, 1878, in Sweden, and when but three years old came with his parents, John A. and Emma Peterson, to Stillwater, Minnesota, where his father is now engaged in mill work. Receiving a practical education in the public schools of this city, Mr. Peterson began life for himself as clerk in a grocery store, during the year that he was thus employed obtaining an excellent knowledge of the business, and an experience in business that has been of inestimable value to him. In 1903, in company with Carl E. Berglund, he started in business for himself as junior member of the present firm of Berglund & Peterson, and has met with excellent success as a general merchant, in the few years that have since elapsed winning a fine reputation as a good business man, and as a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Peterson married Stella Lizotte, who was born in this country, of English ancestry, being a daughter of Joseph Lizotte, for many years a shoemaker in Stillwater, and they have one child. In his political affiliations Mr. Peterson is a Republican, and in religion he is a Swedish Luther-

an. Fraternally he belongs to the United Order of Foresters, to the Modern Woodmen of America, and to the Equitable Fraternal Union.

CHARLES O. LINQUIST has attained prominence in the business circles of Stillwater and vicinity as the manager of the Bluff City Lumber Company, one of the leading corporations of its kind here. He was born in Småland, Sweden, February 24, 1865, a son of Johann Johnson and Anna Cecelia, who were also born at that place. Johann Johnson, a farmer, lived and died in Sweden, passing away in 1873, and his wife died in the year 1869. They were members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and they were the parents of three children: Frank August, a stone mason at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota; Elif William, of St. Paul; and Charles O.

Charles O. Linquist came to America in the year of 1884, and after continuing for a short time his educational training in the schools of this country he located at Taylor's Falls and obtained work on a farm. Later for one year he was employed in a brick yard, and from that time until 1905 worked for J. S. Anderson and his successor, the East Side Lumber Company. At the close of that period and in association with Robert E. Skith, he engaged in business for himself under the name of the Bluff City Lumber Company, dealers in all kinds of building material, wood, coal, etc., and the business is managed by Mr. Linquist.

On the 5th of May, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Samdahl, a daughter of Gustof Samdahl, of Stillwater, and their three children are Elda Oscar, Myrna Helena and Reuben. Mr. Linquist is a member of and a trustee in the Swedish Lutheran church; also a member the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Vasa. In politics he is a Republican.

## CHAPTER XX.

### GOODHUE COUNTY.

The part of Minnesota, which next after Chisago and Washington counties and St. Paul was settled by Swedes, was Goodhue county, or rather the north and northwestern parts of this county. The south and southwest parts are settled by Norwegians. The Scandinavian population of this county is by far in the majority.

Goodhue county is situated at the upper end of Lake Pepin and along the Mississippi river from a point a little above Lake City to about midway between the cities of Red Wing and Hastings. Its western limits are thirty-six miles from its eastern, and its greatest length from south to north is also thirty-six miles, but the county forms no square on the map. It comprises twenty-four townships, with an area of 764 square miles. There are no lakes but a number of rivers and creeks. Besides the Mississippi there are the Vermillion, Cannon and Little Cannon, the two branches of the Zumbro river, Prairie creek, Spring, Hay and Wells creeks. The county is a natural prairie, though generally undulating and uneven. Along the waters it is well wooded, enough for local use, and everywhere one sees small groves, especially around the farmhouses. The soil is fertile as a rule, since a more rational mode of cultivation has been adopted.

THE FIRST SWEDISH SETTLEMENT.—In September, 1853, Colonel Hans Mattson, with a little company of Swedish immigrants, came up to Minnesota from Moline, Illinois, to hunt up a place for a Swedish settlement where land could be obtained cheaply. Minnesota was then a territory but little known, but our immigrants had heard of its beautiful lakes, forests, prairies and salubrious climate. Mattson being the only one of the party who could speak English, was naturally appointed its leader. His father also went with them and so did Mattson's brother-in-law, S. J. Willard, and his wife, the whole party taking deck passage

on a Mississippi steamer, and arriving at St. Paul in the month of September.

In his "Story of an Emigrant" Mattson gives a vivid description of the founding of the Swedish settlement, Vasa, and with the kind permission of his relatives we will reproduce it here as being both reliable and interesting:

"At that time St. Paul was an insignificant town of a few hundred inhabitants. There we found Henry Russell, John Tidlund, and a few other Swedish pioneers. Mr. Willard and I had very little money, and for the few dollars which we did own we bought a little household furniture and some cooking utensils. We therefore at once sought employment for him, while the rest of our party started off in search of a suitable location for the proposed settlement.

"We had been told that there were a number of our countrymen at Chisago Lake and a few near Carver, but that all had settled on timber lands. We also learned that near Red Wing, in Goodhue county, places could be found with both timber and prairie, and an abundance of good water. Having looked over the different localities we finally decided on the present town of Vasa, about twelve miles west of Red Wing. The first claims were taken at Belle creek, south of White Rock, and afterwards others were taken at a spring known as Willard Spring, near which the large brick church now stands.

"After selecting this land my father returned to Illinois. In company with the other explorers, I went to St. Paul, where a council was held in which all participated, and at which it was decided that three of us, Messrs Carl Roos, A. G. Kempe, and myself, should go to our claims that fall and do as much work as possible, until the others could join us the following spring.

"Having made the necessary preparations we three went to Red Wing by steamboat and found a little town with half a dozen families, among whom was the Rev. J. W. Hancock, who for several years had been a missionary among the Indians. The other settlers were Wm. Freeborn, Dr. Sweeney, H. L. Bevans, and John Day. Besides these we also met two Swedes, Peter Green (whose Swedish name was Sjögren), and Nils Nilson, and a Norwegian by the name of Peterson. On the bank of the river the Sioux Indians had a large camp. The country west of Red Wing was then practically a wilderness, and our

little party was the first to start in to cultivate the soil and make a permanent settlement.

"At Red Wing we supplied ourselves with a tent, a cook stove, a yoke of oxen, carpenter's tools, provisions and other necessities. Having hired a team of horses, we then packed our goods in a wagon, tied the cattle behind, and started for the new settlement. The first four miles we followed the territorial road; after that we had nothing but Indian trails to guide us. Toward evening we arrived at a grove on Belle Creek, now known as Jemtland. Here the tent was pitched and our evening meal cooked, and only pioneers like ourselves can understand how we relished it after our long day's tramp. The team was taken back the next day, and we were left alone in the wilderness.

"After a day's exploration we moved our camp two miles further south, to another point near Belle Creek, where Mr. Roos had taken his claim.

"It was now late in September, and our first care was to secure enough hay for the cattle, and in a few days we had a big stack. Having read about prairie fires, we decided to protect our stack by burning away the short stubble around it. But a minute and a half was sufficient to convince us that we had made wrong calculations, for within that time the stack itself was burning with such fury that all the water in Belle Creek could not have put it out. Still, this was not the worst of it. Before we had time to recover from our astonishment the fire had spread over the best part of the valley and consumed all the remaining grass, which was pretty dry at that time of the year. Inexperienced as we were, we commenced to run a race with the wind, and tried to stop the fire before reaching another fine patch of grass about a mile to the north; but this attempt was, of course, a complete failure, and we returned to our cheerless tent mourning over this serious misfortune.

"The next morning we all started out in different directions to see if any grass was left in Goodhue county, and fortunately we found plenty of it near our first camping ground. Having put up a second stack of very poor hay, we proceeded to build a rude log house, and had just finished it when my brother-in-law, Mr. Willard, surprised us by appearing in our midst, having left in Red Wing his wife and baby, now Mrs. Zelma Christensen of Rush City, who is, as far as I know, the first child born of Swedish parents in St. Paul. Mr. Willard, who was a scholarly gentleman and not accustomed to manual labor, had

found it rather hard to work with shovel and pick on the hilly streets of St. Paul, and made up his mind that he would better do that kind of work on a farm. Messrs. Roos and Kempe having furnished all the money for the outfit, I really had no share in it, and as we could not expect Mr. Willard and his family to pass the winter in that cabin, I immediately made up my mind to return with him to Red Wing. In an hour we were ready, and without waiting for dinner we took the trail back to that place. I remember distinctly how, near the head of the Spring Creek Valley, we sat down in a little grove to rest and meditate on the future. We were both very hungry, especially Mr. Willard, who had now walked over twenty miles since breakfast. Then espying a tempting squirrel in a tree close by, we tried to kill it with sticks and rocks; but we were poor marksmen, and thus missed a fine squirrel roast.

"Tired and very hungry we reached Red Wing late in the afternoon, and soon found my sister, Mrs. Willard, comfortably housed with one of the families there. Her cheerful and hopeful nature and the beautiful baby on her arm gave us fresh joy and strength to battle with the hardships that were in store for us. Mr. Willard and his wife had taken along what furniture they owned, a few eatables and five dollars and fifty cents in cash, which was all that we possessed of the goods of this world. But who cares for money at that age? Mr. Willard was twenty-five years old, my sister twenty-three, and I twenty, all hale and hearty, and never for a moment doubting our success, no matter what we should undertake.

"Our first work was wood chopping, for which we were less fit than almost anything else. We had to go to a place about three miles above Red Wing, where a man had made a contract to bank up fifteen hundred cords of wood for the Mississippi steamers. There was an old wood chopper's cabin which we repaired by thatching it with hay and earth, putting in a door, a small window, and a few rough planks for a floor. In a few days we were duly installed, baby and all, in the little hut which was only twelve by sixteen feet, but to us as dear as a palace to a king.

"We began to chop wood at once. The trees were tall, soft maples and ash, and our pay was fifty-five cents a cord for soft and sixty-five cents for hard wood. At first both of us could not chop over a cord a day together; but within a week we could chop a cord apiece, and before the winter was over we often chopped three cords together in a

day. After a few days we were joined by four Norwegian wood choppers for whom we put up a new cabin to sleep in; but my sister cooked for us all, and the others paid for their board to Mr. Willard and myself, who had all things in common. Those four men were better workmen than we, and one of them, Albert Olson, often chopped three cords a day. They were quiet, industrious, and generous fellows, so that we soon became attached to each other, and we were all very fond of the little Zelma. My sister managed our household affairs so well and kept the little house so neat and tidy that when spring came we were all loth to leave.

The weather being fine and the sleighing good in the beginning of January, we hired John Day to take us with his team to our claims while there was yet snow, so that we might chop and haul out logs for the house which Mr. Willard and I intended to put up in the spring. My sister remained in the cabin, but Albert went with us for the sake of company. We put some lumber on the sled, and provided ourselves with hay and food enough to last a few days, and plenty of quilts and blankets for our bedding. John Day, who was an old frontiersman with an instinct almost like that of an Indian, guided us safely to Willard Spring. A few hundred yards below this, in a deep ravine, we stopped near some sheltering trees, built a roaring camp fire, and made ourselves as comfortable as possible. Having supped and smoked our evening pipe, we made our beds by putting a few boards on the snow and the hay and blankets on top of those. Then all four of us nestled down under the blankets and went to sleep.

During the night the thermometer fell down to forty degrees below zero, as we learned afterwards. If we had suspected this and kept our fire burning there would, of course, have been no danger. But being very comfortable early in the night and soon asleep, we were unconscious of danger until aroused by an intense pain caused by the cold, and then we were already so benumbed and chilled that we lacked energy to get up or even move. We found, on comparing notes afterwards, that each one of us had experienced the same sensations, namely, first an acute pain as if pricked with needles in every fibre, then a deep mental tranquility which was only slightly disturbed by a faint conception of something wrong, and by a desire to get up, but without sufficient energy to do so. This feeling gradually subsided into one

of quiet rest and satisfaction, until consciousness ceased altogether, and, as far as pain was concerned, all was over with us.

"At this stage an accident occurred which saved our lives. Mr. Day, who lay on the outside to the right, had evidently held his arm up against his breast to keep the blankets close to his body. His will-force being gone, his arm relaxed and fell into the snow. As the bare hand came in contact with the snow the circulation of the blood was accelerated, and this was accompanied by such intense pain that he was roused and jumped to his feet.

"Thus we were saved. It took a good while before we could use our limbs sufficiently to build a fire again, and during this time we suffered much more than before. From that experience I am satisfied that those who freeze to death do not suffer much, because they gradually sink into a stupor which blunts the sensibilities long before life is extinct.

"It was about four o'clock when we got up. Of course we did not lie down again that morning, nor did we attempt to haul any timber, but started in a bee line across the prairie for the ravine where Mr. Willard and I had seen the tempting squirrel a few months before. We soon found that going over the wild, trackless prairie against the wind, with the thermometer forty degrees below zero was a struggle for life, and in order to keep warm we took turns to walk or run behind the sleigh. In taking his turn Mr. Willard suddenly sat down in the snow and would not stir. We returned to him, and it required all our power of persuasion to make him take his seat in the sleigh again. He felt very comfortable, he said, and would soon catch up with us again if we only would let him alone. If we had followed his advice, he would never have left his cold seat again. After a drive of eight miles we arrived at a house on Spring Creek, near Red Wing, where we found a warm room and a good shed for the horses. After an hour's rest we continued the journey, and safely reached our little home in the woods before dark. I do not know that I ever appreciated a home more than I did that rude cabin when again comfortably seated by its warm and cheerful fire-place.

"A few weeks later I had an opportunity to visit St. Paul, and while there attended the wedding of a young Norwegian farmer from Carver county and a girl just arrived from Sweden. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nilsson, a Baptist minister, who had been banished from Sweden on account of proselyting. Among the guests was Mr. John Swainsson, who since became well known among the Swedes of

Minnesota, and who died in St. Paul a short time ago. I also made the acquaintance of one Jacob Fahlström, who had lived forty years among the Indians and devoted most of that time to missionary work among them. He was a remarkable man, and was well known among the Hudson Bay employees and other early settlers of the Northwest. As a boy he had deserted from a Swedish vessel in Quebec and made his way through the wilderness, seeking shelter among the Indians; and, by marrying an Indian girl, he had become almost identified with them. I think he told me that he had not heard a word spoken in his native tongue in thirty-five years, and that he had almost forgotten it when he met the first Swedish settlers in the St. Croix valley. His children are now living there, while he has passed away to the unknown land beyond, honored and respected by all who knew him, Indians as well as white men.

"On my return from St. Paul I stopped at the cabin of Mr. Peter Green, at Spring Creek, near Red Wing. The only domestic animals he had was a litter of pigs, and as Mr. Willard and I intended to settle on our land in the spring I thought it might be well to start in with a couple of pigs. Accordingly, I got two pigs from Mr. Green, put them in a bag which I shouldered, and left for our cabin in the woods. According to my calculations, the distance I had to walk ought not to be over three miles, and in order to be sure of not getting lost I followed the Cannon river at the mouth of which our cabin stood. I walked on the ice where the snow was about a foot deep, and, if I had known of the meandering course of the river, I would never have undertaken to carry that burden such a distance. From nine in the morning until it was almost dark I trudged along with my burden on my back, prompted to the greatest exertion by the grunting of the pigs, and feeling my back uncomfortably warm. These were the first domestic animals I ever owned, and I think I well earned my title to them by carrying them along the windings of the river at least ten miles. Both I and the pigs were well received when we reached the cabin. We made a pig pen by digging a hole in the ground and covering it with poles and brush, and fed them on the refuse from the table. Before we were ready to move one of them died, while the other, after being brought to our new farm, ungratefully ran away, and was most likely eaten up by the wolves, which perhaps was just as agreeable to him as to be eaten by us.

"While living in this camp we saw more Indians than white men. A band of Sioux Indians camped near us for several weeks. They were

very friendly, and never molested us. The men brought us venison and fresh fish, which they caught in great quantities by spearing them through the ice. We gave them bread and coffee, and sometimes invited one or two to dinner after we were through. Their women would stay for hours with my sister and help her take care of the baby. Indeed they were so fond of the white-haired child that they would sometimes run a race in vying with each other to get the first chance to fondle her. Sometimes we visited them in their tents in the evening and smoked Kinikinick with them. Several of their dead reposed in the young trees near our cabin. When somebody died it was their custom to stretch the dead body on poles which were tied to young trees high enough to be out of the reach of wild beasts, then cover it with blankets, and finally leave some corn and venison and a jar of water close by. At some subsequent visit to the neighborhood they would gather the bones and bury them at some regular burying ground, usually on a high hill or bluff.

"Once we saw a regular war dance in Red Wing. A few Sioux had killed two Chippewa's and brought back their scalps stretched on a frame of young saplings. At a given hour the whole band assembled, and, amid the most fantastic gestures, jumping, singing, yelling, beating of tom-toms and jingling of bells, gave a performance which in lurid savageness excelled anything I ever saw. The same Indians again became our neighbors for a short time on Belle creek the following winter, and we rather liked them, and they us. But eight years later they took part in the terrible massacre of the white settlers in Western Minnesota, and thirty-nine of their men were hanged on one gallows at Mankato in the fall of 1862, and the rest transported beyond our borders.

"Thus our first winter in Minnesota passed without further incidents, until the beginning of March, when the weather turned so mild that we were afraid the ice on the Mississippi might break up, and we therefore hurried back to Red Wing. By our wood chopping and Mrs. Willard's cooking enough money had been earned to buy the most necessary articles for our new home. When we had procured everything and taken a few days' rest, we again hired Mr. John Day to take us out to our land with his team. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants have had the same experience, and can realize how we felt on that fine March morning, starting from Red Wing with a wagon loaded with some boards on the bottom, a cook stove and utensils, doors, windows, a keg of nails, saws, spades, a small supply of provisions, a bedstead or two with bedding,

a few trunks, and a little box containing our spotted pig, Mrs. Willard in the seat with the driver, her baby in her arms, her husband and myself taking turns as guides, John Day shouting to his horses, laughing and joking; all of us full of hope, strength and determination to overcome all obstacles and conquer the wildness. The snow was now nearly gone, and the air was spring-like.

"After a twelve miles' heavy pull we arrived at our destination, and made a temporary tent of sticks and blankets, very much after the Indian fashion. Two of the Norwegians had accompanied us to help build our cabin. Mr. Day stopped a couple of days hauling building material, and before night the second day the rear part of our cabin was under roof. After a few days the Norwegians left us, and Mr. Willard and myself had to finish the main part of the building which was also made of round logs. For many a year this rude log cabin was the center of attraction, and a hospitable stopping place for nearly all the settlers of Vasa.

"In the month of April cold weather set in again, and it was very late in the season when steamboat navigation was opened on the Mississippi. At that time all provisions had to be shipped from Galena or Dubuque, and it happened that the winter's supplies in Red Wing were so nearly gone that not a particle of flour or meat could be bought after the first of April. Our supplies were soon exhausted, and for about two weeks our little family had only a peck of potatoes, a small panful of flour, and a gallon of beans to live on, part of which was a present from Messrs. Roos and Kempe, who had remained all winter on their claims, three miles south of us. They had been struggling against great odds, and had been compelled to live on half rations for a considerable length of time. Even their oxen had been reduced almost to the point of starvation, their only feed being over-ripe hay in small quantities.

"We would certainly have starved if it had not been for my shotgun, with which I went down into the woods of Belle Creek every morning at day-break, generally returning with pheasants, squirrels, or other small game. One Sunday the weather was so disagreeable and rough that I did not succeed in my hunting, but in feeding the team back of the kitchen some oats had been spilt, and a flock of blackbirds came and fed on them. Through an opening between the logs of the kitchen I shot several dozen of these birds, which, by the way, are not ordinarily very toothsome. But, being a splendid cook, my sister made

them into a stew, thickened with a few mashed beans and a handful of flour—in our estimation the mess turned out to be a dinner fit for kings.

“Our supplies being nearly exhausted, I started for Red Wing the next morning, partly to save the remaining handful of provisions for my sister and her husband, partly in hopes of obtaining fresh supplies from a steamboat which was expected about that time. Three days afterwards the steamer arrived. As soon as practicable the boxes were brought to the store of H. L. Bevans. I secured a smoked ham, thirty pounds of flour, a gallon of molasses, some coffee, salt and sugar, strapped it all (weighing almost seventy pounds) on my back, and started toward evening for our cabin in the wilderness. I had to walk about fourteen miles along the Indian trail, but in spite of the heavy burden I made the distance in a short time, knowing that the dear ones at home were threatened by hunger; perhaps the howling of the prairie wolves near my path also had something to do with the speed. There are events in the life of every person which stand out like milestones along the road, and so attract the attention of the traveler on life's journey that they always remain vivid pictures in his memory. My arrival at our cabin that evening was one of those events in our humble life. I will not attempt to describe the joy which my burden brought to all of us, especially to the young mother with the little babe at her breast.

\* \* \*

“We had now commenced a new career, located on our farm claims in the boundless West, with no end to the prospects and possibilities before us. We felt that independence and freedom which are only attained and appreciated in the western wilds of America. From the Mississippi river and almost to the Pacific Ocean, was a verdant field for the industry, energy, and enterprise of the settler. To be sure, our means and resources were small, but somehow we felt that by hard work and good conduct we would some day attain the comfort, independence and position for which our souls thirsted. We did not sit down and wait for gold mines to open up before us, or for roasted pigs to come running by our cabin, but with axe and spade went quietly to work, to do our little part in the building up of new empires.

“In the beginning of May, my father came from Illinois and brought us a pair of steers and a milch cow; this made us rich. We made a wagon with wheels of blocks sawed off an oak log; we also bought a

plow, and, joining with our neighbors of Belle Creek, had a breaking team of two pair of oxen. That breaking team and that truck wagon, with myself always as the chief ox driver, did all the breaking, and all the hauling and carting of lumber, provisions, building material and other goods, for all the settlers in that neighborhood during the first season.

"Soon others of our party from last year joined us. Some letters which I wrote in *Hemlandet* describing the country around us, attracted much attention and brought settlers from different parts of the west, and while the Swedes were pouring into our place, then known as 'Mattson's Settlement' (now well known under the name of Vasa), our friends, the Norwegians, had started a prosperous settlement a few miles to the south, many of them coming overland from Wisconsin, bringing cattle, implements and other valuables of which the Swedes, being mostly poor new-comers, were destitute. Many immigrants of both nationalities came as deck passengers on the Mississippi steamers to Red Wing.

"There was cholera at St. Louis that summer, and I remember how a steamer landed a large party of Norwegian immigrants, nearly all down with cholera. Mr. Willard and myself happened to be in Red Wing at the time, and the American families, considering these Norwegians cholera patients our countrymen, hastily turned them over to our care. We nursed them as best as we could, but many died in spite of all our efforts, and as we closed their eyes, and laid them in the silent grave under the bluffs, it never occurred to us that they were anything but our countrymen and brothers.

"From these small beginnings of the Swedish and Norwegian settlers in Goodhue county, in the years of 1853 and 1854, have sprung results which are not only grand but glorious to contemplate. Looking back to those days I see the little cabin, often with a sod roof, single room used for domestic purposes, sometimes crowded almost to suffocation by hospitable entertainments to new-comers; or the poor immigrant on the levee at Red Wing, just landed from a steamer, in his short jacket and other outlandish costume, perhaps seated on a wooden box, with his wife and a large group of children around him, and wondering how he shall be able to raise enough means to get himself ten or twenty miles into the country, or to redeem the bedding and other household goods which he has perchance left in Milwaukee as a pledge for his railroad and steamboat ticket. And I see him trudging along over the

trackless prairie, searching for a piece of land containing if possible prairie, water and a little timber, on which to build a home. Poor, bewildered, ignorant and odd looking, he had been an object of pity and derision all the way from Gothenburg or Christiania to the little cabin of some countryman of his, where he found peace and shelter until he could build one of his own.

"Those who have not experienced frontier life, will naturally wonder how it was possible for people so poor as a majority of the old settlers were, to procure the necessities of life, but they should remember that our necessities were few, and our luxuries a great deal less. The bountiful earth soon yielded bread and vegetables; the woods and streams supplied game and fish; and as to shoes and clothing, I and many others have used shoes made of untanned skins, and even of gunny-sacks and old rags. Furthermore, the small merchants at the river or other points, were always willing to supply the Scandinavian immigrants with necessary goods on credit, until better times should come. Our people in this country did certainly earn a name for integrity and honesty among their American neighbors, which has been a greater help to them than money. Some of the men would go off in search of work, and in due time return with means enough to help the balance of the family.

"Frontier settlers are always accommodating and generous. If one had more than he needed, he would invariably share the surplus with his neighbors. The neighbors would all turn in to help a new-comer,—haul his logs, build his house, and do other little services for him. The isolated condition and mutual aims and aspirations of the settlers brought them nearer together than in older communities. On Sunday afternoons all would meet at some centrally located place, and spend the day together. A cup of coffee with a couple of slices of bread and butter, would furnish a royal entertainment, and when we got so far along that we could afford some pie or cake for dessert, the good housewives were in a perfect ecstasy. The joys and sorrows of one, were shared by the others, and nowhere in the wide world, except in a military camp, have I witnessed so much genuine cordial friendship and brotherhood as among the frontier settlers in the West.

"One fine Sunday morning that summer, all the settlers met under two oak trees on the prairie, near where the present church stands, for the first religious service in the settlement. It had been agreed that some of the men should take turns to read one of Luther's sermons at each of

these gatherings, and I was selected as reader the first day. Some prayers were said and Swedish hymns sung, and seldom did a temple contain more devout worshipers than did that little congregation on the prairie.

"Before the winter of 1854-55 set in, we had quite a large community in Vasa, and had raised considerable grain, potatoes and other provisions. During the winter the Sioux Indians again became our neighbors, and frequently supplied us with venison in exchange for bread and coffee. The following spring and summer the settlers increased still faster, several more oxen and other cattle, with a horse or two, were brought in, and I had no longer the exclusive privilege of hauling goods on the little truck wagon.

"That summer I again went to Illinois to meet a large party of newly-arrived emigrants from Sweden, who formed a settlement in Vasa, known as Skåne. The people from different provinces would group themselves together in little neighborhoods, each assuming in common parlance the name of their own province; thus we have Vasa, Skåne, Småland and Jemtland.

"About this time a township was formally organized, and, at my suggestion, given the name of Vasa, in commemoration of the great Swedish king. Roads were also laid out legally, and a district organization perfected. A school district was formed and soon after an election precinct, and as I was the only person who was master of the English language the duty of attending to all these things devolved upon me. We were particularly fortunate in having many men, not only of good education from the old country, but of excellent character, pluck and energy, men who would have been leaders in their communities if they had remained at home, and who became prominent as soon as they had mastered the English language. This fact, perhaps, gave a higher tone and character to our little community than is common in such cases and Vasa has since that time furnished many able men in the county offices, in the legislative halls, and in business and educational circles. There can be much refinement and grace even in a log cabin on the wild prairie.

"In the beginning of the month of September, 1855, Rev. E. Norelius visited the settlement and organized a Lutheran church. Thirty-five years (this was written in 1890) have elapsed since that time, and many of those who belonged to the first church at Vasa now rest in mother earth close by the present stately church edifice, which still belongs to the

same congregation, and is situated only a short distance from the place where the latter was organized. Rev. Norelius himself lives only a few hundred yards from the church building. Thirty-five years have changed the then cheerful, hopeful young man into a veteran, crowned with honor, and full of wisdom and experience. His beneficent influence on the Swedes of Goodhue county and of the whole Northwest will make his name dear to coming generations of our people.

"On November 23d, in the same fall, the first wedding took place in our settlement. The author of these memoirs was joined in matrimony to Miss Cherstin Peterson, from Balingslöf, near Kristianstad, whose family had just come to Vasa from Sweden. By this union I found the best and most precious treasure a man can find—a good and dear wife, who has faithfully shared my fate to this day. Rev. J. W. Hancock, of Red Wing, performed the marriage ceremony. Horses being very scarce among us in those days, the minister had to borrow an Indian pony and ride on horseback twelve miles—from Red Wing to Vasa. On the evening of our wedding day there happened to be a severe snowstorm, through which my young bride was taken from her parents' home to our log house, on a home-made wooden sled, drawn by a pair of oxen and escorted by a number of our young friends. which made this trip of about a quarter of a mile very pleasant, in spite of the oxen and the snow storm.

"The next winter was very severe, and many of our neighbors suffered greatly from colds and even frozen limbs. But there was an abundance of provisions, and, as far as I can remember, no one was in actual need after the first winter."

The very first settlers in these parts were, besides Mr. Mattson, from Önnestad, Skåne, his brother-in-law, ex-teacher S. J. Willard, from Fjelkinge, Skåne; Peter Sjögren, or Green (which name he adopted here) from Ljuder, Kronoberg's Län; Carl Roos, a surveyor and ex-officer of the Swedish army, from Långbanshytan, Vermland, and a tanner, Anders Gustaf Kämpe, from Varola, Vestergötland. Mattson and Willard settled on the place which later belonged to P. Friman, directly south of the present Lutheran church. Each one of them had a log cabin. Roos and Kämpe settled where Peter Nilson later lived in a common loghouse near the postoffice in White Rock. Their wives came from Sweden a few years later. Peter Sjögren located at Spring Creek where Carl Carlson now lives, about three miles from Red Wing.

A church was organized at a meeting September 3, 1855, by Rev. E. Norelius. Its first members, who were also, with a few exceptions, the first Swedish settlers, are mentioned below:

Carl Carlson with wife, three sons and a foster-daughter, Hilda Maria Kindgren, who was married to Rev. Boren, from Karlskoga, Nerke, came to America in 1854. His first place was one-half mile northeast from the present church, in section 15. Carlson had been a prominent man in his community in Sweden.

Ola Olsson, widower, with his sons, Ola Knut and Per and the daughter, Else, from Mjällby, Bleking, came to America in 1854; lived near the highest point west of Belle Creek, in section 8. Their cabin was for a long time alone in the brush, and was often visited by the Indians.

Jon Bergdahl, widower, with a daughter, Malena, came from Önnestad, Kristianstad's Län, in 1853; lived a short distance south from the church, in section 15. He is dead. The daughter married N. P. Malmberg.

Samuel Johnson with wife, Etina Lena, from Algutsboda, Kronoberg's Län; came to America in 1854. Their daughter, Maria, was one of the first, if not absolutely the first, child born and baptized at Vasa. The parents moved to Nehalem Valley, Oregon; the daughter is living in Prairie Island, Goodhue county.

Gustaf Carlson with wife, Lovisa, and the sons, Frans August, Alfred and Aron, came from Algutsboda, Kronoberg's Län, to America in 1854. They lived in Småland, section 10. Carlson was killed in the woods by a falling tree, in 1880. The oldest son, who served as sheriff, removed with his mother to Red Wing; the second son lives in Hector, Renville county, and the third son in Featherstone.

Erik Anderson, his wife, Helena Lovisa, and daughter, Martha Ellen, came from Vestra Ryd, Linköping's Län, to America in 1850. The wife born in Lönneberga, Kalmar Län, came to America in 1848. Their daughter was born at Jamestown, N. Y. This family settled in Småland, section 2. Their daughter married Gustaf Larson in Featherstone.

Swante Johan Willard, with wife, Anna Mattson, and daughter Zelma Adelaide. Willard was a school teacher in the old country and born in Fjelkinge; his wife, a sister of Colonel Hans Mattson, the founder of the settlement, was born in Önnestad; came to America in 1853.

Their daughter was the first Swedish child born in St. Paul and baptized in Vasa. She is married to a Dane, Mr. Christiansen, and lives at Rush City. Willard finally lived in Red Wing and was County Auditor for a number of years.

Jonas Fredrik Gustafson, born in Bjurkärn, and his wife, Kristina Lovisa, born in Årsta, Örebro Län, came to America, he in 1853, she in 1854. Their son Gustaf Adolf, was one of the first children born in Vasa. At first they settled on Belle Creek, behind the children's home in "Jona Land," but later removed to the town of Belle Creek. In his younger days Jonas was known for his tremendous physical strength. If his team could not pull their load of logs, he would take off the biggest log and carry it on his shoulder.

Nils Peterson from Stoby, with wife, Elna, from Höglinge, Kristianstad's Län, came to America in 1854; lived one-half mile south of the church in section 21. He died, but she remarried and moved to the vicinity of Hallock, in the Red River valley.

Per Nilson, his father with wife, Pernilla, and daughters, Hanna, Kjersti, Nilla and Anna, came from Stoby, in 1855, and lived a little distance east of John Nilsson's place, section 27. They were one of the wealthiest families who came to Vasa at the time, for which reason he was known among the settlers as "Rike-Per." The old couple departed from this life long ago; Hanna is married and lives at Minneapolis; Kersti married Hans Mattson, and Anna was married the last time to an American.

Nils Westerson, from Ifvetofta, with wife, Sissa, three sons, Svante, Per, Jöns, and one daughter, Annette, came from Vestra Karup, in 1854, and lived a couple of miles from the church in section 20. They keep their old homestead but live in other parts.

August Jonasson, single, came from Algutsboda and died in 1857. Lived in Småland, near Vasa.

Peter Johanson, with wife, Karolina, from Algutsboda and Ekeberga, Kronoberg's Län, respectively, came to America in 1854. Their son, Johan Wilhelm, was one of the first children born in Vasa. Mother and son died long ago, the father remarried and moved to the town of Goodhue.

Sven Jacobsson, from Halland, with wife, Mathilda (Söderberg), from Östergötland, came to America early, but the date of their arrival is unknown. Their son, Josef, was born in Moline, Illinois. They

lived on A. P. Johnson's place in Småland's-roten, and buried one child there, in August, 1856. After a few years they went back to Moline.

Anders Nilsson, from Viby, with wife, Kersti, from Trolle Ljungby, Kritianstad's Län, came from Trolle Ljungby in 1855, with a son, Nils, and a daughter, Karna, and lived at first in Skåne-roten.

Swen Swensson, with wife, Nilla, a son, Swen, and two daughters, Karna and Bengta, came from Sweden, in 1855; lived in Skåne-roten. Swen moved to Moorhead, and the daughters were married in Minneapolis.

Swen Olsson, from Nymö, with wife, Karna, from Trolle Ljungby, and daughter, Martha, came from Sweden in 1855 and lived in Skåne-roten on section 14. Moved later on another farm near Potato Mound. His wife died and he married Anna B. Bernsdotter. Their daughter, Martha, married a Scotchman in Minneapolis.

Bengt Anderson, from Trolle Ljungby, with wife, Elna Larson, from Fjelkestad, arrived in 1855 and lived in Skåne-roten.

Ola Swensson, an old bachelor, lived in Smålands-roten. Died long ago.

Signild Andersdotter, a maid from Trolle Ljungby, came in 1855. She married a man by the name of Anders August Johnson. They moved to Baileytown, Indiana.

Matts Mattson had two sons, Hans and Lars. With Lars he came from Önnestad, Skåne, in 1852, and lived some time in Moline. Hans, whose biography appears on another page, came to America in 1851. Lars lived on Belle Creek in section 20, but later removed to Hallock, in the Red River valley.

Matias Flodquist was a traveling salesman from Eker's parish, Nerke. Together with the men, whose names follow here, occupied the land which later became known as Jemtland. He moved away to parts unknown.

Carl and his brother, Gustaf Peterson, from Arvika, came in 1854. They moved away in the early sixties.

Olof Peterson, with wife and one child, came from Stoby and lived on the place later occupied by Per Mårtenson on Belle Creek. The wife was drowned in Spring Creek, and he moved to Iowa.

Niklas Peterson, the former's brother, with wife Helena, came from Finja, Kristianstad's Län, in 1854. Their farm was near White Rock. Bonde Olson, a bachelor, unknown.

Nils Ekelund, a bachelor, came from Bosjökloster, Skåne, in 1854. Lived on the place formerly occupied by J. Norelius; married a Norwegian widow, a sister of Rev. J. Johnson, and finally moved to Cambridge, Iowa, in 1865.

Bengt Kilberg, a carpenter, came from Munktorp, Skåne, in 1855. Built the old church at Vasa in 1862. Later lived in Red Wing.

Peter Vedin, a bachelor, unknown.

Carl Roos, with wife and two children, came from Långbanshyttan, Vermland, in 1853. Served in the Third Minnesota regiment during the war. Died in May, 1889.

Anders G. Kämpe, a tanner from Varola, Skaraborg's Län, came in 1853; lived with Roos, moved to Red Wing, where he died.

Besides the now mentioned there were a few other families and unmarried people living in the settlement, as Carl Himmelman, and Erik Erikson from Karlskoga, a widower, Per Larson with a daughter from Winslöv; Peter Anderson and family from Mjölby, Linköping's Län, all having come to America in 1851. Jöns Olsson and wife from Hjärsås; T. G. Pearson and wife, from Stoby, and Önnestad, came in 1851 and 1852, respectively. They lived for a few years at Knoxville, Illinois, before coming to Vasa. Pearson was a school teacher in Sweden. He served in the state legislature and was a justice of the peace for many years.

These were the first settlers and original members of the Lutheran church at Vasa.

During the summer of 1856 there were many new arrivals, both directly from Sweden and from Illinois. The ones, who came from Sweden were mostly from Trolle Ljungby and other adjoining parishes of Kristianstad's Län. Among them may be mentioned: Lasse Pehrson with a large family; Per, Lars and Nils Jönsson; Jöns Nilson on the hill; Jöns Nilson in the valley and Ola Anderson, all of them from Trolle Ljungby; Jöns Olsson, Jr., with family, from Kiaby; Nils Persson with family, from Kiaby; Abram Nilsson from Gustaf Adolf's parish; Anders Månson from Fjelkinge; Per Månson from Viby. From different places in America came: Göran Johnsson with family from Frinnaryd, Jönköping's Län, came to America in 1854; Swen Turner with wife from Wislanda, to America in 1853, came from Batavia, Illinois; John Johnson with wife from Ljunga and his brother, Anders August Johnson, emigrated in 1854; Jacob Robertson (Rasmusson) with family from

Katslösa, Skåne, came to America in 1852 and had lived at Pecatonica, Illinois; Sven P. Peterson from Kisa, Linköping's Län, to America in 1849, lived in Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, a few years; Nels P. and Johan Ahfelt from Färlöf to America in 1852, came here from St. Paul, Johan killed in the war; Nils Swensson, from Fäsum, Kristianstad's Län, to America in 1853, and here from St. Paul; Bengt Nilsson with family from Kärda, Jönköping's Län, with wife, Johanna, and children, from Sweden in 1852, and here from Pecatonica, Illinois, settled on Cannon river in town of Cannon Falls; at the same time and in the same locality a man by the name of Krants, who had served in the Swedish cavalry, and family settled. Håkan Olsson, Jr., with family from Mjellby, Blekinge, came to America in 1854 and here from St. Charles, Illinois; A. G. Kämpe's wife and children from Varola; Carl Johanson with family from Värö, Halland; Anders Månson and wife from the same place had immigrated to Wisconsin in 1854, from where they came here.

There were hard times during the year 1857 and they did not improve until the beginning of the war. During that summer and fall quite a number of new settlers arrived, among whom were not a few Methodists: Olof Pålsson with family from Sveg, Herjedalen; Erik Pålsson, Per Sjulsson and family from Sveg, Herjedalen; Per was killed by lightning a few years later; Erik Jonasson with family; Jöns Zakrisson with family; Olof Hansson with family; Jon Månsson with family from Storsjö and Tännäs, Herjedalen. All of them came directly from Sweden and took land in that part of the settlement which for them was called Jemtland. Anders Erik Bellin, a coppersmith, with family, came from Karlskoga. Johan Sundell, with family, from Sund, Östergötland, came to America in 1851, and here from Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania. Germund Johnson with family from Kisa, emigrated in 1846 and came here from Sugar Grove; Nils Andersson with family from Essunga, Västergötland, came to America in 1854 and here from Illinois.

SPRING GARDEN is another Swedish settlement in Goodhue county. It is situated southwest of Vasa, and it is about nine miles between the two churches. The soil in Spring Garden is of the very best in Goodhue county and the land is more level than in Vasa. Part of it was originally prairie, but most of it wooded. Its numerous clear springs were the origin of its name. Cultivation has made the land much drier than it was before.

Among the first Swedish settlers in Spring Garden we note: Carl Andersson Häggström, who was born at Vrigstad, Jönköping's Län, in 1826, and emigrated with his wife, Martha Stina, in 1854. In company with eight other families they came from Chicago to Geneseo, Illinois, and, some of them having relatives at Andover, they all went there. This was during the terrible cholera-epidemic, and many new-comers died from it. They spent the winter in Andover.

In April, 1855, Häggström, in company with Magnus Edström and family, from Voxtorp, came to Red Wing. There came also Johannes Wänberg, from Chicago, who had emigrated from Sweden in their company. In Red Wing they left their families and set out to hunt up some place where to settle. In the present town of Leon they found what they were looking for, a beautiful and fertile prairie, surrounded by good wood-land with excellent and plentiful water. Here they took land and built a small loghouse. On October 6th they went back to Red Wing to get their families. Edström who was well fixed economically and had helped the others, bought a team of oxen so the women and children had a ride. They drove from Red Wing to Belle Creek where White Rock is now. From there was no trail for six miles to their selected homesteads. "How long are we going to continue in this manner?" Mrs. Häggström asked. "Well," Edström said, "I guess we will have to stand it until we find some little cabin to rest in;" and so they drove on until they reached the little claim-cabin. The three first families to settle at Spring Garden were consequently those of Magnus Edström, C. A. Häggström and Johannes Wänberg. Later on, in the fall, they were joined by Anders Wilhelm Johnson from Torpa, Jönköping's Län, who had emigrated earlier, Johan from Stabbarp, near Grenna, Peter Jönson from Thorstuga, Jönköping's Län, and Anders Enberg from Ignaberga, Kristianstad's Län. It can easily be imagined that with all those people huddled together in one cabin, there could not be much room to spare. They passed the winter there, however, and suffered much from the ague, or intermittent fever. They had a hard time getting their necessities of life, as the nearest town, Red Wing, was more than twenty miles distant with hardly any road at all. What they bought they had to carry home on their backs. In the beginning of 1856 their supply of flour ran short, and it was hardly possible to get any at any price. Häggström had, however, bought a barrel at Red Wing for eleven dol-

lars and paid one dollar to get it hauled to old man Chandler's at Belle Creek; but it was a mighty hard task to bring it the other six or eight miles from there to their home. During both this winter and the following the Indians were swarming around the little settlement. They were staying around and hunting and paid the frightened new-comers daily visits. The Indians were, however, friendly, and did not molest the settlers in any wise, but they were always hungry and looking for something to eat.

During the summer of 1856 there came to this settlement two different parties who materially added to its population. One of those came from Geneva, Illinois, where they had arrived from Sweden in 1854. This was the large Holm family. The head of it was Johannes Holm from Habo. His sons were Isak, Anders, Gustaf, Carl, Johan, August and Per (who died in the war), and his sons-in-law, Wolf, Johan Miller, P. Gustafson and Jacob Johnson. This family settled in the eastern part of Spring Garden.

The other party came from Butler county, Iowa, and its leader was Anders Swensson from Dunarp near Grenna. With relatives and friends he had emigrated from Sweden in 1853 and stopped a short time near Lafayette, Indiana. From that place they went to Iowa, remaining until 1856, but not liking it there they came to Minnesota. Some of them settled at Spring Garden, as Magnus and Peter Lundell; others settled in the vicinity of Cannon Falls and were among the first Swedish settlers there. Later single families from various parts arrived. Carl and Johan Lagerström from Geneva, Ludwig Miller from Chicago, Anders Källberg from Slätthög, Kronoberg's Län, Peter Johan Johansson from Voxtorp, Bengt Anderson from Värö, Halland; Carl Säf, born in Grenna, had lived at Yorktown, Indiana, since 1853; Nils and Fredrik Anderson from Långserud, Dalsland, and others.

The life of these new-comers probably was no worse than that in other localities, but the long distance to the nearest city during the first years made it harder to procure the necessities of life, and this taught the settlers to try and make themselves as independent as possible. They arranged for themselves accordingly, and it took them a pretty long time, before they built better houses. Häggström's first house cost him only \$2.50 in cash money, and it was used both to live in and as meeting-house for many years. The settlers were careful not to run into debt, and the settlers are few who are better fixed financially than

those at Spring Garden. Because they postponed the erection of new houses until a time when they could easily afford it, one now sees so many good and well-built houses at Spring Garden.

The Spring Garden settlement came into being in a very quiet way, and no outsider in Goodhue county seemed to know anything about it, nor did the Spring Gardeners know anything about their neighbor, Vasa. On Sunday, July 6, 1856, Rev. Norelius was preparing to go to church in the school house at Vasa, when an ox-team came driving from the south over the prairie with a whole wagon-load of people. Among them were two families who had each a little baby that they wanted baptized. One was Magnus Edström and the other Johan Johnson Wänberg. Rev. Norelius, as well as his parishioners, were quite surprised when they heard of this neighboring settlement. The settlers did not know where Vasa was located, but they set out to find the place. They had driven up and down hill, over the trackless prairie, as they had heard in their corner of the world that there was a minister at Vasa, and they were anxious to have their children christened. They also were very desirous to have Rev. Norelius come and visit in Spring Garden, which he also did on the 17th of the same month.

CANNON FALLS, the little city on Cannon river, commenced to be settled a little in the spring of 1856. The first Swedes to come there were of those who accompanied Anders Swensson from Iowa in 1856. Johan Peter, August Peter and Carl Johnson settled on the sand-prairie immediately south of Cannon Falls, but did not remain there long, as the soil was too poor. They found another and better piece of land on the other side of the river and three miles below the city. In the fall of 1856 came Nils Håkanson and Carl J. Anderson from West Point, Indiana, and took land on the Cannon river below the falls. The former built a house at Cannon Falls. Not long afterwards Anders Swensson settled there. Gustaf Westman and several others came from Rusheby, Chisago county, and Gustaf Anderson from Visingsö, and others came from West Point, Indiana. In 1857 a whole crowd of mostly young people arrived from various places around Lafayette and Attica, Indiana, and lived for a time at Cannon Falls. Most of them were members of one or two families, namely, that of "Åsarpaenkan" (the widow from Åsarp) from Grenna and "Lars på Rasta" from Skärstad. In the fall these went to Waseca county, where they settled in the vicinity of Wilton, and founded the settlement Vista. Before 1860 most of the Swedes at and near Cannon

Falls were from the city of Grenna and adjacent parishes. They had all lived a longer or shorter time in Indiana around Lafayette. Among the exceptions to this rule were J. Jonson Engberg, Sr., from Bergsjö, Helsingland, and A. P. Norelius with his relatives, from Chisago Lake. They settled in the Clark valley. Anders Peter Johnson, from Vestergrötland, came from Elgin, Illinois; P. O. Tilderquist, later in Vasa, from Södra Rörum, Skåne; Anders Lindström from Gotland, and others. Some of them built houses in the village, but the majority settled east and north-east of the village on both sides of the river; the largest number at the latter place, where quite a settlement grew up, and a little church was built in 1862. With the exception of a shoemaker, a tailor, a carpenter and a blacksmith there were no Swedish business men before 1860 at Cannon Falls, which is now a town of 1,500 inhabitants. One or two would earn a small income by hauling for the flour mill or for the merchants, but there was no money in it. The Swedes at and around Cannon Falls were, however, a generous and lively class of people, who seemed to be gifted with the faculty of looking at life from its brightest side.

The Swedes who first settled at Cannon Falls lived on the north side of the river a little below the old mill, where they bought village lots. By and by, however, they moved out on their farms, so that very few were left in the village.

SVITHOD.—This place, which later became known as Goodhue, and embraced a township of Goodhue county, with the northwest corner bordering on the township of Vasa, had a few settlers before 1860. The land was partly covered with some shrub-oak and bushes and looked poor, for which reason it was taken up later than the surrounding country. It was, however, later found to be among the very best in Goodhue county. The first Swedish newcomers settled in the northwestern corner in 1859, one of the first being A. P. Friman, from Veta, Linköping's Län, who had come to America in 1852 and lived at Chicago, St. Paul and Red Wing before coming to this place. He finally lived near the church of Vasa. He settled on a piece of land which later became the property of C. J. Fors. Simultaneously or shortly after came Samuel Johnson and settled on the land later acquired by McQuine. Paul Nilsson settled near Friman, but in Belle Creek township, and then came, by and by, Sven Nilsson, who later moved to Templeton, California, J. Nordquist, Gudmund Näslund, Jonas G. Lagerström, who later became a minister, Rev. J. P. C. Borén, C. J. Fors, P. G. Veber, Anders Swensson, Daniel

Larson and a few Norwegians and Danes. When Rev. Borén settled here in 1862 he organized a church, which he named Svithiod, and ministered to same until he moved to Stockholm, Wisconsin. The congregation later joined the one at Vasa until in 1869, when it became an independent parish under the name of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church of Goodhue.

RED WING.—When Hans Mattson came to Red Wing in order to hunt up a place for a Swedish settlement, he found here a little town with only half a dozen families, among whom were two Swedes, Peter Green (Sjögren) and Nils Nilson (the Doctor's Nils, as he was called, because he was Dr. Sweeney's hired man). Green moved to Spring Creek, three miles from Red Wing. At the arrival of Dr. E. Norelius, in 1855, there were several others, of whom, may be, the best known was Johan Nilsson, who emigrated with his family from Östergötland, lived some time in Moline and came here in 1854. Dr. Norelius, in his history of the Lutheran Augustana Synod, says that Nilsson probably was the first Swede who built himself a house there, and that many of the Swedish newcomers were accommodated by him. J. Nilsson was very deaf and had acquired the habit of speaking louder than necessary, for which reason he was nicknamed "Skrikare-gubben." He was quite a character, outspoken and with unpolished manners, but in all his acts straightforward and honest. Although not very religiously inclined, he would permit Rev. Norelius and his little flock to hold their meetings in his house until they had time to build a church, and more than one time he came to Norelius clad in his sheepskin coat and with a sack of flour on his wheelbarrow, saying: "I suppose the preacher must have his tithe." One Sunday after the service in his house Rev. Norelius had left his hand Bible on the window sill. Nilsson took the Bible and read a little, whereupon he said: "It is a long time since I read the Bible, but I can see that they understood how to kill chickens in Old Testament days."

When Rev. Norelius organized a congregation at Red Wing, September 3, 1855, the first members were: Håkan Olsson, with wife and six children, from Mjellby, Bleking, came to America and St. Charles in 1855 and to Red Wing in the spring of 1855. Olsson was the leading man within the organization, as well as the first who earnestly worked in order to get it started; Anders Carlson, with wife and one child; Peter Sundberg, with wife, turned Methodist, moved to Spring Garden, and thence to Iowa; Bengt Anderson, with wife and two children, moved

to Spring Garden; Carl Anderson, a carpenter, with wife moved to Minneapolis; John Nilsson Bylo, a tailor, with wife, came from Indiana, but moved away soon; Mårten Pehrson, with wife and six children, from Bleking; Peter Johansson; Nils Källberg, with wife and one child, from Kronoberg's Län, moved first to Spring Garden and thence to Iowa; Anders Johan Johnsson from Östergötland, skipped the town; Nils Trulsson, with wife and two children, from Bleking, moved to Dakota county; Anders Peterson, Swen Swensson and Lars Westerson, with wife and child, from Ifvetofta; Anders Westerson, from Ifvetofta; widow Anna Brita Persdotter, with two children, from Halland; Nils Nilsson; Peter Anderson, with wife and four children, from Mjölby, Östergötland, came to America in 1851 and here from Rock Island in 1855, moved to town of Cannon Falls; Anders Wilhelm Jonsson, with one child, moved to Spring Garden; Elna Persdotter, later Mrs. Mattes Pehrson, came to America from Trolle-Ljungby in 1855, moved to Vasa; Inga Swensdotter, later Mrs. A. Danielson, arrived from the same parish at the same time, as well as Karin Larsdotter and Anna Nilsson; Carl and his son, Samuel Beckman; Edward Söderlund, with wife and two children, and Peter Sjögren (Green), with wife and five children, came from Ljuder, Kronoberg's Län, in 1852; Swen Källberg, with wife, came from Hemsjö, Kronoberg's Län, in 1854.

Hardly any of those first settlers are now left in Red Wing. Most of them moved away and very few are yet living. Red Wing is now the county seat of Goodhue county and has a population of about 9,000 inhabitants. There are four banks and quite a number of Swedish merchants and artisans who are doing business there.

REV. DR. NORELIUS IN GOODHUE COUNTY.—In a History of Goodhue County, published in Red Wing, in 1878, by Wood, Alley & Co., there is an interesting account of the Vasa settlement, written by Rev. Dr. Eric Norelius for that publication. It is partly in the form of extracts from his diary: "1855, August 31. Landed at Red Wing at 12 o'clock at night; took lodging at a miserable hotel; tried to sleep, but could not for the mosquitoes. September 1, made an attempt to scale Barn Bluff before sunrise, but was recalled by the breakfast bell. I made some inquiries to find out if there were any Swedes, but I obtained no information. After a while I met with a Swedish servant girl, who told me that there was quite a number of them in Red Wing and gave me directions how to find them. After having spoken to several of them and explained the object of my visit, I proposed to hold a service in the evening if a

place could be had. They told me that the Presbyterians had a meeting house—a shanty—in the burgh and that we possibly might get it. I then went to the Presbyterian minister (Rev. Mr. Hancock), introduced myself, and asked for permission to use his chapel, to which he consented, provided I would preach the sound gospel. In the evening I had about one hundred hearers; many among whom, no doubt, were hard cases. One old fellow told me that ‘the old devil may run after preachers, but he would not.’ However, not a few seemed to be edified and desired me to hold as many services as my time would permit.

“September 2, the Lord’s day, I remained at Red Wing and preached in the afternoon in the Presbyterian chapel, the house being full; and making a new appointment for Monday night, I got a horse and a guide in the evening and went out to Vasa, word having been sent before for divine service in the forenoon on Monday. We went up the Spring Creek Valley and got over the prairies to Mr. Carl Carlson after dark. Carlson lived in a log house, a little to the northeast from the present brick church. I was hospitably entertained at his house and on the following morning I was to hold service there, September 3. Almost every soul in the settlement came together at Mr. Carlson’s. No Swedish minister had visited them before in their new home. After the service it was proposed to organize a congregation and resolutions to that end were adopted. The following persons handed in their names as members:

“Carl Carlson, wife and four children; Ola Olson, Sr., widower, and four children; John Bergdahl, widower, and one child; Samuel Johnson, wife and one child; Gustaf Carlson, wife and three children; Erick Anderson, wife and two children; S. J. Willard, wife and one child; Jonas Gustafson, wife and one child; Nils Peterson and wife; Peter Nilson, wife and four children; Nils Westerson, wife and four children; August Johnson, single; Peter Johnson, wife and one child; Swen Jacobson and wife; Anders Nilson, wife and two children; Swen Swenson wife and three children; Swen Olson, wife and one child; Bengt Anderson and wife; Ola Swenson, single; Signild Andersdotter, single; Carl Peterson, single; Olof Peterson, wife and one child; Niklas Peterson and wife; Bonde Olson, single; Nils Eklund, single; Bengt Kilberg, single; Peter Wedin, single; Carl Roos, wife and two children; A. G. Kempe. In all eighty-seven persons.

“It was now the great desire of the congregation to secure a pastor. On the same occasion three children were baptized, viz.: *Maria*, born

at Vasa, August 21, 1855, daughter of Samuel Johnson and his wife, Stina Lisa; *Selma Adelaide*, born October 15, 1853, daughter of S. J. Willard and wife, Anna; *John Wilhelm*, born on Good Friday, 1855, son of Peter Johnson and wife Carolina.

"In the afternoon I went to Red Wing and preached in the evening and organized a congregation and baptized two children.

"Three weeks after that time, when I returned from an extended tour to St. Paul, Stillwater, Marine and Chisago county, divine service was held at Vasa in Nils Peterson's new log house, which is still (in 1878) standing, opposite to N. P. Holmberg's place. It was the 21st of September, in the midst of the equinoctial storms; the rain was pouring down and I was suffering badly from the fever and ague, which I had brought with me from Indiana. A young man had taken me out from Red Wing in a lumber wagon hitched to a pair of horses, a great institution in those days. The Lord's supper was also to be celebrated at this occasion, the first in the history of the congregation at Vasa. After having preached the sermon, or just at its end, I had a very bad attack of the chills and had to go to bed, the people in the meanwhile patiently waiting till the spell was over, after which I got up and administered the communion. On the 24th of September I bade the good people of Vasa farewell and was exceedingly glad to find an ox team to take me down to Red Wing.

"Soon after I had left, or on September 30, a meeting was held by the congregation at Vasa for the object of electing a pastor. It was then unanimously resolved to extend a call to me. The sum of \$200 was guaranteed as salary for the first year, with the expectation that the congregation at Red Wing, which desired to participate in the call, would contribute a like amount.

"With a view that most of my parishioners in Indiana who owned land there would go along with me to Minnesota and settle there, I accepted the call and moved to Goodhue county in the spring of 1856. I was then in my twenty-third year and had been married nearly one year. I knew that a life of hardships was before us, but I had made up my mind beforehand, with the help of God, to conquer or to die. I told my excellent young wife that we would have to swim or else to sink, and she consented to do her part.

"On the 25th day of May, 1856, on the first Sunday after Trinity Sunday, I preached my introductory sermon at Vasa in Mr. Peter Nilson's new log house, which was filled to overflowing. My sermon was

on the text for the day, treating of the rich man and Lazarus, and I tried to tell my new parishioners that it was better for them to be truly pious with poverty and go to heaven with Lazarus than to be ungodly with riches and go to hell with the rich man. I told them plainly that my object in coming here was to preach and teach the pure gospel of Jesus Christ, and by a steady, earnest and patient work to build up a Christian congregation; not by spasmodic extraordinary efforts and occasional high steam, but by diligent and faithful instruction in the word of God. And I also assured them that the true prosperity of a community necessarily must rest upon the pure principles of the gospel.

"Looking back now upon these twenty-two years (this was written in 1878), we have witnessed many movements and changes, but I have had no occasion to regret or change my standpoint which I took from the first, and I modestly think that my labor, under God's blessing, has not been altogether in vain.

"There was one circumstance connected with that text and sermon which I can never forget, and which perplexed me not a little at the time and might have led to great mischief if my object had not been understood to be wholly unintended. For it so happened that the old gentleman, Mr. Peter Nilson, at whose house I preached and stayed for some time, was known by the sobriquet "the rich man," on account of being a man of means, of which fact I was perfectly ignorant. No trouble, however, followed, and I was always on the best terms with the old gentleman and his estimable wife as long as they lived. I buried both of them many years ago and they have long rested in their graves. Peace to their ashes!

"For several weeks we lived at Peter Nilson's, in the same room in which I preached. Our whole property consisted of a bedstead of the rope bottom kind, a plain square table, an old bureau, an old cooking stove and some few books. Bacon and flour were high at Red Wing and it cost \$4 to bring a sack of flour and a ham home to Vasa.

"In the spring of 1856 a log house, designed for a school and meeting house, had been put up on Mr. Willard's farm, but it was not completed at the time when I arrived, and it took the whole summer to get it in order for winter use. However, we used it for divine service during the summer after the floor had been put in.

"On the 22d day of June, 1856, a business meeting of the congregation was held, when a constitution for the church was adopted, the principles of which are still in force, although considerably developed in

1857, and then again in 1870. The question as to the location for a church and graveyard was also brought up. Mr. Willard proposed to donate ten acres of land to the congregation for this purpose round about the schoolhouse, a short distance to the southeast from the present brick church, and the offer was thankfully accepted. As Mr. Willard, however, had the misfortune to lose his land, the congregation could not secure a deed to the property, consequently could not avail itself of his offer. A number of dead were buried there and the schoolhouse was occupied as a meeting house up to 1862. This locality is on Mr. A. P. Freeman's farm.

"On the 6th day of July, 1856, a meeting was held for the election of three trustees and the following persons were duly elected: Peter Nilson, for a term of one year; Carl Carlson, for the term of two years; and Olof Peterson, for a term of three years. A certificate of incorporation of the trustees of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Vasa was made out the same day, duly acknowledged on the 13th day of July, before Mr. Willard, being then a justice of the peace, and filed for record on the 17th day of July, 1856, and recorded in First Book Religious Societies, pages 9 and 10, by J. M. Hancock, register of deeds.

"From that time the congregation may be said to be fully organized. My object now will be to show something of its development during the subsequent twenty-two years of its existence. My own history is so much interwoven with that of the congregation at Vasa (not to mention that of Red Wing and other places in this county) that I cannot well relate the one without having to touch the other. And I hope, therefore, that the reference to myself will not be looked upon as too egotistical.

"After having lived for several weeks at Mr. Peter Nilson's, we moved to a place in the neighborhood of White Rock, on Belle Creek, the place later owned by Jon Monson and widow Abram Peterson. I bought the improvements on a quarter section from old Mrs. Bockman for \$130, proved up the claim, and paid the government price the following winter. When I bought the claim there was a small log hut on it, 8x10 feet in size, with a flat sod roof, without any floor. This was to be our kitchen department. I got some common lumber at Red Wing, at a high price, and put up an addition to the hut—a shanty 12x16 feet—intended for parlor, sitting room, bedroom, etc., all in one. We moved in when three sides were up, without roof or floor, without doors or windows. Well do I remember the first night in that house, if house it was. We made our bed on the ground on a pile of shavings

and hay, with the blue sky above us. I had filled the mattress with new cut grass, and, unintentionally, put in with it a small snake. No wonder, then, that in the morning, when my wife made up the bed, she got hold of the dead snake in the mattress! By and by the roof and ceiling were made, consisting of sheeting; the floor was laid of common lumber, and the carpet put on; the walls were papered, and—then we had a nice, clean and cozy house to live in. The only inconveniences we experienced was when it was storming and raining, for the carpet then stood like a bellows and the rain came pouring down through both roof and ceiling. On such occasions we used an umbrella. It was only a little odd to sleep under an umbrella in the house. In the middle of September we had a visit of the well-known Rev. Dr. Passavant, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who stayed with us one night. He had a dream. In his nocturnal imaginations he thought he was laying under the bottom of a lake, and somehow a hole had been made in the bottom. And no wonder, for it rained that night.

“A little later a number of our friends from Indiana came up and for some weeks we were no less than twenty-one persons, and the weather was at the time very ugly. Houses were yet scarce. Our neighbors were in no better condition, and some a great deal worse off than ourselves. My friend and neighbor, J. Robertson, first used a big loom for a house; then he dug himself down in the ground, till he got a small log cabin put up. Mr. T. G. Pearson, our nearest neighbor, was busy putting up a solid log house that summer; in the meantime he lived in the same primitive way as we did.

“My time was divided between Red Wing and Vasa and other places, and my duties often called me away from home. On this account it was a trying time for my wife, especially as the Indians were occasionally visiting there. In the fall the prairie fire threatened to burn down our house while I was away, my wife having to fight for dear life. We continued to live in our frail house until November 4, when we moved to Red Wing in a snowstorm.

“I now return to the congregation and my pastoral work. As soon as I got to be ‘fixed’ a little, I bought a horse and a rickety old wagon. Most of my trips, however, were made on horseback or a-foot, as roads were poor and far between.

“During the summer I made a pretty thorough canvas of the whole settlement. People were pouring in very fast and settled down on the unoccupied land. On the 8th of November I could report to a special

meeting of the congregation that the church numbered 185 members, of whom 101 were communicants. At the same meeting it was determined to establish a congregational school, and on November 15 it was opened. Mr. Jonas Engberg was the first teacher, with a monthly salary of \$35. Ever since that time the school has been a fixed institution in the congregation, and has done much good for the religious instruction of the children.

"The winter of 1856 and 1857 was a long and cold one, and the snow was very deep. One Sunday morning, when I went from Red Wing to preach at Vasa, I got stuck in a snowdrift just as I got up on the prairie, and I had to return. I learned afterwards that only three persons had ventured out to meeting that day. It was a very cold day, and they displayed their warm religious disposition by grumbling over the non-appearance of the preacher. This was the only appointment I missed that winter.

"Having sold my horse to buy bread, I had to foot it between Red Wing and Vasa and other places. This necessarily caused me some hardships. On New Year's day, 1857, I had early service in the school-house at Vasa—that is to say, at five o'clock in the morning. As the weather was fine and mild, I determined to walk to Cannon Falls and preach there in the afternoon. There was no direct road to the Falls at that time, but we were obliged to go round by White Rock, then cross the Belle Creek and over the prairie by what later was G. M. Englund's place. I started a-foot after breakfast; the sun shone brightly, the weather was mild, but the snow was very deep and there was no track. By the time I got down to Belle Creek the weather had changed entirely. A high, cold wind commenced to blow, and very soon a bitter blizzard was blowing in my face. It was only with the greatest difficulty I got over the prairie into the bush. There were no houses on the road. My scanty clothing, which had become wet by dragging myself through the snow, now began to grow stiff by the cold. I laid myself down under the first bush I reached, entirely exhausted, with little hope of ever rising any more. Yet after some hours a little strength returned and by the greatest exertion I finally reached Cannon Falls in the evening, but my ears, nose, hands and feet were frozen, and I could not speak for a long while. After having thawed out and taken some food, I was able to hold service at night, and on the following day I returned to Red Wing.

"In the fall of 1857, I started a paper at Red Wing by the name of

*Minnesota Posten*. It was designed as a family paper, treating of political as well as religious matters, besides containing general news, etc. I still think that some good in various ways was accomplished by that paper, although I had to regret that I ever tried my hands at politics. For some time I was suspected of having considerable political influence among the Swedes of Goodhue county; but to tell the truth, I never was a politician; although at various times I have discussed general moral principles of right and wrong, touching politics, but I have never taken any part in political managements, caucuses, meetings, nor have I ever preached politics. I have never sought any political office in my life. It is true, I was elected county auditor in 1858, but this was done while I was away on a journey to Illinois, and I knew nothing about it before I came home. I did not accept the office, and Mr. Going was appointed in my stead. But to return to my paper. It was published only twice a month, but the burden of editing a paper of that kind, together with the already crushing load of pastoral and missionary work which I had resting upon me was rather too much for me. My health broke down, and in the spring of 1857, I had a severe hemorrhage of my lungs. After having carried on the paper for one year—and the year 1857 was the hardest one in the history of Minnesota—it was proposed to merge it with *Hemlandet*, the Swedish paper published at Galesburg, Illinois, and that the united paper be removed to Chicago. This proposition was agreeable to both parties.

“In the meantime I had been appointed agent to solicit funds in the East for a Scandinavian professorship at the Illinois State University. I accepted the appointment and moved with my family to Chicago. As the times, however, were too unpropitious, my agency was dropped, and I was instead elected editor of *Hemlandet* and another religious monthly paper. After one year I relinquished the editorship, and served a Swedish congregation at Attica, Indiana, for one year. I was then appointed traveling missionary for the State of Minnesota, and moved to St. Paul. In this capacity I continued to September, 1861.

“When I left in November, 1858, the congregations at Red Wing and Vasa called the Rev. J. P. C. Boreen, who had recently come from Sweden, to supply my place for one year. At the end of that time he was elected, in 1859, permanent pastor at Red Wing; but at Vasa he was called only as vice-pastor, or supply, because the congregation had hopes I would return. During his time a few families separated from the church at Vasa and organized the Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist

congregations there. Considerable trouble and some bad feelings also arose in the congregation with reference to the question of a new location for a church which was in contemplation. Many meetings for this purpose were held, and the question was earnestly discussed, but resulted in no definite termination. The old log house continued to be used for the meetings, but was, of course, altogether insufficient to hold so large a congregation. In June, 1861, the number of communicants were 143. The inconveniences were, therefore, very great, and the necessity of a new church edifice was imminent. Mr. Boreen was no doubt a good, earnest, well-meaning man. He afterwards removed to Stockholm, Pepin county, and died there March 22, 1865, and was buried at Vasa.

"In September, 1861, I was recalled to the pastorate at Red Wing, where I resided up to January, 1870, and entered upon the discharge of my duties. In order to bring the question of a location for the church to a close, a meeting was called for September 7th, 1861, at Vasa, when a committee of eleven was appointed, consisting of such persons as lived round the whole settlement and farthest away from its center, and this committee was authorized to decide upon a site for the church, and by its decision the congregation was to abide. The committee soon after met and decided upon the location where the present church stands: the north-west quarter of south-east quarter of Section 15, town 12. In order to secure the site the committee had first to buy 80 acres of Dr. Whitmore, of Wabasha, for the sum of \$320. The congregation bought 40 acres, and the other 40 acres was sold to a private person. Now, the place was decided upon and at a meeting called on the 12th of October, it was decided to go to work and build a church. It was to be built of frame, 60x38 feet. Soon, however, a number of families in the southern part of the settlement were dissatisfied with the location, and some other things relating to the building of the church, and withdrew from the congregation. They even organized a new congregation and talked of erecting a church of their own. The congregation paid no attention to this new movement, but went to work and built a small church on the beautiful hill it had decided upon. But in view of so many families having withdrawn, the dimensions were reduced to 40x26, with a small sacristy. In June, 1862, it was so far finished that the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America could hold its annual meeting there—an occasion of historical note. The movement of the seceders fell to the ground, and by and by most of them returned to the old congregation.

"We were now in the times of the great civil war, and the minds of all the people were occupied by that all-absorbing theme. It was not a time favorable to the growth of spirituality and the peaceful development of the kingdom of God; the times were too exciting for that. Nevertheless, the grace of mercy in caring for the sick and wounded, and the people, was during that time awakened in the congregation as never before. Not a few of its members went into the war, and many never returned. In numbers and material wealth, the congregation continued to grow during the war. At its close it had 314 communicants. On this account the church soon became too small for the congregation. At the annual meeting of 1865, it was proposed to move the edifice from the top of the hill to the east side of the lot, put a stone basement under it and to make preparations for erecting a larger church. This proposition was adopted, and the church was moved during the summer. In the following fall and winter the basement was occupied by the congregational school and by the orphan home, then in its incipiency. In regard to the erection of a new church, there were many deliberations from December, 1865, to January 2, 1867. It was then resolved by the congregation that I should take the whole matter in my own hands—solicit subscriptions and direct the work from beginning to end. During the winter and spring I had about \$8,000 subscribed towards the new building, and during the summer Messrs. J. Paulson and J. Wilsey made 350,000 bricks. My health failing again, I had to ask for leave of absence for one year—from November, 1867—and leaving the pastoral work to my assistant, and the erection of the church to the trustees and a building committee, I went to Sweden in the beginning of 1868. The foundation of the new church was laid in the summer of 1868, and the church was put up in 1869, Mr. D. C. Hill, of Red Wing, being the architect and contractor for the work. In the early summer of the next year the church was finished and consecrated. Its dimensions are: Length, 118 feet; width, 50 feet; side walls, 22 feet high. A parsonage was also erected late in the season of 1869. The whole cost of the new church and the parsonage as completed amounted to \$31,065.22. The gentleman to whom belongs the credit of having collected and disbursed the greatest part of this sum is Hon. J. W. Peterson, who, since 1870, has been the worthy treasurer of the congregation. With the beginning of the year 1868 the pastorate of Red Wing and Vasa was divided. I then resigned the former, retaining the latter; but I did not remove to Vasa before January, 1870.

"From 1873, on account of my many duties as president of the

synod, I withdrew from the active duties of my pastoral office in the congregation, and the Rev. P. J. Swärd, formerly missionary among the seamen at Constantinople, Turkey, and lately at Baltimore, Md., was elected vice-pastor. Rev. Swärd died in Sweden several years ago."

CHARLES A. ERICKSON, of Red Wing, Minnesota, was born in Linköping, Sweden, December 25, 1841, son of Eric and Sarah Erickson, farming people of Sweden. Erick Erickson brought his family to America in 1857, and settled in Red Wing, Minnesota, where, soon afterward, he died. Following are the names of his children, in order of birth: Charles A.; Eric Gustaf, a printer of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Anna Sophia, who married Nils J. Skoog; Claus William, a carpenter of Kansas City, Missouri; John Frederick, Christina Mathilda and Peter Axel, who died in infancy; and Oliver T., an electrical engineer of Seattle, Washington.

Charles A. Erickson attended the public schools in Sweden until 1857, when he came with his father's family to America, and after their settlement in Red Wing he spent nearly four years in the public and parish schools. His first employment was as a farm hand.

March 25, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 5th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; was mustered into the service at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and was assigned to the Department of Tennessee in the Southwest. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, March 27, 1864, he was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Louisiana, after which he re-enlisted. He was wounded in battle at Nashville, Tennessee, December 15, 1864. Quoting from Mr. Erickson's war record on file at St. Paul: "He was in all the campaigns with the regiment from the first skirmish at Corinth, Mississippi, May 28, 1862, until after the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15, 1864. The regiment during that time marched seven or eight thousand miles and was in more than twenty different engagements with the enemy. He has always been a faithful soldier." After being wounded he was taken to the hospital at St. Louis. His final discharge is dated September 6, 1865.

Returning home at the close of the war, young Erickson entered Hamline University, where he was a student three years. Afterward he clerked in a hardware store, and in 1873 he began the business of manufacturing carriages, wagons and sleighs, in which he is still engaged, and he now also deals in farm machinery.

July 6, 1873, he married Miss Augusta Albertina Foss, daughter of



*C. V. Erickson*



C. J. Foss, of Goodhue county, Minnesota, and the fruits of their union are eight children, namely: Hilma Sophia, who married C. A. K. Johnson, of Red Wing, by whom she has two children, Loel Alberta Regina and Ivan Schubert Carlyle; Wilhelmina Charlota, a school teacher; Charles Earnest, Arthur Russell, and Anton Theodore, deceased; Edna Verginia, a clerk in the Red Wing post office; Ruth, deceased; and Ruby, who died in infancy.

Mr. Erickson has long been identified with the English Lutheran church, and for over twenty years has faithfully served as deacon and trustee; also, for a number of years, he has been superintendent of the Sunday School. Politically, he is classed with the Independent Republicans; he has served as alderman and president of the City Council of Red Wing. Like the majority of Civil war veterans, he has a membership in the G. A. R.; and he is a worthy member also of the Scandinavian Benevolent Society.

PETER N. ALLEN, one of the representative citizens of Cannon Falls, Minnesota, dates his birth in Kristianstad, Hammar län, Skåne, Sweden, January 9, 1845, and is a son of Nils Nilson and Gunilla (Pearson) Alsen, as the name was originally spelled. His parents were farming people in Sweden, and there spent their lives, and died, the father in 1871 and the mother in 1889. Of their family, we record that Nils is engaged in the insurance business in Hiawatha, Kansas; Nellie, who was the wife of Nils Lewis, a hotel-keeper of Seattle, Washington, died in 1908; Louis, for seven years a resident of America, returned to Sweden, where he now lives; Swan, deceased, was a tanner in Sweden; Peter N., the subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Anna is the wife of Biorn Anderson, a farmer of Sweden; Gunilla married Swan Hanson, a farmer of Sweden; Penilla died in infancy; Thore is engaged in farming in Sweden; and Pelle at this writing holds the position of treasurer in Kristianstad, Sweden.

In 1868 Peter N. Allen, then a young man in his early twenties, emigrated to America, and soon after his arrival here took up his abode at Moline, Illinois, where for a time he worked on a farm and attended school. He farmed, worked as a coal miner, and traveled. He spent three years in California and Oregon, and in 1875 he sailed from San Francisco for his old home in Sweden, where he spent the next two years. Returning to America in 1877, he directed his course to Kansas,

from whence the following year he came to Cannon Falls, which has since been his home. At the end of a year spent here as clerk in a hardware store, he paid another visit to Sweden, and on his return engaged in the saloon business, which he conducted for ten years, from 1879 to 1889. Then he purchased a furniture store, and the next seven years gave his attention to it. This business he sold to John Danielson & Son, and has since conducted an undertaking business with C. Danielson Furniture Company.

On account of the confusion which obtained because of the similarity of the names *Alsen* and *Olson*, Peter N. Alsen, soon after coming to America, changed his name to Allen.

September 15, 1879, he married Miss Magdalena Pearson, of Sweden, and they have the following named children: Herman, who is employed in the office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Alice, wife of E. J. Peters, a hardware salesman of Minneapolis, has one child, Marian; Martha is a saleslady in a dry goods store; Gertrude, Evelyn and Louis are at home.

Politically Mr. Allen is a Republican. For the last seventeen years he has been a member of the local board of education, most of this time serving as treasurer of the board, and for eleven years he has been a county commissioner, and is still serving in both positions. He is identified with the Swedish-Lutheran church, in which he has filled the office of deacon.

P. A. PETERSON, postmaster of Cannon Falls, Minnesota, was born in Winslof, Kristianstad län, Sweden, January 24, 1855, son of Ake and Anna (Nelson) Peterson, natives of that place, where the father followed the trade of carriage-maker. The Peterson family emigrated to America in 1869, when the subject of this sketch was a boy in his teens, and settled at Cannon Falls, and here the elder Peterson carried on farming for several years, until he retired. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in 1906; his wife died in 1895. They were members of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which faith they reared their children, a daughter and son. The former, Nellie, married David Jepson. She died in 1873. The son, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Sweden and America. From 1871 until 1880, he clerked in a drug store, during those nine years thoroughly familiarizing himself with every detail of the business, and in 1880 he entered the drug busi-

ness on his own account, and continued the same successfully until August 20, 1889, when he received the appointment of postmaster of his town. This office he has since held by reappointment. Meanwhile, until 1908, he retained his interest in the drug business, selling in that year.

June 24, 1880, Mr. Peterson married Miss Mary Swanson, daughter of J. F. Swanson, of White Rock, Minnesota. She died in 1895, leaving one child, Edna, and five years later, October 4, 1900, Mr. Peterson married Miss Hilma Holmer, daughter of H. J. Holmer, of Cannon Falls. This union has been blessed in the birth of two children, Holmer and Elaine.

For eighteen years Mr. Peterson has been secretary of the Swedish Lutheran church, and during the same time he was treasurer and a trustee of the church. He has for years taken an active interest in local politics, at one time serving as a member of the City Council. He is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the M. W. A., Samaritans, Scandinavian Benevolent Society, and Swedish Benevolent Society. Of the last named organization he has been secretary and treasurer.

FRED C. CARLSON, manager of the Cannon Falls Dry Goods Co., Cannon Falls, Minnesota, was born in Red Wing, this state, March 14, 1873, of Swedish parents. In his youth he attended the public schools of Cannon Falls, and at the early age of thirteen years was employed as clerk by A. O. Bergren, for whom he worked eight months. The next year he clerked in the general store of B. Van Campen, following which he was for two years in the employ of Van Campen & Rosing, shoe dealers, leaving this firm to work for J. Danielson & Son, proprietors of a general store. In 1900 he went to Zumbrota, where he remained two years in the employ of Myer & Johns. January 1, 1903, returning to Cannon Falls, he organized the Cannon Falls Dry Goods Company, of which he has since been treasurer and general manager, and which is to-day regarded as the largest establishment of the kind in the town.

October 30, 1900, Mr. Carlson married Miss Amanda C. Danielson, daughter of John Danielson. Mr. Carlson takes an active interest in local politics, and has been honored by being elected to the office of president of the Republican Club of Cannon Falls. He is a member of the Modern Samaritans, the Swedish Benevolent Society, and the Swedish Lutheran Church. He is a brother of John H. Carlson, also of Cannon Falls, personal mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM M. ERICSON, county attorney, Red Wing, Minnesota, was born in this city, July 15, 1880, a son of Swedish parents, John F. and Johanna Marie (Helsing) Ericson. John F. Ericson was born in Guttenberg. In 1871, while still a boy, he left his native land and emigrated to America, stopping first in Chicago and there spending two years. From Chicago he went to Lake City, and while there met the young woman who afterward became his wife. She was born in Jothland, Sweden. On coming to Red Wing, he engaged in farming and railroad construction work, and afterward was for several years employed in a shoe factory. In 1884, he opened up a retail shoe business, which he conducted until 1890, selling his store that year. At this writing, he is engaged in shoemaking. Of the children born to John F. and Johanna Marie Ericson, the record in brief is as follows: George E., an attorney of Spooner, Minnesota; Esther, deceased; Esther O., head-fitter in a dress-making establishment in St. Paul, Minnesota; Alice A., wife of B. P. Canfield, a barber of St. Paul; William M., the subject of this sketch; Eleanor and Edgar, both of whom died in infancy; and Lillian, who is employed in the office of her brother, William M. The father is a Republican, and a Lutheran, being identified with the Swedish-Lutheran church of Red Wing, of which he is secretary.

William M. Ericson grew up in his native town, receiving his education in the public school, and graduating with the Red Wing high school class of 1900. Then he entered the office of Hon. F. M. Wilson, in Red Wing, and took up the study of law, in connection with which he did some newspaper work. From 1902 to 1904 he was employed in an editorial capacity on the *Red Wing Daily Republican*. In January, 1906, he passed the examination of the State Board, and was admitted to practice at the bar, and from March 1, 1906, until December 1, 1906, he was a partner of F. M. Wilson. On December 1, of the last named year, he opened an office for himself, and has since conducted a law practice. That same year he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county attorney; was re-elected in 1908, and still fills the office.

Mr. Ericson is identified with numerous fraternal organizations, among them being I. O. F., K of P., A. O. U. W., B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., Yeomen, M. W. A., Eagles, and I. O. R. M. In the last named organization he has been honored with the office of Great Sachem, or president, of the state of Minnesota. Also he is a member of the Commercial Club, the Strollers' Club, the Floradora Club, and the Aurora Ski Club,



Wm. M. Ericson



as well as the Red Wing Historical Society and the American Society of Curio Collectors.

CHARLES J. WESTMAN, a grocer of Cannon Falls, Minnesota, was born in Wireda socken, Småland, Sweden, November 1, 1858, but was brought to this country at an early age and soon became Americanized. Mr. Westman is a son of August and Lottie (Johnson) Westman, natives of Småland, where his father followed the trade of shoemaker until the time of his emigration to this country, in 1865. Arrived here, he settled near Cannon Falls, Minnesota, and for ten years followed farming. Then he began repairing shoes in the town, which he continued up to the time of his death, in 1906. His widow now makes her home in Minneapolis. To them were born the following named children: Christina, who married John Lewis, a machinist of Minneapolis; Charles J.; Hulda Caroline, who married William Hanson, of Hastings, Minnesota; Gustof Adolph, a master mechanic in the employ of Winston Bros., railroad contractors; Herman, who was drowned at the age of four years; Emma, who married William Bergholtz, a plumber of Minneapolis; Luther H., a plumber of Minneapolis; Esther, who married Ernest Peterson, a stenographer in the employ of the German Life Insurance Company, of St. Paul.

Charles J. Westman was a small boy when he came with his parents to America. He attended the common schools, and worked two years at the carpenter's trade, then he entered the general store of G. Westman & Co., as a clerk, and was employed in that capacity twelve years. In 1887 he was engaged in the grocery business in St. Paul. Since 1890 he has owned and conducted a grocery in Cannon Falls, where he is classed with the prosperous and successful merchants of the town.

September 8, 1887, Mr. Westman married Melvina Hawkinson, daughter of Nels Hawkinson, a farmer living near Cannon Falls. They are the parents of seven children: Ansel, who died in infancy; Ruby Elvira, Carl August, Eva Charlotte, George Wendel, Esther, Theodore Ulysses—all at home. Mr. Westman is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee; in his political views he is a Republican, and for three years has been a member of the City Council; and he is identified with the A. O. U. W. and the Swedish Benevolent Society.

EMIL J. HOLMES, a real estate dealer of Cannon Falls, Minnesota, was born in Spring Garden, this state, October 12, 1865, a son of Swedish parents, Gustaf and Anna (Felt) Holmes. Gustaf Holmes was a native

of Småland, Sweden, where he was educated and where he followed farming until the time of his emigration to America in 1856. On his arrival in this country he settled at Bishop Hill, near Galesburg, Illinois, where he farmed two years. In 1858 he came to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and here he passed the rest of his life, and died in 1890. His widow survives him. Of their ten children, three are living, namely: Walter, a farmer of Goodhue county; Julius, of Montana, and Emil J., the subject of this sketch.

Emil J. Holmes received a public school education in Goodhue county. Then he entered Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter, where he spent four years, and graduated with the class of 1888. Immediately after the completion of his college course, he engaged in the hardware business on his own account, and continued the same until 1904, when he came to Cannon Falls and turned his attention to the real estate business, to which he has since been devoting his energies with a fair degree of prosperity.

October 12, 1892, Mr. Holmes married Miss Emily Danielson, daughter of John Danielson, of Cannon Falls, and they have three children: Milton, Alvin, and Mabel.

Reared by Lutheran parents, Mr. Holmes continues in this faith, and is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. He is a Republican, and has filled various town offices. Also he is a member of the Swedish Benevolent Society of Cannon Falls.

CHARLES DANIELSON.—Occupying a substantial position among the leading citizens of Cannon Falls, is Charles Danielson, who has spent the larger part of his life in this city, and since attaining manhood has been identified with its mercantile interests, being now at the head of the C. Danielson Furniture Company. A son of the late John Danielson, he was born, January 1, 1867, in Ottumwa, Iowa, of Swedish parentage.

A native of Sweden, John Danielson was born in Småland, and was there reared and educated. After leaving school he learned the trades of a carpenter and miller, and there worked a few years as a journeyman. Coming to America in 1865, he spent a few months in Illinois, and then, in search of a more favorable opportunity for increasing his finances, went to Wapello county, Iowa. Locating near Ottumwa, he engaged in farming, and in addition to his agricultural labors also followed his trade of carpenter to some extent. Moving with his family to Cannon Falls, Minnesota, in 1871, he, in company with the late Mr. Gustavus Westman,

established a general store and conducted it most successfully for many years. Mr. Westman died in 1887, but his interest was taken by Mrs. G. Westman, and the business was continued as before until 1890, when Charles Danielson, the subject of this sketch, purchased Mrs. Westman's interest, and the firm name was changed to J. Danielson & Son. In February, 1903, the senior member of the firm died, and the business was subsequently conducted as an estate for four years, when, in 1907, Mrs. Westman bought the interest of the estate, and the firm, under its present name of the C. Danielson Furniture Company, has since carried on a large and thriving trade, not only in Cannon Falls, but in Zumbrota, where it has a branch house.

John Danielson married Christine L. Magnusson, a native of Sweden, her birth having occurred in 1841, and of the union five children were born, namely: Charles, the special subject of this brief personal sketch; Emily, wife of Emil J. Holmes, of whom a sketch may be found on another page of this work; Esther, wife of Magnus Olson, clerk of Cannon Falls; Amanda, wife of F. C. Carlson, of whom a short sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume; and Mary, wife of Thore R. Johnson, attorney of Cannon Falls. Politically John Danielson was an active member of the Democratic party, and for a number of terms was a member of the school board, and for twenty years represented his ward in the City Council. He was a trustee, and one of the leading members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and drew the plans, and built, the first church of that denomination in Cannon Falls. He passed to the life beyond February 8, 1903, and his widow died April 16, 1907, having survived him a little more than four years.

A lad of four years when he came with his parents to Cannon Falls, Charles Danielson acquired his early education in the city schools, subsequently in the employ of his father obtaining a thorough knowledge of mercantile affairs. As previously noted, he became associated with his father in business in 1890, and has since been numbered with the successful and progressive merchants of the city, his business ability and judgment being unquestioned. To meet competition of mail order houses, he compiled and published the first retail furniture catalogue in the state of Minnesota, thus bringing his establishment into prominence before the public, and greatly increasing his extensive trade.

Mr. Danielson married, June 8, 1891, Eva Josephine Westman, daughter of the late Ole Norelius and Josephine Norelius Westman, of Cannon Falls, and they have one child, Laverne Norelius, now attending

school. Mr. Danielson is a musician of considerable talent, and for fifteen years was the leader of a band which he was instrumental in organizing. He is interested in embalming, and has a state license as an embalmer. He is vice-president of the Retail Furniture Dealers' Association and chairman of the buying committee. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously true to the faith in which he was reared; he is a member and an ex-trustee of the Swedish Lutheran church. He is a member of various secret societies, belonging to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; to the Woodmen of the World; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Modern Samaritans; and to the Star of Bethlehem.

PETER A. H. KEMPE, a well-known citizen of Red Wing, Minnesota, where he has lived for over thirty years, was born in Tidaholm, Westergotland, Sweden, April 3, 1856, son of Aaron and Hedwig Charlotte (Lunden) Kempe. His parents were natives of that same province, and there passed their lives, the father dying there in 1885, the mother in 1866. Their family comprised five children, of whom we record that Peter Aaron Hjalmar, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest; Gerda, Sven, Bertha and David are in Sweden. Bertha is the wife of Adolph Lundmark, a minister; Sven is a physician, and David is a government factory inspector.

Peter attended the Skara high school, in Sweden, and later was a student in a commercial college at Rostock, Germany, where he completed his course at the age of twenty years. Then, for two years, he was clerk in a ship broker's office on Hamburg, Germany. August 1, 1878, he landed in Red Wing, Minnesota, and entered the employ of John Kempe, grocer, with whom he remained in the capacity of clerk for several years. In 1883, he engaged in the retail grocery business on his own account, and continued the same until 1894. That year the firm of Friedrich & Kempe Co. was organized, with Peter A. H. Kempe as vice president. This company does an exclusive wholesale grocery business, has made rapid and substantial growth from the beginning, and to-day employs five traveling salesmen. Mr. Kempe has charge of the city sales.

June 22, 1882, he married Miss Mary Dadlow, of Goodhue county, Minnesota, and they have one son, Walter A. F. Mr. Kempe is a member of the United Commercial Travelers; is independent in politics; and in his religious faith is a Methodist, being a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Red Wing.



*Peter Kempe*



JOHN H. CARLSON, a hardware merchant of Cannon Falls, Minnesota, dates his birth in Småland, Sweden, August 22, 1866. His father died when John H. was young, and in 1869 his mother, Anna Sophia Carlson, came with her little family to American. Two years after landing in this country, they took up their abode near Cannon Falls, Minnesota, and here John H. received a common school education. When he grew up he gave his attention to the lumber business, in which he was engaged for a period of twenty years, up to 1906, a part of that time as manager of the branch office of the Chas. Betcher Lumber Co., of Red Wing. In 1906 he embarked in the hardware business, which he still continues.

November 29, 1893, Mr. Carlson married Miss Delia M. Peterson, daughter of Johannes Peterson, a farmer of Vasa. Three children are the fruits of this union: Gladys E., Irene A., and Mildred J., deceased. Mr. Carlson is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which he has been honored by being made trustee and treasurer; also he is treasurer of the Lutheran Orphans' Home at Vasa. Politically he is a Republican.

OSCAR FRED PETERS, a hardware merchant of Cannon Falls, Minnesota, was born in Goodhue county, this state, November 18, 1861, son of Swedish parents, John and Christine (Johnson) Peters. John Peters was a native of Jönköpings län, Småland, Sweden, where he lived and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1851, when he emigrated to America, landing in this country on May 6th. After a few years spent in the state of Indiana and the city of Chicago, he came to Goodhue county, Minnesota. That was in 1855 or 1856. Here he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming; prospered and occupied a representative place among the Swedish people of the locality. Politically, he was a Republican; religiously, a Lutheran, and up to the time of his death was a deacon and trustee of the Swedish Lutheran church. He was the father of five children, namely: John August, a farmer on the old homestead in Goodhue county; Matilda, who married John Swanson, a tailor of Cannon Falls; William, who died in 1906; Oscar Fred, and Ella, who married Charles Berg.

Oscar F. Peters was educated in the common schools of his native county, and after leaving school entered the employ of D. E. Yale, dealer in hardware and farm implements, with whom he remained in the capacity of clerk for nine years. In 1892, he and Peter S. Prink bought the business of Mr. Yale, and as partners they conducted the

store the next two years, until 1894, when Mr. Peters purchased Mr. Prink's interest. Since that date Mr. Peters has conducted the business alone, and now has the largest and best equipped store in Cannon Falls.

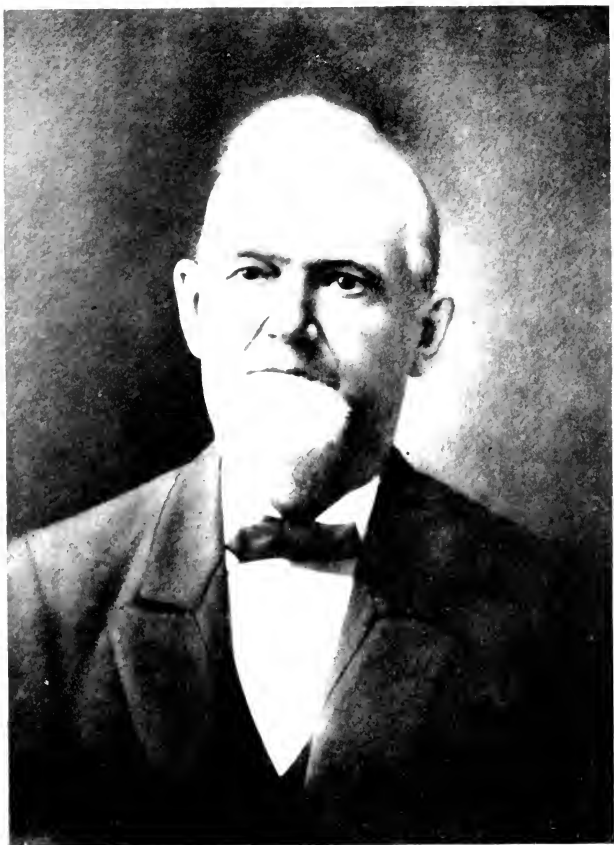
September 10, 1893, he married Miss Ella Brockner, daughter of Charles Brockner, a farmer of Rochester, Minnesota, and they have five children: Lee, Georgia, June, Leona and Bernice. Mr. Peters is a Republican, and an alderman of his town. Fraternally, he is an A. F. & A. M., an I. O. O. F., and an A. O. U. W., and, religiously, he affiliates with the Episcopal church.

ALFRED JOHNSON.—Numbered among the citizens of good repute and high standing in Goodhue county is Alfred Johnson, a well-known resident of Cannon Falls, where for nearly three decades he has been prosperously employed as a blacksmith and wagon maker. A native of Sweden, he was born, April 18, 1846, in Linköping, where he spent the earlier years of his life. His parents were both born in Sweden, the birth of the father, J. M. Johnson, occurring in 1817, and that of the mother in 1821. In 1885 they emigrated to America, the loved home of so many of their nearest and dearest kinsmen, and after farming in Minnesota for twelve years retired from active pursuits, locating in Cannon Falls, where they are now living, honored and respected, being the oldest Swedish couple in the city.

Having received a practical education in the public schools of his native land, Alfred Johnson was subsequently employed in various occupations, being in turn carpenter, farmer, printer and miller. Industrious and enterprising, with a laudable ambition to take advantage of every offered opportunity for advancing his financial condition, he came to the United States in 1869, making his way directly to Minnesota. The ensuing year he was engaged in general farming at Red Wing, from there going to Hastings, Dakota county, where for ten years he operated a blacksmith and wagon-making shop. Removing with his family to Cannon Falls in 1880, Mr. Johnson has since been actively associated with the development and advancement of the industrial and manufacturing interests of the city, as a wagon manufacturer and blacksmith carrying on an extensive and lucrative business.

Mr. Johnson married Christine Swanson, who was born, in 1853, in Småland, Sweden, and was there brought up and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of four children, namely: Hilma, living at home; Thore R.; Carl C. F., of Cannon Falls, clerk in a drug store;





ANDREW SWANSON

and Esther, engaged in school teaching. In his political views Mr. Johnson is independent, voting for the best men and measures regardless of party restrictions. Socially he is a member of the Scandinavian Benevolent Society, and religiously both he and his wife are worthy members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Thore R. Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnson, laid a substantial foundation for his future education in the public schools of Cannon Falls, in 1900 receiving his diploma from the high school. Subsequently entering the University of Minnesota, he was graduated from the Law Department in 1903, after which he was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Clinton, Minnesota, for a year. Returning then to Cannon Falls, he has continued his law practice with excellent success, being now one of the leading attorneys of the city. On June 22, 1905, he married Mary Danielson, daughter of John Danielson, of Cannon Falls, and they have one child, Marian Lorine. Religiously Thore R. Johnson is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, and politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He takes an active interest in municipal affairs, having been a member of the Board of Education and of the Park Board, and is now serving most satisfactorily to all concerned as city attorney. Fraternally he belongs to the Scandinavian Benevolent Society; to the Modern Woodmen of America; and to the Woodmen of the World.

ANDREW SWANSON.—For nearly half a century Andrew Swanson was numbered among the sterling and honored citizens of Red Wing, the metropolis and judicial center of Goodhue county, and here he died on the 16th of March, 1906, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. He was a pioneer of this section of the state and here he not only gained for himself a position of independence and marked prosperity, but he also contributed to the development and material upbuilding of the city that has so long represented his home. Such was the character of the man and such his achievement as one of the world's productive workers that he is specially well deserving of a tribute in the pages of this history.

Andrew Swanson was born in Hudena socken, Elfsborgs län, Sweden, on the 9th of November, 1833, and was the son of a substantial farmer of that section. He was thus reared to the sturdy discipline of the great basic industry of agriculture, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the schools of the place and period. In 1852,

when nineteen years of age, he severed the ties that bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Soon after landing in New York City he made his way westward to Galesburg, Illinois, in which city and its vicinity he found requisition for his services in various lines of employment. He worked on farms, in flour mills and other general work, besides which he was for a time employed as a laborer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was ever ready to turn his hand to any honest work that he could secure, and his intrinsic integrity of character gained to him confidence and respect wherever he was employed, as was also true during the entire course of his long and successful career as an independent business man in later years. He maintained his home in Illinois until 1857, when he came to Minnesota and established his residence in Red Wing, which was then scarcely more than a mere frontier village. In the early pioneer days, being without financial means or knowledge of any trade, he was compelled to employ himself in such general work as it was possible for him to secure. Under these conditions, none too auspicious, it was given this sturdy and ambitious young man to press forward to better things and eventually to achieve a success worthy of the name and worthy of himself. He literally "grew up with the country," and none better than he appreciated the changes that were wrought in this favored section with the passing of the years. He was ambitious and frugal, and as soon as he had acquired a little capital he engaged in various small business enterprises,—such as draying, minor contract work, etc. In 1862 he entered into a partnership with J. G. Gustafson, under the firm name of Swanson & Gustafson, and engaged in the handling of grain, flour and feed. At that time Goodhue county was sparsely settled, but in the midst of an active immigration, and the products handled by the firm of Swanson & Gustafson were shipped here in large quantities from the lower and older Mississippi river districts in Illinois. The firm did a strictly retail business, but their receipts at times reached as high as one thousand dollars in a single day. In after days, when Red Wing had become a world-famous shipping point, one could hardly believe that this great and fertile section of the state at one time imported such products by the barge-load.

Upon disposing of the business mentioned Messrs. Swanson & Gustafson joined the firm of Simonson, Olson, Busch & Company, general merchants, which thereafter continued operations for several years. Mr. Swanson, however, took no active part in the detailed affairs of this

business. He engaged in the shipping and selling of horses, and later entered into a partnership with W. Fleron in the livery business. In 1874 he became associated with Charles Erickson in the furniture business, under the title of Erickson & Swanson, and soon afterward they began the manufacturing of and wholesale dealing in furniture, having purchased the Koch factory, on Dakota street. In 1880 their business was reorganized by the formation of a stock company, which was duly incorporated as the Red Wing Furniture Company. Mr. Swanson assumed the management of the retail branch of the business, of which department of the enterprise he became the purchaser in 1882, in which year the Red Wing Furniture Company discontinued its retail operations. After conducting the business individually for a short interval Mr. Swanson merged the same with that of the retail store of Charles Erickson and with the furniture factory of D. C. Hill, whereupon a stock company was formed under the name of the Red Wing Manufacturing Company. Mr. Swanson took charge of the company's retail business, of which he became the owner a few years later, by purchase, and with this enterprise he continued to be actively identified until the close of his long and useful life. The business is still continued, under the original firm title of A. Swanson & Son.

Andrew Swanson was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church for nearly half a century, having identified himself therewith in 1858, soon after taking up his residence in Red Wing, and for many years he was a trustee of the local church of this denomination. No man in the community commanded a higher measure of popular confidence and esteem and he was a citizen of influence in both business and civic affairs. In politics he was aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, on whose ticket he was elected city treasurer of Red Wing. He was a member of Minnesota Scandinavian Relief Association, was generous and kindly in his relations with his fellow men and stood exemplar of those sterling traits of character that have made the Swedish-American element so powerful and valued a factor in the development and progress of the great state of Minnesota.

On the 3d of December, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Swanson to Miss Oliva Olson, daughter of Hokan and Hannah Olson, who immigrated from Sweden to the United States in 1854, locating first at St. Charles, Illinois, whence they came to Red Wing in 1855. Here Mr. Olson followed his trade of cabinetmaking and here he con-

tinued to maintain his home until his death, in 1897, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He was one of the honored pioneers and patriarchs of this section of the state when he was thus summoned to eternal rest. His wife died in 1856, soon after the family removal to Red Wing. Mrs. Andrew Swanson survives her honored husband and still remains in the attractive home that is endeared to her by the gracious memories and associations of the past. Mr. and Mrs. Olson became the parents of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. The sons are living, but all of the daughters are now deceased. John Frederick, eldest of the sons, is individually mentioned in this work; Henry A. is traveling salesman for the Scandia Furniture Company, of Rockford, Illinois; Theodore A., is engaged in business in Red Wing; and Charles A. is engaged in the jewelry business at West Superior, Minnesota.

JOHN F. SWANSON.—One of the essentially representative business men and honored and influential citizens of Red Wing is John Frederick Swanson, who is a native son of this city and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. On preceding pages of this work is entered a memoir to his honored father, the late Andrew Swanson, and thus it is not demanded that the data concerning the latter's career be repeated in the sketch at hand.

He whose name initiates this article is a worthy representative of the staunch Swedish element that has contributed so largely to the civic and material development and upbuilding of the great state of Minnesota, to which his loyalty is of the most insistent type. He was born in Red Wing, the county seat and metropolis of Goodhue county, Minnesota, on the 19th of January, 1861, and is a son of Andrew and Oliva (Olson) Swanson. In this attractive little city he was reared to maturity and here he has continuously maintained his home. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools. He entered the employ of the firm of Erickson & Swanson, of which his father was junior member, and in 1878-9 had charge of a branch furniture store at Cannon Falls. In 1880 he became shipping clerk for the Red Wing Furniture Company, which succeeded the firm of Erickson & Swanson and which handled furniture both at wholesale and retail, besides which it conducted a well equipped though not extensive furniture factory. Under the new regime Mr. Swanson continued to be identified with the enterprise and later he was secretary and bookkeeper of the Red Wing Manu-

facturing Company, which is still in existence. In 1888 Andrew Swanson purchased the retail department of this company's business and entered into partnership with his son John F., of this review, under the firm name of A. Swanson & Son. With this enterprise the father continued to be identified until his death, in March, 1905, and the business is still successfully conducted under the original title.

In 1894, while still actively associated with his father in the retail furniture business, John F. Swanson entered into partnership with John Augustine and engaged in the retail hardware trade, under the firm name of Augustine & Swanson, on Bush street. In September, 1896, J. L. Anderson purchased an interest in the business, whereupon the title of the firm, which at this time purchased the hardware stock of A. F. Anderson, was changed to Augustine, Anderson & Company. The two stocks were combined and the firm removed to a more eligible location on Main street. The partnership alliance continued unchanged until the 1st of July, 1905, when Mr. Augustine withdrew from the firm, and since that time the business has been successfully continued under the title of Swanson & Anderson. The finely equipped establishment of the firm is the largest in Red Wing and controls an extensive and appreciative trade. The store is essentially modern in all its appointments and the stock in all departments is kept at the highest standard. Fair and honorable dealings have begotten public confidence and esteem, and the result is shown in the large and substantial business.

As a citizen Mr. Swanson is essentially progressive and public-spirited and while he has never sought or desired office he takes a loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of his native city. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to partisan lines. He is an active and valued member of the Red Wing Commercial Club and was formerly identified with Company G, Minnesota National Guard. He holds to the religious faith in which he was reared and both he and his wife are zealous members of the English Lutheran church in their home city, where they are held in high regard by all who know them.

In the city of Utica, New York, on the 22d of June, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Swanson to Miss M. Louise Reichert, daughter of John Reichert, of that city, and they have one son, Frederick Reichert Swanson, who was born on the 28th of September, 1906.

ANDREW LINDGREN, of Red Wing, Minnesota, was born in Blekinge, Sweden, January 30, 1860, but was brought to this country when a small boy and became Americanized and grew to manhood. Mr. Lindgren's father, Andrew Lindgren, a native of Sweden, followed the various vocations of harness making, shoemaking and farming in the old country. In 1868, he came to America and settled at Red Wing, and the following year his family joined him here. He worked at the trade of harness-maker the rest of his life. He died in 1884, and his wife, whose name before marriage was Elna Lundquist, died in 1901. They were the parents of three children: Hannah, who married P. J. Peterson, of Red Wing; Andrew, the subject of this sketch; and Anna, who died in 1868, at the age of two years.

Andrew Lindgren received his early education in the schools of Sweden. After the removal of the family to Minnesota, he attended school at Red Wing for four years, and subsequently was a student at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter. In his youth he learned his father's trade, that of harness-maker, and worked at it until May 24, 1883, when he entered the employ of the Minnesota Scandinavian Relief Association, with which he is still connected, in the capacity of secretary.

June 6, 1887, Mr. Lindgren married Miss Charlotte Malm, of Red Wing, who bore him three children: Frances V., Eva C., Lawrence W. This wife died January 21, 1903, and on January 4, 1905, Mr. Lindgren married Miss Anna Constantine.

His parents being Lutherans, Andred Lindgren, of this sketch, grew up in the Lutheran faith, and is a trustee of the church. On reaching his majority, he cast his vote with the same party his father supported, the Republican party, and has been a Republican ever since. For two years he served as a member of the City Council of Red Wing, and at present he is a member of the board of trustees of Oakwood Cemetery.

CLAES OTTO BERG, a merchant tailor, of Red Wing, Minnesota, dates his birth at Nykoping, Sweden, August 5, 1844. He received a common school education there and learned the tailor's trade, first from his father and later graduated from the Cutters' School. In the year of 1869, arriving in this country, he settled at Austin, Mower county, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade and made his home for nine years. The next three years he spent at Dodge Center, and from there went to Zumbrota, where he remained until 1903, at which time he came to Red Wing. Here as a merchant tailor he has since conducted a successful business.

Mr. Berg married, in 1868, Charlotta Zatterlund, and their union was blessed with seven children, as follows: Lottie, who married L. Ballard; Mary, married Ed. Petterson; Bettie, who became the wife of Carl Lunde; Hattie, married Nils Everson, printer, of Minneapolis; Oscar Berg, engaged in dairy supply business in Chicago; Charley, a building contractor in West Superior, Wisconsin, and Nellie, at home. Mr. Berg is a member of the Scandinavian Relief Association of Red Wing, and believer of the true Church of the Living God.

AUGUST GEORGE ROSING, a well-known citizen of Red Wing, Minnesota, for over forty years and now a resident of Minneapolis, was born in southwestern Sweden, September 1, 1822. He was educated in the schools of his native land, and was there employed as a book-keeper by the government, in addition to serving in the army. In 1868, eager to better his condition and afford his children broader opportunities than he had in his youth, he emigrated with his family to America, and settled on a farm near Red Wing. Here he lived for twenty years, then, July 1, 1888, he moved into the town and entered the employ of the Minnesota Scandinavian Relief Association, an organization formed, in 1879, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the widows and orphans of deceased members. From that date until March 1, 1909, when he resigned, he filled the position of secretary and general manager, during this period rendering a service of untold value to many of his unfortunate countrymen.

In 1851, in Sweden, Mr. Rosing married Miss Maria Marguerite Charlotte Flint Berg, and is the father of five children, namely: Hjalmar Frederic, assistant treasurer of the South Side State Bank, Minneapolis; Ora Gustof, a merchant of Schafer, North Dakota; Leona A., of Merriam Park, Minnesota; Mary Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Doyle, died in 1878; and Sidrid, who died in infancy. Mr. Rosing is a Republican, and has served as justice of the peace, town clerk, and county commissioner.

CLARENCE L. SKOGLUND, who is engaged in a harness and saddlery business at No. 322 Plum street, Red Wing, Minnesota, was born in this city September 23, 1884, son of Swedish parents, Andrew G. and Caroline (Malm) Skoglund. Andrew G. Skoglund was a native of Vermland, Sweden, born September 17, 1852, and was educated there. In 1870, he came to America. At Red Wing, Minnesota, he found employment, first,

on the construction work of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and later as brakeman on the same road. Afterward he learned the trade of harness-maker, and ran a shop, with J. B. Ashelman as partner, under the firm name of Ashelman & Skoglund. Subsequently Mr. Skoglund bought Mr. Ashelman's interest, and continued the business alone until his death, which occurred February 12, 1904. He was a worthy member of the Swedish Lutheran church, of Red Wing, of which for some years he served as trustee and treasurer. Politically he was a Republican, and filled the office of alderman. Also he was a member of the cemetery board. His six children, in order of birth, are as follows: Hilda V., Clarence L., Walter L., Reuben A., Herbert L., and Ruth Marion.

Clarence L., after his graduation from the Red Wing high school in 1902, was for two years employed as book-keeper by the Friederich-Kempe Company. At the death of his father, he took charge of his father's business, learned the trade, and has since successfully run the harness and saddlery shop. Mr. Skoglund takes an active interest in church work, being trustee, and at this writing being president of the Young People's Society of the Swedish-Lutheran church. He is secretary and treasurer of the Library Board of the Carnegie Library of Red Wing, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party.

CHARLES E. BECKMARK, the leading retail shoe merchant of Red Wing, Minnesota, was born in this city, January 8, 1869, son of Conrad and Charlotte (Swanson) Beckmark, natives of Eastern Jothland, Sweden. Conrad Beckmark was a blacksmith and engineer. He emigrated with his family to America in 1868, and settled in Red Wing, where at first he was employed as an engineer. Later he was a member of the police force of Red Wing, in this latter capacity serving for a number of years. He died in 1883, and is still survived by his widow. Of their six children, Hilma married Charles Anderson, miller, of the Red Wing Milling Company; Gust is a miller of Red Wing; August is engaged in the hotel business in Seattle, Washington; and Elizabeth, and Charles E. One child is deceased. Mr. Beckmark was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, and, politically, he was a Republican.

Charles E. Beckmark was educated in the public schools of Red Wing. After leaving school, he was employed in a book store, where he remained for about five years. The next eight years he clerked in the shoe store of C. Beckman, at the end of that time going out on the road

as traveling representative for "Star Brand" shoes, a position he filled up to 1904. Then, with an experience of eight years as clerk and eight years as traveling salesman in the shoe business, he engaged in the retail shoe business on his own account, and to-day has the largest and best shoe store in Red Wing.

January 3, 1893, Mr. Beckmark married Miss Caroline Hawkins, daughter of George W. Hawkins, sign painter of Red Wing. They have two children: Phyllis, born July 6, 1897, and Margaret, April 17, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckmark are members of the Episcopal church, and, fraternally, he is identified with the following organizations: K. of P., B. P. O. E., I. O. F., M. W. A., and A. O. U. W. Also he is a member of the Commercial Club, and has been honored with a position on the Red Wing School Board. Politically, he is a Republican.

AXEL HALLER, probate judge of Goodhue county, Minnesota, was born in Vermland, Sweden, December 11, 1858, son of Andrew and Kari (Bengtson) Haller, natives of the same province. Andrew Haller, a carpenter and contractor in Sweden, after his emigration to America, in August, 1867, settled in Goodhue county, and here worked at his trade until his retirement; here he and his wife still reside. They are members of the Swedish Mission church. In their family were seven children, namely: Ingeborg, deceased, was the wife of Erick Hanson, of Goodhue county; Olof and Andrew A., farmers of Goodhue county; Axel, whose name introduces this sketch; Nels, a farmer of Goodhue county; Anna, deceased, was the wife of Fritz Peret, a mail carrier; and Edward, who died October 19, 1908, was a merchant of Wanamingo township, Goodhue county.

Axel Haller, when a small boy, accompanied his parents to America. He was educated in the public schools and at Red Wing Seminary, and for thirteen years was employed in teaching school. For four months, during 1892, he was engaged in the general merchandise business in Wanamingo township. This business he sold at the end of that brief period, and in the spring of 1893 he went to Zumbrota, where he was one of the organizers of the First State Bank of that place, of which he was assistant cashier until November, 1894. He was then elected probate judge of Goodhue county, which office he has since filled. On assuming the duties of this office, he took up the study of law, and in 1902 was admitted to practice by passing the State Board examination. Judge Haller is a

director of the Bank of Pierce, Simmons & Co., and is secretary of the Red Wing Advertising Company. Politically, he is a Republican; religiously, he is identified with the Lutheran church.

December 16, 1882, he married Miss Inger Ottum, daughter of Nels and Bertha Ottum, of Red Wing, and they have nine children: Alma C., Nels B., Adolph I., Helen Marie (who died in infancy), Helmer M., Carl A., Chester A., Ferdinand V., and Florence J.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### CARVER COUNTY.

THE KING OSCAR SETTLEMENT, which four years after its beginning was called The Union Settlement, is located in Carver county, about thirty miles north of Fort Snelling along the Minnesota river. The soil in the interior of the county is of the very best, and the county is well watered by a number of lakes, of which the largest and most beautiful is Clear Lake; also called Wakonia Lake. The land was abundantly wooded, making cultivation hard and slow, but the labor expended has been richly rewarded.

As early as in 1850 steamers were running from the Mississippi up the Minnesota, and with this means of transportation the Swedes in 1853 commenced to hunt for a place suitable for settlement. The first Swede to locate at Union was Nils Alexanderson, from Kronoberg's Län, who the following year, was joined by Johan Hult with family and his two brothers, Anders and Peter Hult. This nucleus of a settlement was during the summer of 1854 augmented by Sven Gudmundson and family from Hössna; a couple of months later by Jonas Carlson and family from Naum, and in the fall by Anders Stomberg with family and a little company from Lekåsa.

All of these people had arrived in America during 1852 and 1853, but had stopped at other places before coming here. They selected their claims in the vicinity of the place where the East Union Church now stands, and named it King Oscar's Settlement, in honor of their former ruler, King Oscar I of Sweden and Norway, the father of King Oscar II and grandfather of the present King of Sweden, Gustavus V. The name of the settlement was four years later changed to The Union Settlement. Simultaneously with the Swedes, a number of Norwegian families also came. These settlers liked the land so well that they encouraged their relatives and friends in Sweden and Norway to join them, and year by year they came in large numbers, settling in the neighborhood before other nationalities had time to take up claims there. The woods were soon so well filled with Swedes and Norwegians that about 1860 an important

Scandinavian settlement was already established here. Of course, these new-comers had to contend with the same hardships and privations of all kinds that are inseparable from pioneer life in the wilderness, but here, as in other places, Swedish energy, thrift and incessant labor surmounted the difficulties and came out victorious.

The city of Carver, on the Minnesota river, was already platted by a Norwegian by the name of Görgezen when the first Swedes arrived, but consisted of only one house. The Swedish settlement began four miles west of this place, which in the future became its most important market.

A partial list of the first Swedish settlers is here given from Dr. Erik Norelius' valuable work, "History of the Swedish Lutheran Congregations in America," and which shows that the larger part of the population came from Vestergötland:

Swen Gudmundson and Johan Gustafson, from Hössna, Vestergötland; Carl Abramson, Anders Carlson, Johannes Carlson, Swen Mellgren, Jonas Carlson and Pehr Carlson, Naum, Vestergötland; Johannes Hult, Anders Hult, Peter Hult, Kajsa Larsdotter and Kerstin Petersdotter, Bitterna, Vestergötland; Johannes Anderson, Anders Stomberg, Olaus Anderson, Swen Larson and Joh. Anderson, Lekåsa, Vestergötland; Peter Lundquist, Maja Swensdotter and Joh. D. Skone, Herrljunga, Vestergötland; Anders Wass, Lars Anderson and Otto Tapper, Wedum, Vestergötland; Peter Nilsson and Joh. Kyllerström, Torsled, Vestergötland; Anders Larson, Eggum, Vestergötland; Lars Anderson, Göteborg, Vestergötland; Jonas Johnson and Carl Alm, Gammalkil, Östergötland; C. J. Stenberg, Åsby, Östergötland; Peter Swensson, Sund, Östergötland; C. A. Hedengran, and Swen Månson, Gödelöf, Skåne; Swen Pehrson, Näsrum, Skåne; Bengt Månson, Gumlösa, Skåne; Ola Pehrson, Färlöf, Skåne; Joh. Adolph Hellström, Jönköping; Johan Johnson, Lekaryd, Småland; Swen Dahlberg, Åsenhöga, Småland; Anders Högstedt, Skirö, Småland; Samuel Arvidson, Nöttja, Småland; Henrick Anderson, Ny, Vermland; Nils Alexanderson, Näfvelsjö, Småland, and Jonas Anderson, Ny, Vermland.

GÖTAHOLM, another Swedish settlement in Carver county, is described in an article in *Hemlandet*, 1859, by J. P. Miller. The first Swedish settler here was Daniel Justus, from the southern part of Helsingland, who came here walking through the woods in August, 1856. He took a claim at a little lake, which later was called Swede Lake. The following winter he was joined by Jöns Jönsson, Ulrik Ingemarson and Carl Swensson. The following years there were several new arrivals, and in 1858

an ex-member of the Swedish Riksdag (Congress), Olof Anderson, from Vermland, arrived. The first settlers took up their claims around the little Swede Lake. Besides the cultivation of the soil the new comers made maple sugar and also earned quite a little extra money by picking cranberries and digging and gathering "ginseng" in the woods.

Not a few Swedes came here before 1860 from Jamestown, New York, and Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania. Among those may be mentioned Philip O. Johnson, Hendricks, Miller, Åberg, Brown and others. Most of the settlers came from Småland, Vestergötland, Vermland, Helsingland, etc. They have all made a success as settlers and are now in comfortable circumstances.

At the time when J. P. Miller sent the letter mentioned above there were twenty-three Swedish families, in all about 100 people. "The settlement is located two miles south of Watertown, which city is located on the south branch of the Crow river. The land," he writes, "is wooded with several kinds of hardwood trees, with plenty of lowland and meadows, where a splendid grass is growing excellent as pasture and fodder for the domestic animals. There is an abundance of timber, both for building, fuel and for sale. In the neighborhood there are several lakes. The soil is a rich loam on clay bottom. The Swedes in this settlement have about 3,000 acres of land, and when they have been here one or two years they all have plenty and are happy and contented, as far as I know. Everywhere one now sees roads and clearings and commodious houses are to be found on almost every claim, where two years ago was a wilderness. All the land here is taken, but there is plenty held by yankee speculators, which at present can be bought at three to six dollars per acre."

The reason for calling the settlement Götaholm, Mr. Miller explains, is that as most of the settlers were from the southern third of Sweden, of olden known as Göta Rike, it was deemed meet that such a fact should be recognized; and the second part of the name (Holm) was selected in honor of the Swedish missionary, Holm, who in the seventeenth century preached the Gospel for the American Indians. From this combination emanated Götaholm. On the maps the place is now known as Gotha.

SCANDIA is another Swedish settlement located on the east shore of Clear Water Lake, a name which this beautiful sheet of water well deserves. The distance from Carver is about ten miles, and from Götaholm about six. The lake is most beautiful, as is the surrounding country, which originally was covered with dense woods.

Mr. A. Bergquist wrote in *Hemlandet*, September 8, 1858, about this place: "This settlement is in my opinion the best and most beautiful in Carver county, situated as it is on one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful, lakes in the whole state. This is also the common consensus of all the travelers who have visited us. The lake is twelve square miles, surrounded by a rich growth of sugar maple, and the soil is extremely fertile. The Swedes own most of the land contingent on the lake, and fourteen claims border on its shore. The price of land here is six dollars per acre at present. The Swedes, who have settled here, come from different provinces of Sweden, and most of them embrace the Baptist faith. They have already erected a meeting house. In 1855 only seven families had settled at Scandia, but they were soon increased to twenty-two. Some of them came from Galesburg, Illinois; others from Burlington, Iowa, led by the Baptist preacher, Fr. O. Nilson. Some Swedish Lutheran families, who had settled here, did not like to mingle with the Baptists, wherefore they sold their land to Germans who bought large tracts of land south of the lake."

SCANDIAN GROVE.—In a letter to *Hemlandet*, dated June 19, 1858, the first Swede, Mr. A. Thorson, who settled at this place, writes in part as follows: "Our settlement is located seven English miles northwest of St. Peter, which place is already a flourishing city with some 200 or 300 houses, and destined to grow still faster when the two railroads that are going to cross each other will be ready. In our settlement there are about 1,200 acres of wooded land, of which 400 acres are in the hands of Swedes, the rest belonging to Norwegians. The price of the wooded land is sixteen dollars an acre. Four miles west of here there are many thousand acres of prairie land, to be had at the government price, one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre."

In a communication to Dr. E. Norelius, Mr. Thorson gives a sketch of his own life, in which he relates how he and two other young men were induced to emigrate to America by a glowing letter from a Mr. Igelhard, who was living in Chicago. The other two were Lars Theorin and Carl Håkanson. They went via Helsingör to Havre de Grace in France and thence on an emigrant ship destined to New York. The ship having been damaged in a hurricane finally landed at Charleston, South Carolina, October, 7, 1847. There the young trio remained resting up for three weeks, after which they continued their journey to New Orleans. Thorson, after many trials and tribulations, secured a position as waiter in a hotel, where he finally was promoted as steward; Theorin went to the Mexican war and

died on his way there, and Håkanson got a position as carpenter. In the fall of 1848 Mr. Thorson set out for California via the Chagres and Panama, from which place he worked his way to San Francisco. The latter place was very little settled at that time, and in Sacramento not a single house was to be found. In company with Americans he went directly to the mountains, where by hard work and extreme economy during three years he succeeded in saving about \$2,000. He then became homesick and returned to Sweden. In Sweden he rented a farm belonging to Count Hugo Hamilton and married Miss Anna Nilsson, a sister of Andrew Nilsson, who now lives in Scandian Grove.

Thorson soon became disgusted with farming in Sweden and decided to return with his family to America, encouraged in this by his father-in-law and his brothers-in-law, who were also intent on emigrating. Their property was consequently converted into cash, and they started on their journey in the middle of April, 1855. There were thirty persons in the company—Thorson with wife and one child, his wife's parents and her brother A. Nilsson, Thorson's brother Nils and sister Bengta, a cousin, Anna Oström, besides six young women and fifteen young men; all of them from the vicinity of Christianstad. In the English Channel they were run down by another ship, but all were saved except a sailor. Their ship was towed to Dover, where it was repaired in six weeks, after which they continued their journey to New York. From there they went to Chicago and Princeton, Ill. Some of the company remained in Chicago, but the others, including Thorson and his relatives, went to Princeton, where they had relatives to visit. After a few weeks' sojourn in Princeton Thorson, accompanied by his brother-in-law, P. Benson, went to Minnesota. They first went to Red Wing, where they looked about for a while, and next to St. Paul, "from where we went on foot up along the Minnesota river through Carver to Henderson. The land there did not suit us, and we returned to St. Paul. Here we met with a man by the name of Schönbeck, who described and eulogized the land around St. Peter, and with my brother-in-law, Mr. Benson, I decided to go there and take a look at it, but changed my mind and went down to Princeton. A few days later a letter from Mr. Benson informed me that he had bought a claim of a Norwegian for \$300, and asked us to come immediately and take possession of the land. In company with my family, my wife's parents and her brother, Andrew Nilsson, I started at once, arriving in Scandian Grove October 7, 1855. Our other companions from the old country remained at Princeton, while some of them came to us later on. Upon

our arrival we immediately erected a house and made hay for twenty cattle, which I had bought at St. Paul. The autumn was marvelously fine, and the winter was to the greater part spent in company with Indians, of whom a great number encamped in the woods. There were four or five Norwegian families settled before our arrival, but we were the first Swedes there. In the spring of 1856 came the Chilgren brothers from Rickanum, Skåne, Måns Håkanson and wife, and my sister Bengta Thorson, all of whom had stopped for some time at Princeton before coming here. During the latter part of the summer arrived directly from Sweden Swen Larsson with family from Färlöf, Skåne, and some others, who soon moved away. Then came my brother, Nils Thorson, with family from Princeton. In 1857 arrived Anders Westerberg with family from Småland, and Carl Hamberg from the same neighborhood. These families had stopped at Geneva, Illinois, for some time. The same year came Nils Nilsson and Christian Anderson with their families and others from Färlöf. During 1858 came among others: Martin Peterson, John Nilsson, Carl Nilsson with family, Erik Johansson and Peter Carlsson with families, all of them from Skåne, and Ekelund with family and others from Småland."

Among the men in this community who have had extraordinary success and taken a great interest in the welfare of its inhabitants, both in spiritual and worldly matters, Andrew Nilsson, the brother-in-law of Thorson, stands prominent before the others. By hard work, strict attention to business, thrift and economy he has become one of the wealthiest Swedish farmers in Minnesota. He has served his district in the State Legislature and been one of the pillars of Gustavus Adolphus College.

THE SWEDISH SETTLEMENT AT VISTA (WASECA COUNTY).—Early in the Spring of 1857 some Swedes came from Indiana to Minnesota hunting for land. They first stopped at Cannon Falls, but partly finding the soil there not coming up to expectations and partly the land pretty well taken up by earlier comers, they sent out a party in a southerly direction, where in the little Waseca county they found what they were looking for. The distance from Cannon Falls was fifty miles and from the nearest market places, Red Wing and Hastings, seventy miles. This, however, did not deter them from going out to settle in the wilderness. Some of them had a yoke of oxen and wagons, but none of them more than the absolute necessities of life. So far away from civilization their privations and

suffering were harder than those of many other settlers. Most of them lived in dug-outs and sod-houses. When they went to market at Hastings or Red Wing with an ox-team, it took them more than a week. However, they kept on working, and as the years passed on they got good crops of wheat, for which they received very high prices when the Civil war commenced. They now built better houses, raised horses, cattle and swine, etc., and prospered in general. A little later the railroads were extended through their settlement, which fact, of course, considerably increased the value of their land.

In August, 1858, when Rev. E. Norelius visited Vista, a congregation was organized and he gives the following list of its members: Carl Johanson with wife and one child; Johan Anderson with wife and one child; Anders i Hultamålen, widower; Lars Fredrik Peterson with wife and one child; Lars Håkanson, with wife and four children; Johan Larson, with wife and two children; Johan Nilson, with wife and two children; Johanna Peterson (widow), with three children; Carl Johanson, Nils Kant, Swen Swenson, Magnus Johanson, Gottfrid Björklund, Johan Peterson, Johan Peterson and Greta Anderson. These thirty-six people formed the first stock of population. Later on the settlement received several increments by new arrivals, and is now one of the most prosperous in Minnesota.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, of Waseca, Minnesota, was born in Carver county, this state, December 28, 1870. His father, Rev. Svante Anderson, the well-known pioneer preacher, is now a resident of Avoca, Murray county, Minnesota; his mother, who before her marriage was Miss Annie Erickson, died in 1908. Of the seven children composing their family only three are now living, namely: Ida, wife of C. G. Carlstedt, with the Minnesota Transfer Company, St. Paul; Hanna, wife of Charles F. Peterson, a dealer in general merchandise, South Haven, Minnesota, and John A.

John A. Anderson obtained his early education in the public schools and later took an academic course at Gustavus Adolphus College, after which he accepted a position as clerk in a clothing and gents' furnishing store. Here he remained for about one year. Then he started a clothing store of his own at Worthington, Minnesota, which he conducted for seven years, at the end of that time selling out and moving to Madelia, Watonwan county, where he engaged in the hardware and farm machinery business. After four years and a half he discontinued this business, went

to Minneapolis and became connected with the Deer & Weber Company, for which house he traveled six months. In 1905 he made a deal by which he exchanged some real estate for a clothing and gents' furnishing goods business at Waseca. He then moved to Waseca to take charge of the store, and has since lived here and conducted a prosperous business. Meantime he has been considerably interested in real estate, buying and selling land and other property.

In 1903 Mr. Anderson married Miss Ella Broberg, daughter of Peter Broberg and wife, both of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one daughter, Winnifred, born July 1, 1905. Fraternally Mr. Anderson is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Also he is a member of the Commercial Club of Waseca.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Queen of the Northwest, is one of the many remarkable results of the development of this part of the country during the last fifty years. The original name of the city was St. Anthony, and it was situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, the broad rolling plain on the west bank being then a government reservation, with the exception of a quarter section which had been granted to Col. John H. Stevens, and on which he had built a home. St. Anthony Falls at that time had less than fifty inhabitants. In 1854 the reservation was opened to settlement, and a new town was established and named Minneapolis—a compound of the Indian word Minne—water, and the Greek word Polis—city.

Until 1872, Minneapolis on the west side and St. Anthony on the east side, were separate municipalities, but on April 9th of that year, they were united as one city under the present name. The united town at that time had a population of about 20,000 souls. In seven years, or in 1880, it had increased to 46,887; during the following ten years to 164,738, while the government census of 1900 showed a population of 202,718. The state census of 1905 credited Minneapolis with 262,718, and it is a fairly good guess that the government census of this year (1910) will enumerate about 315,000 inhabitants.

Such is, in brief, the story of the remarkable growth of Minneapolis in population. Equally wonderful is its development in fifty years from a frontier village to its present position, as the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the Northwest. The secret of this growth is revealed by the strategical character of the city's location, midway between the extensive pine regions to the north and the prairies to the west and south; between the vast agricultural areas to the west and northwest and the great markets for food products to the east and south, coupled with the opportunity for the development of cheap power from the falls.

The first industries established were the lumber sawing and flour milling, and in these lines the city long since attained, and still retains, first

place among the cities of the world. The sawmills in 1909 cut 570,000,000 feet of lumber, while the twenty-two flour mills, grouped about the falls, ground 17,000,000 barrels of flour. Minneapolis is the largest wheat market in the world. In 1908 over 95,000,000 bushels of wheat and 40,000,000 bushels of other small grains were received at its terminal elevators, which have a capacity of 25,000,000 bushels.

The first Swedish settler in Minneapolis was a shoemaker by the name of Nils Nyberg. He came in 1851 and opened a shop in St. Anthony, being also the first Swedish owner of real estate in the city. He died February 23, 1890. With the exception of some of the oldest settlers very few Swedes in Minneapolis, when they read in the newspapers of his demise, knew that he was the first Swede who made his home in Minneapolis. Nils Nyberg was born at Christianstad, Skåne, January 8, 1827. His father being a shoemaker by trade apprenticed both of his sons, Ola and Nils, to the same trade. The prospects for the future did not look very promising to the brothers, and they decided to try their fortune in the new world; consequently they emigrated. They stopped over in Chicago, where Ola probably remained, but Nils came to St. Paul and later in the same year, 1851, to Minneapolis, or then St. Anthony, where he was employed by a pioneer shoedealer by the name of Wenzinger. Shortly after he moved over on the west side of the river and opened a shoe shop of his own on Hennepin avenue, between Washington avenue and Second street. He had some land in the Pence Opera House block, but sold it and bought a property at the corner of Washington and Fourth avenues, North, where he continued in the shoe business for a number of years. Although Nyberg steadily lived in Minneapolis for about forty years, he was very little known among the Scandinavians. He was an expert shoemaker who gave satisfaction to his customers, and before his death had amassed a comfortable fortune. His death occurred February 23, 1890. His good widow, so widely known among the pioneer Swedes of Minneapolis, died in that city February 1, 1910, at the age of seventy-nine. She was survived by her son and two daughters—Henry Nyberg, a resident of Golden Valley; and Mrs. D. R. McNaught and Mrs. Sadie Smith, of Minneapolis.

The next Swede to settle in Minneapolis, after Nils Nyberg, was C. A. Widstrand, A. M., who came in 1854, and is still living. Mr. Widstrand was born June 25, 1828, at Stockholm, son of Jacob Widstrand, a clergyman of that city, and Anna Gustafson Annell, a daughter of the Reverend Johan Annell of Ytter, Selö, Södermanland. Mr. Widstrand was edu-

cated in the academy of Örebro, the Collegiate Gymnasium of Strengnäs and the University of Upsala. Believing his chances of advancement in Sweden too small, Widstrand emigrated to America, arriving in New York May 20, 1854. The trip over the Atlantic from Hamburg, in the bark, *Ellida*, took thirty-five days.

Mr. Widstrand, upon the advice of Fredrika Bremer and with three letters of introduction from her, went directly to St. Paul, where he arrived on June 10, 1854. The following month he was stricken by the cholera and his good German doctor left him one evening at 10 o'clock, fully believing there was no hope. The doctor died himself before 6 o'clock the following morning, but Widstrand was much improved and finally got well. He remained in St. Paul until December, 1854, when a Mr. S. A. Jewett persuaded him to move to St. Anthony and settle there. In St. Paul he had acted as organist and teacher from his arrival to the end of the year. In St. Anthony he continued to follow his profession, acting as organist in several churches, among others in the Gethsemane church from 1856 to 1863. In 1869 Mr. Widstrand went to Washington, D. C., where he became clerk in the Census Bureau and later in the Government Land Office, but returned to Minneapolis, where he secured employment as bookkeeper in the State National Bank, and later in the Security Bank. His native country he has visited in 1874, 1885 and 1890. The old gentleman is at present bookkeeper with Södergren & Co., manufacturing chemists, Minneapolis.

The real immigration to Minneapolis, as was quite natural, did not commence until after the Civil war, the immigrants, of course, hesitating to bring their wives and children here until matters had become settled. During 1865 came J. B. Chilström with family, Otto Johnson, Andrew Bergström, John West, Erik Peterson (commonly called "Stor-Erik,"—"Big Erik"); the Klingenberg brothers, C. W. Vanstrum, August Johnson, L. Erickson, and George H. Johnson and his brother. In the spring of 1865 Chilström started the first Scandinavian boarding house, in the fall of the same year being followed in the same line of business by L. Erickson.

At the end of the year 1866 the Swedish population of Minneapolis did not exceed 30 persons, whereas the government census of 1880 gave the number of persons born in Sweden as 3,048, and persons born of Swedish parents as 1,042, or a total of 4,090. In the suburbs, there were 98 Scandinavians. In 1895, when the state census was taken, the number

of Swedes in Minneapolis, born in Sweden, were 21,170. In this number the many thousands of persons born in America of Swedish parents were not included. The state census of 1905 gave the number of Scandinavian immigrants from the old country as 42,418, which seems a rather low figure. At the same time our Swedish countrymen are known for their quiet and contemplative mind, as well as for their religious tendencies. They were located in Minneapolis a good many years before they could afford to build a house of worship, or call a minister. Nevertheless, although far away from the call of a church bell, they would meet on the Sabbath day at the homes of either C. W. Vanstrum or August Johnson, where, in the greatest simplicity, they offered their prayers to their Creator and by singing hymns and reading sermons encouraged their spiritual natures. In 1870 there were 2,193 Scandinavians in Minneapolis, but five years later their number was more than double. According to the census of 1875 the Swedes numbered 2,676, the Norwegians 2,263, and the Danes 153, making the total number of Scandinavians 5,092. After 1875 such a great number of Swedes came to Minneapolis that we have no means of keeping track of them.

Our Scandinavian pioneers in the business world were mostly located on Washington avenue, South, between Third and Fourth avenues, opposite the present Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad depot. The Swedish business men in that locality were P. J. E. Clementson, shoe dealer; Alfred Backdahl, druggist, and A. H. Edsten, furniture dealer. Even if everything in this neighborhood was plain and simple, it was nevertheless here that our first Scandinavian merchants laid the foundation for their future fortunes. This whole block on Washington avenue has long ago been replaced with more modern structures except that old landmark, Backdahl's drug store, which was not rebuilt until the summer of 1909, when the present proprietors, Alfred and Carl Backdahl, erected an up-to-date drug store with doctors' offices and photograph gallery upstairs.

During the seventies the Scandinavians of Minneapolis did not have any Odin Club, and their amusements and recreations were few. Still fun and sociable meetings were not lacking altogether. "Edsten's Back Yard" was a household word among them, because that was the place where they used to meet on warm summer nights exchanging yarns of former experiences, real or imagined.

In the year 1877 there was already one Swede filling a professor's chair at the University of Minnesota, viz.: Prof. J. H. Lundeen, but only two Swedish students, P. P. Bodeen and Andrew Holt. The latter was the

first Swede who graduated from the university, and has for a number of years been a prominent judge in Minneapolis. There are at the present time about 600 students of Swedish descent, as well as several professors and instructors at the university.

In an interesting autobiography Rev. P. Carlson, commonly known among the people as "Carver-Carlson," on account of his living near Carver, Minnesota, writes of his first visit to Minneapolis: "One week before Christmas, in 1857, I came to Minneapolis, riding horseback. Minneapolis was then a small town with only one Swedish family, and they were free-thinkers to boot! As late as during the winter of 1862 I had a pretty hard job trying to locate another Swedish family who were said to be living there. I drove street up and street down inquiring for them. At last I found them on a farm one mile outside of the city limits, where is now North Minneapolis. They sent word down town to three bachelors and two servant maids to attend service in the evening at the farm. Besides the first mentioned family those were the only Swedes then living in Minneapolis."

During the early sixties several Swedes arrived in Minneapolis. Many of those were farmers who had been frightened by the Indians. At that time it was not, however, considered safe to settle in this city. A minister of the Minnesota Conference wrote to one of the first settlers, asking whether he considered it right for a Christian to move away from among good Christian people and live in such a wild and ungodly place.

Quite a number of Swedes settled on "The River Flats." The earliest Swedish preachers did missionary work among them, and by voluntary contributions a fund was raised to build a little chapel 30 feet long, 20 feet wide and 16 feet high, in 1884. A Sunday School was organized there and regular services held every Tuesday night. This chapel was later sold to the Lutheran Slavonians, who are now occupying the "Flats." It is still used for services and Sunday School.

The first Scandinavian teacher of any public school in Minneapolis was Miss Isabella Johnson, who in 1879 was appointed teacher at the Monroe school, in the southern part of the city. In this connection we will mention a little bright Swedish lass, Maria Anderson who, in 1892, among 4,200 contestants, won a prize of ten dollars which the *Minneapolis Times* had offered for the best paper written by the smaller children in the public schools of Minneapolis. The subjects were to be selected by the children themselves, and little Maria took for hers "The Rabbit." She was born in Sweden, March 2, 1881, and came with her parents to Minneapolis

November 1, 1889, none of them being able to speak English upon their arrival. It is certainly remarkable that she had acquired the language in so short a time and to such an extent that she could carry off the prize among 4,200.

Swedish Sloyd was introduced in America the first time by Lars Erikson, who was born in Näs parish, Stora Kopparberg's Län, October 24, 1847, and came to Minnesota, where his oldest daughter and other relatives had emigrated earlier. Unfamiliar with the English language, he was at first obliged to limit his endeavors among his own countrymen and gave his first lecture about Sloyd, or manual training, at the Swedish Augustana Church in November, in such convincing manner that its pastor, Rev. J. Ternstedt, Street Commissioner A. P. Anderson and several other church members, contributed sufficient money to buy eight carpenter benches and other tools. So the first Sloyd school in the United States was started on December 8, 1884. The school was opened in the basement of the church, but the fire insurance regulations did not permit of any carpenter work being done there; consequently a vacant store at 1218 Third street, South, was rented and the school continued there for some time.

The school was, however, working under difficulties. Many of Erikson's own countrymen were openly laughing at him and called him an idiot that was occupying his time with such "trifles" in a country like America, where everything was manufactured by machines. "America is not Sweden," they said. Erikson, however, continued his work, raising money for the support of his school by entertainments, fairs, etc. He would not allow his school to come to naught, even if he was starving himself. His duties, as the head of a family, obliged him, however, to give up the Sloyd and accept a position with the Century Music Company, where he remained for about two and one-half years. The Sloyd, however, was always in his mind, and when the Young Men's Association of the Plymouth Church opened a Sloyd school on Fourteenth avenue, South, Erickson became its instructor, giving lessons a couple of hours every evening. He was then taken down with a serious illness, which kept him in bed for a long time and left him incapacitated for many months after. Erikson then thought that he would have to abandon the Sloyd idea, for which he had left a good and lucrative position in Sweden. But Fate was milder than that. In 1888 the Sloyd idea commenced to be discussed in the East in real earnest.

Mr. C. Falleen had come over from Gothenburg, Sweden, to Boston,

and started a Sloyd school there according to the so-called Nääs system, but he had soon become convinced that this system did not give exactly the training required by the American public schools. Consequently, he gave up the school and came to Minneapolis, where he looked up Mr. Erikson and induced him to come to Boston and manage the school started there. He did not have to ask Erikson twice. In February, 1889, he left Minneapolis for a more fertile field. In Boston the Sloyd question was at fever-heat, and Erikson worked there night and day, summer and winter, two and a half years, teaching about 120 pupils selected from the public schools and 50 male and female teachers. This was, however, too hard work for one man, and Erikson finally had to leave Boston for Minnesota, in order to recuperate his health in its bracing climate. Having regained his health and strength, Erikson in 1894 opened a private Sloyd school for the St. Mark's Boys' Club, mostly consisting of newsboys, at St. Mark's Church, on Sixth street, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues. During three years, or until the fall of 1897, he conducted this school with good success. When he organized his colony at Mille Lacs Lake, Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, the instructorship at the school was continued by his youngest son, Erik R. Erikson.

Erikson had a hard time of it introducing Swedish Sloyd, but he had the satisfaction of being the father of the Swedish-American system, and we Swedes of Minneapolis may well feel proud of the fact that the first Sloyd school in the United States was started in Minneapolis by a Swede.

The sociability among the Scandinavians can justly be said to form a characteristic trait, in consequence of which societies for various purposes have been inaugurated only to live a short time, and then to be abandoned or dissolved, or simply to die.

The Swedish Labor Association was organized in March, 1871, but died after having existed only one short year. The real reason for its existence being of such a short duration was the loss of its president, John Ekströmer. The association had a labor bureau at Bridge Square, which was managed by Capt. John Ohlson and C. A. Wahlström. Through it more than 200 Swedish girls secured employment in Minneapolis families.

The Scandinavian Press Association of the Northwest was organized by the Scandinavian newspapers in the Twin Cities December 13, 1883. The following papers were represented: *Gamla och Nya Hemlandet*, *Skaffaren och Minnesota Stats-Tidning*, *Svenska Folkets Tidning*, *Bud-*

*stikken, Skandinaven, Nordvesten, Fædrelandet og Emigraten* and *Folkebladet*. The officers of the association were: Luth Jaeger, president; Magnus Lunnöw, vice-president; Christopher Brandt, secretary; Alfred Söderström, corresponding secretary; Hjalmar Eger, treasurer. The only notable achievement of this society before its passing away was a great literary anniversary, which was held at Market Hall, March 14, 1884.

On January 11, 1887, a few Scandinavians met at the home of A. H. Edsten with the purpose of getting up a society of Scandinavians who had settled here before the year 1867. At a second meeting, February 8th, of the same year, a permanent organization was perfected of the Old Settlers' Association, with George H. Johnson as president and Adolph Edsten as secretary. The following thirty, among the oldest settlers, registered their names: A. C. Haugan, A. H. Edsten, O. Throbeck, Samuel Throbeck, John W. Anderson, Peter Johnson, J. O. Skore, Ole M. Shelley, Charles Holgren, John A. Widström, Ernest Dean, Even Newman, Amund Olson, Swan Walton, J. Aug. Johnson, John L. Johnson, J. Otto Johnson, Geo. H. Johnson, N. H. Gjertsen, C. A. Blomquist, P. J. E. Clementson, Andrew Bergström, Peter Clausen, C. A. Smith, John M. Gardner, Andrew Loberg, J. W. Hernlund, Halvor Hoef, Adolph Edsten and C. J. Johnson. Notwithstanding its noble purpose, the society existed only a little over one year. All that is known of its activity is that it held a reunion entertainment at Dania Hall and participated in the Swedish military parade October 14th of the year it was organized.

During the eighties many new societies grew up like mushrooms, only to disappear ignominiously after an ephemeral existence. The singing societies will be treated of in this volume by an expert historian in that field, so we simply omit them here.

The Jenny Lind Society had quite an accidental origin. A company of ladies were invited to an afternoon tea at the home of Mrs. J. F. Peterson, during the winter of 1882, when someone happened to mention a Scandinavian family who were in extremely reduced circumstances on account of sickness and lack of work. They did not belong to any church and did not know how to apply to the poor board for help. Right then and there the ladies made an informal organization for assisting the family in question. The following week a meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Col. Hans Mattson, when officers were elected and the organization made permanent. About twenty ladies present joined

as members. The society was called "Ladies' Aid Society," and its purpose was to assist any Scandinavian who was in need of immediate succor. By the members paying a small fee and giving various entertainments and voluntary contributions from outsiders, the cash fund grew and enabled the society to do much good. Mrs. Hans Mattson became the first president, which position she held for many years. Among the earliest members we note Mesdames A. Bergström, P. P. Swenson, N. P. Peterson, K. Bendeke, J. F. Peterson, Luth Jaeger, P. Clausen, Dr. Svanoe and Miss Sahlgaard. The society continued its noble and humanitarian work for many years. But a period of disinterestedness came. After a couple of years, however, some sad case of poverty and distress was sufficient to stir up the society to renewed activity and effort. A meeting was held in 1890 at the home of Mrs. P. P. Swensen, and a new period of good work followed. In order to give the organization its decided place among the charitable societies of the community it was resolved at a meeting at the house of Mrs. Bertha Nilsson and at the instance of Mrs. Luth Jaeger, to change the name. The selection was "Jenny Lind Society," a name signifying everything in Swedish womanliness and charity. The Jenny Lind Society made its new name well known and highly respected, often collaborating with the Associated Charities and at one time contributing many hundred dollars for the amelioration of suffering among the poor of the city. The anniversary of the society, which was celebrated with a ball, or other large festivity, was always one of the most fashionable, and attracted the very best people of Minneapolis. The membership was constantly increasing, and the society flourished for a new period of many years until 1897, when most of its active members resigned. After a few months of inactivity, a meeting was called at the home of Mrs. Jacob Swanson, at which it was decided to dissolve the society.

On June 11, 1886, twelve good and true Swedish-Americans met at the home of Mr. Charles Olander with the avowed purpose of organizing a Swedish-American National Association. Its program was to be utility in conjunction with pleasure by discussions, music, singing, lectures, military drill and gymnastics, together with other soul and body elevating pastimes, and to mutually aid each other in case of sickness, etc. Society Gustavus II Adolphus and its military branch, The Swedish Guard, held its first meeting at Norden Hall July 2, 1886. Thirty-two Swedes met there, who all joined the society as members. At this meeting the organization was effected, and the members had the choice of simply remaining

as members or of joining the Guard, as both branches belonged to the same body. Officers were elected, the first ones being: Robert Engdahl, president; Andrew Sandberg, vice president; Lambert Gisslow, corresponding secretary; E. Bodin, financial secretary; Alex. Carlson, treasurer. For the military branch were elected: J. A. Dahl, captain; Sam Rossell, first lieutenant, and John A. Werner, second lieutenant. Under favorable conditions the guard continued its drills and exercise until the spring of 1888, when some of its leading men proposed that it join the State Militia as a Battery of Artillery, which subsequently was done on January 25th. Everything now went on smoothly for some time, but it did not take very long before some unruly spirits succeeded in sowing the seeds of discord, in consequence whereof twenty-five men of the battery at a private meeting March 14th decided to resign. At the next drill meeting thirty-two others followed their example. This happened just at the time when the battery was ready to muster in. These disagreements did not look propitious for the society, and its existence was certainly threatened. But the remaining members were men who could not be easily discouraged, although badly in the minority. On December 16, 1889, the society was incorporated by the following charter members: P. W. Edman, J. Ekström, Hans J. Johnson, August Clarine, C. J. Nelson, and J. August Peterson. The military branch continued until May 1, 1893, when it was dissolved on account of a new constitution having been adopted. The society has been steadily growing and gaining ground, both financially and socially. Large sums have been expended to help sick and poor members, for which purpose a large and strong committee has been elected. Many thousands of dollars have been paid to help sick or worthy people who are not members of the society, and its work has been highly commendable.

Battery B, or, as it was popularly called, Captain Bennet's Battery, belonged to the first artillery battalion of the Minnesota National Guard and was mustered into the service of the state March 25, 1888, with Carl C. Bennet as captain, Frank P. Bruce as first lieutenant, and Andrew C. Hagan as second lieutenant. Before mustering in, the battery was called the Artillery Reserve—later the Second Battery—and was organized on January 25, 1888, as part of the Emmet Light Artillery, St. Paul. By an enactment of the legislature, February 12, 1889, a battalion was made to consist of two batteries of artillery and one troop of cavalry, the whole under the command of a major with his staff of officers. The St. Paul battery was designated A, the Minneapolis battery as B, and the

cavalry as First Troop of Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Andrew C. Haugan resigned March 26, 1889, when First Sergeant Andrew Olson became his successor. On the 29th of September, 1892, Olson resigned and was succeeded by N. P. Nelson, who on May 11, 1899, was promoted battalion quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Nelson's former command was transferred to Al F. Pray. From its start Battery B was the pride and ornament of the militia. The combination of discipline, carriage and skill, which characterizes the officers, has permeated and stamped the entire corps. The trifolium of Swedish officers, whom the battery felt proud of being commanded by, are a credit to the Swedish nationality in Minnesota, and in their "boys" they have inspired genuine Swedish, that is—true military spirit. On October 21, 1892, the Minnesota National Guard participated in the inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, on which occasion Battery B won the unqualified admiration of the public, the press and its comrades for its splendid drill and discipline. During 1890 a terrible cyclone visited Camp Lakeview, upon which occasion Captain Bennet and his officers and men displayed great courage and presence of mind. On October 8, 1898, Battery B was ordered out to the scene of the Indian outbreak at Leech Lake and prevented threatening atrocities at Deer River during a two weeks' service.

The Swedish Brothers is the strongest Swedish society in Minneapolis, both financially and in membership. It was started in P. Osander & Company's shop November 26, 1876, by P. Osander, John Frisk, A. I. Beckman, G. Lundell, N. P. Liljengren, E. W. Erlandson, Fred Petterson, P. Howard, A. Lindahl and P. A. Lindström. As is the case with most similar organizations, there is much hard work and little thanks to the originators, and when financial difficulties are added it becomes still worse. The "Swedish Brothers" proved no exception to the rule, and several of the originators withdrew, so that the only ones who took active part in its promotion were P. Osander, Fred Petterson, N. P. Liljengren, A. I. Beckman, and E. W. Erlandson. After having held a few meetings in Osander's and A. I. Beckman's shops the society rented a place on the corner of Washington and First avenues, South, where the meetings were held during three months. Then the society moved to Snider's Block on Hennepin avenue near Bridge Square, and later to Center Block on Nicollet avenue. At this time, in 1877, the number of members was twenty-five. In January, 1878, the society was incorporated under the state laws of Minnesota and, having held its meetings in Cen-

ter Block for five years, it moved to Vanstrum's Block on Hennepin avenue, remaining there about four years. During that time the desirability of a permanent home made itself felt, with the result that on August 3, 1886, the society bought its present hall, at the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue, South, for a sum of \$10,000. Every cent of this sum was paid up by August, 1897. The society is growing in membership and popularity and its future looks very bright. In order to become a member a person must be not less than twenty nor more than forty-five years of age. The society consists of three degrees. A brother can become a member of the second degree after having been a member of the first degree at least two weeks; and in order to become a member of the third degree it is necessary to have been a member of the second degree at least two weeks. The society is a regular mutual aid and benefit organization. Many families and individuals have been helped by this association.

There are, or have been, quite a number of other societies in which the Swedes are interested, but as they are not exclusively Swedish mention of them is omitted.

FRITHIOF R. NOBLE, of the firm of Whitcomb & Noble Company, of Minneapolis, was born in Bralanda parish, on the Bergsbol Estate, Dalsland, Sweden, September 19, 1868, and is the son of Johannes and Maria Christina Jonasson Olson. They were the parents of seven children, of whom the following six are living: Anna C., Andrew J., Christina, Gustaf W., Frithiof R. and Charlotte, the last-named being the wife of O. F. Holstrom, general manager of the Osgood & Bloodgett Company, of St. Paul.

Mr. Noble received his early education in the public schools of his native parish, and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. At the age of seventeen he came to America, arriving in Minneapolis, May 9, 1885. The first employment he found was as farm laborer, but a short time later he returned to Minneapolis, where he found employment as clerk, and in the evenings he took advantage of the evening sessions of the public school. Later he began working for Bradstreet & Turber Company, dealers in upholstered and other furniture, and here he learned the details of the business in which he has since been engaged. He first started independently in 1890, in partnership with Herman Berg, under the name of Noble & Berg, and nine years later closed out the business; he accepted a position as salesman for a concern in St. Paul, and spent four years there. At the end of that time he accepted a position as traveling salesman for John A. Dunn Chair Company, and in the meantime gained the friendship and confidence of the manager, C. E. Whitcomb, who agreed to go into business with Mr. Noble in the same line. They organized under the name



*Fritzing R. Maba*



of Whitcomb & Noble Company, with Mr. Noble as president, and the firm was incorporated in 1904. They are manufacturers and jobbers of furniture, their factory and salesroom being situated at 605-7 First Avenue, Northeast. They have a capital stock of \$75,000, the shares being equally divided among Messrs. Noble and Whitcomb. They have two buildings for factories, and employ forty to fifty men. The members of the firm are all enterprising, ambitious and energetic business men, and the affairs of the company are in a flourishing and prosperous condition. They also have a branch house at Seattle, Washington..

Mr. Noble was married in 1894, to Maria Louise Anderson, of Minneapolis, who was born in Vestergotland, Sweden, in 1870, and they have been blessed with two children, Angelica Lucile, born April 19, 1895, and John Olof Frithiof, born September 1, 1898. They are members of the Christian Scientist church. Recently they moved into their new residence, built in 1908, at 713 Delaware street, Southeast.

CHARLES A. WELTON, senior partner in the firm of Charles A. Welton & Son, ladies' and gents' tailors, 924 Twentieth avenue, North, Minneapolis, was born in Broby, Lannaskede parish, Sweden, March 8, 1861. His parents, now deceased, were Peter and Gustafua Maria Peterson. His mother died when Charles A. was only six years old, and his father in 1898. Their family comprised three children: Christine, a resident of Minneapolis, is a widow and has two children; John M., retired, living in Minneapolis; and Charles A.

In his native land Charles A. received a public school education and learned the tailor's trade. Then, in 1880, he came to America, landing in Minneapolis on the 11th of June. His brother, John M., had been here several years and, having found that there were enough Petersons in Minneapolis, had changed his name to Welton, which name Charles A. also took upon his arrival here. The latter at once found employment at his trade and worked for various firms until 1894, when he engaged in business on his own account at 1117½ Washington avenue, North, from whence a year and a half later he moved to his present location, where, in partnership with his son, he is doing a prosperous business.

Christmas eve, 1883, he married Miss Amanda Gustafson, who was born in Norra Solberga parish, November 6, 1866, and who came from Sweden to America in 1883. Of the three children born to them only one is now living—Gilbert Conrad Welton. He was born October 15, 1886, and attended the North Side high school, graduating in June, 1906. On Christmas eve, 1907, he married Miss Signe Malm. They have an infant son. Charles A. Welton resides at 1415 Irving avenue.

JOHN N. JOHNSON.—Possessing much force of character and an especial aptitude for business, John N. Johnson is successfully employed in mercantile pursuits in Minneapolis, being secretary and treasurer of the Union Clothing Company, which is located at No. 1101-1103 Wash-

ington avenue, South. Like many of the city's most enterprising and useful residents he was born in Sweden, his birth occurring November 26, 1857, in Konna parish, Småland. His father, Nils P. Johanson, residing on his well improved homestead in Chippewa county, Minnesota, married, in Sweden, Brita Stina Peterson, and of the eight children born of their union six are living, as follows: John N., the subject of this brief sketch; Salomon, a farmer in Minnesota; John August and Carl Fredrik are farming in South Dakota; Peter Gustaf, of Worthington, Minnesota, is manager of a lumber yard; and Ingrid Christina is the wife of Jerome Hallock, who has the management of the parental homestead, in Chippewa county.

After studying for a short time in the public schools of Sweden, John N. Johnson came with the family to America, and here continued his studies in the Minnesota schools. After his confirmation in the Lutheran church, he entered Gustavus Adolphus College, in St. Peter, where he took a general course, including bookkeeping. Thus fitted for a mercantile career, Mr. Johnson looked about for a favorable opportunity, and in 1886, in company with Isaac Ekbery and Frank A. Peterson, opened a clothing and gents' furnishing establishment at his present business address, and by his wise management and practical ability has built up an excellent trade. In 1894 the business was incorporated under the name of the Union Clothing Company, Frank A. Peterson becoming president, Isaac Ekbery vice-president, while Mr. Johnson was made secretary and treasurer of the firm. In this capacity Mr. Johnson has ably assisted his partners in establishing a prosperous business, which has already assumed large proportions, being one of the most substantial of the kind in the city.

In 1889 Mr. Johnson married Marjorie A. Covskic, who was born May 30, 1866, of thrifty Scotch parentage and ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of four children, namely: Gladys Louise, born October 26, 1890, was graduated from the Minneapolis high school; Ruby Blanche, born February 1, 1892, is a student in the high school; Hazel Marjorie, born April 7, 1893, also attends the high school; and Marion Corinne, born December 19, 1898, attends the public schools of the city. Fraternally Mr. Johnson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously he and his family are valued members of the St. John's Lutheran church.

G. I. IVERSON, president of the Commercial Electrotyping & Supply Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, landed in this country when a young man under twenty, unable to speak the English language, and, unaided, has worked his way to his present success. Mr. Iverson, born Iver Gustafson, dates his birth in Sweden, April 4, 1863, his parents being Gustaf Jonson and wife, Anna Anderson, farmers in Gardstakop, Gothery socken, Kronobergs Län, Småland. In their family were twelve children, six sons and six daughters, namely: Iver, Emil, August, Carl Isak,

Victor, Josef, Johanna, Clara, Christina, Segrid, Clara, and Elise, Iver being the eldest of the sons.

Until he was nineteen the subject of our sketch worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools of his native town, developing a vigorous constitution and acquiring a common school education. Then he came to America. He arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 27, 1889, without friends or acquaintances. One of his fellow travelers had a letter of introduction to the A. E. Johnson Land & Immigration Company. Together the young men went to the office of this firm, where they were advised to buy a ticket to some point in Wisconsin, at which a railroad was under construction, and where they were informed they could find work at \$1.60 a day. They bought their tickets and started. Before they reached their destination, however, they passed a large sawmill at Shell Lake, Wisconsin, and decided to stop there and seek work. Before they made their decision they were twelve miles beyond the mill, but they got off and walked back. That day the thermometer registered about 98 degrees in the shade. They reached the mill tired and hungry, found lodging at the boarding house where the mill hands lived, and the next morning went to work for the Shell Lake Lumber Company at \$1.65 per day.

After working at the mill two months, without seeing an opportunity for advancement there and realizing the disadvantage under which he labored on account of being unacquainted with the language, young Iver returned to St. Paul, where he found employment at the home of Mr. Gilbert, secretary of the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, his work here being to do the chores about the house and care for a horse, and his compensation was board and lodging and the privilege of attending public school. He remained there a year, a portion of the time also attending an evening school, in which he took a course in bookkeeping and civil engineering. Afterward he was for a short time in the employ of an electrotyping concern, but the salary was not sufficient for his needs, so he left, and looked elsewhere for work, with the result that he went to Princeton, and became clerk, bookkeeper and general utility man in Mr. Head's store, where he received \$20 per month and board and washing. At the end of two years he had saved \$275, the last year his salary having been increased \$5 per month. Then he returned to St. Paul. With a liberal disposition and meeting old friends in the city, his savings soon dwindled down to a small sum. After this he was variously employed. For a year he was with J. H. Cobb & Son, St. Paul; two months with K. Aslemen, Minneapolis; a short time assistant surveyor with the Great Northern Railroad in the vicinity of Lake Minnetonka; six months ran a saloon in St. Paul, and afterward was in the grocery business.

After going out of the grocery business, Mr. Iverson again entered the employ of the Minnesota Type Foundry Company, where he closely applied himself and mastered the business of electrotyping and stereotyp-

ing. He was two years with this firm, a year and a half with the Price-McGill Printing Company, of St. Paul, and two years with the American Type Foundry Company, of Minneapolis. About this time his brother August and C. H. Perry opened a new electrotyping plant. Iver was engaged as its general foreman, and for eight years filled the position, saving his earnings during that time and buying a home, he having married several years previously. Deciding to engage in the electrotyping business for himself, he and a partner purchased a \$3,000 equipment of machinery, which they installed in a room 22x65 feet at 118 North Fourth street, and for which they gave their notes to the firm of Ostrander-Seymour Company, of Chicago. Their only cash capital when they started out in this enterprise was \$300, furnished by the partner. At the end of six months' time Mr. Iverson bought the interest of his partner and in his stead took into the business Mr. A. J. Johnson, which partnership also lasted only six months, Mr. Iverson's brother Carl buying Mr. Johnson's interest. Increasing business soon rendered necessary the removal to larger quarters. These were secured in the rear of 112 North Fourth street, where the firm is now located, with a floor space of 6,000 square feet. Here is installed the latest equipment for the economic conduct of the business; twelve expert electrotypers are employed; the firm is selling agent for manufacturers of printing material of all kinds. December 1, 1908, the business was incorporated for \$25,000, with a working capital of \$10,000, under the style Commercial Electrotyping & Supply Company, with officers as follows: G. I. Iverson, president; A. J. Anderson, vice-president; and C. I. Johnson, secretary.

November 5, 1887, Mr. Iverson married Miss Mathilda Anderson, daughter of And. and Anna Anderson, who were then residents of St. Paul. In the Anderson family were five children: August Joel, Claus, Clara, Christina and Mathilda. Mr. Anderson died of sunstroke in 1885; his widow is still living, now eighty-seven years of age, and makes her home with her son August, in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Iverson have eight children, namely: Levi Arthur, Gustave Walter, Robert Leonard, Annie Mabel, Lillie, Éba Violet, Alice Myrtle, and Daisy Victoria.

EDWARD JOHNSON, of the firm of Johnson & Company, 281-283 Cedar avenue, Minneapolis, dates his birth in Bralanda parish, Dalsland, Sweden, July 8, 1861, son of Jonas and Charlotta (*nec* Olson) Erickson, and one of a family of four children, of whom one, a son, died before reaching maturity. The others are residents of Minneapolis, namely: Mary, wife of Peter Hammer, and John, who is engaged in the grocery business, and of whom personal mention will be found elsewhere in this work. The father, a farmer, died many years ago; the mother is still living, now a resident of Minneapolis.

In the public schools of his native parish Edward Johnson received his early training. When he was twelve years old he came to America, landing in St. Peter, Minnesota, where he had relatives, on October 9,





*Gilbert Brodson*

1873, and here he was sent to public school until after his confirmation. Then he worked on a farm near Red Wing for two years and was similarly employed for the same length of time at Hector, both in Minnesota. The next three years he farmed rented land in Travers county, and from there came to Minneapolis to try city life. After working in a meat market for a short time he engaged in business on his own account, in partnership with C. A. Beckman and J. A. Nordell, under the firm name of Johnson & Company, at Eighth street and Eleventh avenue, South, where they conducted a meat market, and at the same time became interested in buying and selling cattle. This place they sold out and then bought another at 259-261 Cedar avenue, and still later they bought the property at 281-283 Cedar avenue, where they also have a grocery store and are now doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Johnson is married and resides with his family at 1607 Tenth avenue, South. Mrs. Johnson was formerly Miss Anna Peterson. She was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, August 17, 1867, daughter of Charles Peterson and his wife Louise (*nec* Hertstrom). Charles Peterson is a brother-in-law of Dr. Eric Norelius, the well-known pioneer preacher and author, of Vasa, Goodhue county, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married August 9, 1887, and are the parents of two children: Paul Buford, born September 5, 1889; and Katarina Beatrice, September 4, 1896. At this writing the son is a student in the law department of the University of Minnesota. The family attend the English Lutheran Messiah church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the South Side Commercial Club, and politically his affiliations are with the Republican party.

DR. GILBERT SEASHORE, a leading physician and surgeon of Minneapolis, is the first Swedish-American coroner of Hennepin county and fully deserves the office and his high standing in the community as a member of his profession and a conscientious, able and broad-minded citizen. He is a native of Iowa, born on a farm near Dayton, on the 14th of July, 1874, to Alfred and Sophia Seashore (Sjöstrand). His parents, who are natives of Sweden and both living, have had seven children, as follows: Edwin; Annie; Minnie, who has studied music at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, and is keeping house for her brother, Dr. Gilbert Seashore; Emma, who is a graduate from the business department of the Minnesota College and a stenographer; Esther, who married William Blomquist, both of whom reside at the old Seashore homestead; and Selma, who is also a graduate of the Minnesota College and a stenographer with the *Success Magazine*, living with the doctor and her sisters.

Dr. Seashore completed both the academic and the collegiate departments of the Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, finally graduating after six studious years as valedictorian of his class. In the year of his graduation (1896) he was called to the principalship of the city school

at North Branch, in which capacity he served a year, and in 1897-8 held the same position at Marine Mills, Minnesota. The doctor then commenced the systematic study of medicine, spending two years at the University of Iowa and a like period at the Minnesota University, graduating from the latter with his degree of M. D. in 1902. Before actively entering the field of his profession as a private practitioner he served for one year as house physician at the Swedish Hospital of Minneapolis; has since been a member of its staff and a progressive practitioner of Minneapolis. In accord with the accepted standard of the modern profession, Dr. Seashore has kept in close touch with the masters of medicine, surgery and diagnosis by taking post-graduate courses in the European centers of theoretical and practical education. In 1907, for instance, he attended clinics in the hospitals of London, Stockholm, Berlin, Rome and Milan, and enjoyed several post-graduate courses at the University of Vienna. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, Minneapolis Medical Club, State Medical Society, American Medical Association and the Swedish Medical Society of Minneapolis and St. Paul (of which he is secretary). In 1908 Dr. Seashore was a candidate for the office of coroner and was both nominated and elected. His office is in the Andrus building and his residence at 1104 Adams street. An earnest member of the Swedish Emanuel Lutheran church, he has been a trustee of the local organization for a number of years.

HENRY JOHN GJERTSEN, one of the most prominent attorneys of the city of Minneapolis, was born October 8, 1861, near the city of Tromsø, in the stift bearing the same name, a son of Herman J. and Albertina V. (Wulf) Gjertsen, the latter a native of the same place. Herman J. Gjertsen was a native of Bergen, son of a business man of that city, and the family is, according to "Overland's History of Norway," descended from the King of Mandal, one of the old petty kingdoms of which Norway is now composed. Like many of the inhabitants of Bergen, Herman J. Gjertsen was a sailor and navigator, and for many years commanded a brig plying between Norland and Bergen. He was also engaged to some extent in farming. In 1868 he removed with his family to this country and settled in Hennepin county, Minnesota, in what is now a part of the city of Minneapolis. He was there engaged in farming, and died April 22, 1905. The farm is still held by the family, being situated on the east side of Lake Amelia, and the wife resides in the city of Minneapolis. Mr. Gjertsen and wife were Lutherans in religion, associated with the Hauges Synod. While he was an earnest supporter of the Republican principles, he did not attempt to take any part in public affairs. This was, in fact, largely precluded by his age at the time of arrival in America. Of his nine children eight are still living. The eldest, Nels H., died at the age of forty-two years, in Minneapolis, where he was engaged in the grocery trade. John C., Eli O., Henry J. and Lewis C. all reside

in Minneapolis, where the last named is engaged in the practice of law. The sixth, Sarah, is the wife of Carl F. Goebel, an attorney at Milaca, Minnesota; Emma and Sophia reside in Minneapolis, the former being the wife of Bernhard Hage and the latter of Harry Jones. George H., the youngest, is an attorney at Bow Belles, North Dakota.

Henry J. Gjertsen was six years old when the family came to this country, and he received his primary education in the public schools of Minneapolis, graduating from the high school of that city in 1878. He subsequently attended the Hauges Seminary at Red Wing, Minnesota, graduating in 1881. He immediately took up the study of law with Judge Lang, of Minneapolis, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three years, in 1884, passing an examination before Judge Lochren. For some time he engaged in the practice of his profession alone, and was subsequently associated with Robert Christensen and afterwards with L. M. Rand. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Harry A. Lund, under the style of Gjertsen & Lund, and this association has since continued with most satisfactory results to both partners, as well as to their large list of clients. They carry on a general practice before all the courts and occupy a leading position among the attorneys of the state. Mr. Gjertsen was appointed a member of the First Charter Commission of Minneapolis, on which he served two years. He was subsequently appointed inspector general on the staff of Governor Lind, and was judge advocate general under Governor Van Zant. On January 1, 1902, he became a member of the State Senate and served in that capacity for four years. Mr. Gjertsen is an active supporter of Republican policies and his counsel is often sought by his colleagues in the management of party affairs. He is a member of the State and National Bar Associations and with numerous York Rite Masonic bodies, being a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Past-Chancellor of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the B. P. O. E., of the Sons of Norway, the Commercial Club, and the Odin Club, the latter being a very prominent Scandinavian club with a membership of more than three hundred, including the leading citizens of Minneapolis. He is president of the Pacific Coast & Norway Packing Company, of Petersburg, Alaska, which operates a saw mill and general store, and is very extensively engaged in the packing of salmon for the market. Mr. Gjertsen was married January 4, 1883, to Gretchen Goebel, who was born February 22, 1862, at Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, a daughter of Kaspar and Elizabeth Goebel, both representatives of old families of Frankfort. They have one child, Beatrice, now twenty-two years of age. For the past four years she was a student of music in Germany and completed her musical education by making her debut as "Elizabeth" in Tannhauser (Wagner) with the Royal Opera in Weimar in February, 1909, with the result that she was immediately engaged as leading dramatic soprano for a period of five years at Hof Opera in Weimar. She has been singing there for the past year with splendid success.

AXEL WILHELM BJORKLUND is prominently identified with the business interests of Minneapolis as a member of the Minneapolis Creamery Company and as a grocery merchant. He was born at Westmanland, Sweden, April 6, 1876, a son of John and Augusta Bjorklund, farming people in that country. The father died when his son Axel was quite young, but the mother is yet living, a resident of her native land of Sweden.

Axel W. Bjorklund attended the public schools of his native town and worked on his father's farm and at other employment during his early life, and for three years was an employe in an electrical establishment in Sweden and became quite a proficient electrician. Coming to the United States in 1902, he made his way to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and during the harvest season following his arrival here he worked on a farm. He afterward followed various kinds of employment until starting in business for himself in 1904. With a partner he then embarked in the creamery business under the firm name of the Minneapolis Creamery Company, with offices at 2509 Twenty-seventh avenue, and three years afterward, in 1906, he was able to purchase his partner's interest in the business, which he continued alone under the old firm name. In later years he also added a grocery department to his creamery, and in both lines had good success. In March of this year he sold the business and is now connected with the Twin City Piano Company, Minneapolis. He has purchased a farm in Billings county, North Dakota, which he has rented out.

Mr. Bjorklund married, June 19, 1907, Miss Augusta Nelson, a daughter of Andrew Nelson, of Minneapolis, but originally from Sweden, as is also his daughter. The first child of this union, a son, Nels W., died in infancy. A daughter, Florence Evangeline, was born May 26, 1909.

NILS O. WERNER, the president of the Scandinavian-American National Bank of Minneapolis, has enjoyed long and thorough training as a lawyer; has served on the probate bench for a decade and for twenty years has applied his strong practical and professional abilities to the development of the banking facilities specially provided for those of Swedish and Scandinavian origin. There is no citizen of the state who is better posted on the financial needs of his people, or more thoroughly qualified to meet them. Mr. Werner was born in Fjelkestad, near Christianstad, January 19, 1848, his ancestors for several generations having been numbered among the independent yeomanry of Sweden, who have always wielded such power in the politics and general progress of the motherland. Until he was thirteen, Nils O. attended the common schools of the parish, then entered the College of Christianstad, from which he graduated in 1868, at the age of twenty.

Soon after leaving college the young man emigrated to the United States, the month of October, 1868, finding him a resident of Princeton,

Illinois, and a student in the law office of James S. Eckels, father of the late James H. Eckels, former comptroller of the currency. Mr. Werner remained with the elder Mr. Eckels until September, 1870, when he located at Red Wing, Minnesota, and continued his legal studies with Hon. W. W. Phelps until his admission to the bar in 1871. Although his coming to that city was as a stranger with seventy-five cents in his pocket, he forged independently ahead and so won general confidence by his brightness and perseverance, as well as his absolute integrity, that when he opened an office for practice clients naturally gravitated to him. Three years after commencing practice in Red Wing Mr. Werner was elected probate judge of Goodhue county, and continued on that bench without opposition for a period of ten years. During most of that time and until he moved to Minneapolis he was in partnership with Hon. O. M. Hall. He had also been a municipal leader, having been for nine years a member of the Red Wing board of education (a portion of the time chairman of the high school committee) and for a number of years a city councilman.

In 1888 Judge Werner assisted in the organization of the Swedish-American Bank of Minneapolis, and, as its cashier and general manager, he became a resident of the city. When the institution was nationalized in 1894 he was chosen to the presidency, holding that office until 1909, or its merging into the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. In answer to the demands for a Scandinavian bank, in the summer of that year Mr. Werner and others organized the Scandinavian-American National Bank, of which he has since been the energetic and able president.

Mr. Werner's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. He has served as a delegate to various state and congressional conventions and was a member of the state committee from 1886 to 1888, but, aside from the local offices held in Red Wing, has never served his party in any public capacity; his inclinations have all been toward the cultivation of the professional and financial fields, and he has conscientiously eschewed politics. He has established a firm reputation as a careful and sound banker, of splendid training and broad views, and his fellow countrymen have every reason to have the highest confidence in his business and moral character. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran. Mr. Werner was married August 17, 1872, to Miss Eva Charlotte Anderson, by whom he is the father of Carl Gustaf, Anna Olivia and Nils Olof Werner.

A. BACKDAHL & COMPANY.—The proprietors of the old established drug store at 313 Washington avenue, South, are Alfred and Carl Backdahl, among the enterprising business men of Minneapolis. This location has been occupied by a drug store for many years, and the original building was built by their uncle, Johan Alfred Backdahl. He came to America from Sweden in 1867, locating at Maiden Rock, Wisconsin,

where he had at first to work as a laborer, although he was a registered pharmacist in his native country. Not being satisfied with his position, he removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he found employment as a drug clerk with the firm of Jones & Cole. In 1870 he located in Minneapolis, where he owned a frame building, and established the store which became so widely known as Backdahl's drug store, and became a landmark in that section of the city.

John Alfred Backdahl was born in Barkeryd parish, Småland, Sweden, in 1842, and died January 20, 1889, at the close of a very successful career in his line of business. He was of a genial, friendly disposition, and had a large circle of friends, who earnestly mourned his loss. In the rear of the old store were often gathered a goodly company of his friends and acquaintances among the Swedish-Americans of the city, who sat around the cheerful stove and retailed stories of their own and others' adventures, and when the company was larger in number than the chairs, many sat on packing boxes. These pleasant evenings are well remembered by all who took part in them.

Mr. Backdahl, when in middle life, induced his two nephews to join him in Minneapolis and assist in conducting the business, and at his death they purchased the business, the proceeds of the sale being sent to his aged mother and his two brothers and two sisters. The first of these young men to come was Johan Alfred, Jr., born July 10, 1870, in Jönköping, and son of Johan and Christina (Backdahl) Johanson. Upon his arrival in America, for the sake of the convenience, he took the name of his mother and uncle. His father was a wholesale merchant in the line of grain and butter, exporting butter to Norway; later he opened a retail general merchandise store. He died in 1907, at the age of seventy-two years, and his widow still resides in Jönköping. Alfred received his early education in the Collegiate High School of Jönköping, and at the time of starting for America had passed through the fifth standard. Upon his arrival in Minneapolis, in August, 1885, he became a student and apprentice in his uncle's store, and later took a course at Dr. Drew's College of Pharmacy, where he continued until he passed the examination of the Board of Pharmacy of Minnesota. He is a member of the Odin Club, and unmarried. In 1892 he visited his native country.

Carl Anders Backdahl, cousin of Alfred, was born at Målen, in Norra Solberga parish, Småland, Sweden, July 23, 1865, and is the son of Anders Johan and Mathilda Backdahl. His father is a prominent farmer and has served in several public offices; he has now retired from active life. The mother died in 1904. Carl A. Backdahl received his education in the public schools, and then remained on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-two, at which time he came to Minneapolis. He first worked about six months for P. J. Clementson, and then entered his uncle's drug store as clerk.

In 1906 Carl A. Backdahl visited his native country and upon the return trip met on the vessel a fine Swedish singer, Clara Ahlberg, born





*Anton Dahlgren*

in Stockholm, and making a trip to America as a member of the world-renowned Dühring Ladies' Quintette, and upon arriving at Chicago she became Mr. Backdahl's wife. Mr. Backdahl is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Gustavus Adolphus Society, and of the Odin Club.

In March, 1909, the proprietors of the drug store though it advisable, in order to keep up with the rapid development of Minneapolis, to tear down the old frame building in which they were doing business and replace it with a modern building. They decided to build a brick structure and on the upper floors fitted up suites suitable for doctors' offices and a fine photograph gallery. They have a splendid business location on land belonging to the Public Library, and have still a long lease of the ground.

ANTON DAHLGREN, proprietor of a store and dye-house in Minneapolis, was born in Kalmar Småland, Sweden, April 25, 1865, and is a son of Anton Oscar and Christina (Olson) Dahlgren, the former a dyer by trade. They had four children, namely: Alma, married Jens Jensen, a farmer of Velva, North Dakota; Oscar, a tinsmith, lives in Stockholm, Sweden; Ellen, married Albert Manson, and lives in Kalmar, Sweden, and Anton. The parents still live at Nybro, Kalmar Län.

Anton Dahlgren received his education in the public and collegiate schools of Vexjö. He was then apprenticed to learn his father's trade at the renowned dyeing establishment of Ernst von Scheele, in Alfveta, and three years later became a journeyman, in which position he continued to work three years in the same establishment. He then accepted a position as foreman in the establishment of Alfred Anderson, in Halmstad, which he held for two years, and then spent two years in the establishment of Mrs. Emilie Lomell, in Vernamo, where he took complete charge of the business.

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Dahlgren emigrated to the United States, and located at Minneapolis, where he secured employment with the Minneapolis Dye House, remaining there three years. He then embarked in business for himself, in partnership with Mr. Wintyer, which they conducted two years, and then Mr. Dahlgren sold his interest to his partner and returned to his former position with the Minneapolis Dye House for four years. Later he took a position of foreman with the Twin City Dye House, where he remained two years. In 1901 Mr. Dahlgren again started in business for himself, being sole proprietor; his dye-house is located at 620 Second street, Northeast, and he has an office and store at 219 Central avenue; also a store at 704 Hennepin avenue. He has met with gratifying success in his enterprise, and enjoys a fine reputation for honest dealing and good work. Mr. Dahlgren on March 13, 1909, admitted as a partner Miss Olga Meyor, who looks after the office work and bookkeeping and relieves Mr. Dahlgren of the confinement of the

office. She has been connected with the Minneapolis Dye House for years, and is familiar with every detail of the business.

Mr. Dahlgren married in 1892, Mary Opsahl, of Hedemarken, born in 1867, and they have one daughter, Myrtle, born March 4, 1895. They reside at 2200 Grand avenue, South, and are members of the Lowry Hill Congregational church. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has taken the thirty-second degree.

CARL JOHAN EMIL LINDBLOM, linotype operator for the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in this city, January 21, 1876, son of Swedish parents. His father, C. L. Lindblom, was born June 10, 1842; and his mother, Maria (*née* Nelson), April 9, 1847. In their family were seven children, all now residents of Minneapolis, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. The others are: Ida Maria Charlotta, born October 18, 1877, is the wife of Louis Zahler, a traveling salesman; Frank Oscar Julius, born December 21, 1879, is a machinist; Axel Fredrik Wilhelm, born June 12, 1882, is an engineer; Hilda Amanda Sophia, born September 10, 1884, is with Byron & Willard Printing & Bookbinding Company; Arthur Theodore Oliver, born December 23, 1886, is an art-glass cutter with Ford Brothers; Otto Harry, born October 22, 1889, is a clerk with the Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

After completing his course in the public schools and being confirmed in the Lutheran church, Carl J. E. Lindblom served an apprenticeship to the trade of printer in the office of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, with which paper he remained until 1905, when he entered the employ of the Baneret Publishing Company, but a year later returned to the *Posten*, where he still works. In the meantime, in 1898, young Lindblom made a trip to Montana, where for a time he worked at odd jobs and on the railroad, but grew tired of the life there and returned home.

Since his boyhood Mr. Lindblom has been interested in politics, affiliating with the Democratic party, and for a number of years has filled the office of vice-president of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club. In 1904 he was a candidate for state representative in "the bloody sixth ward," but was defeated by a Republican. He has been a delegate to four Democratic conventions, ward, state and county, and is looked upon as aldermanic timber for the campaign of 1910.

Mr. Lindblom is a member of the Svithiod, Lodge Ymer No. 33; of the I. O. O. F., Hennepin No. 4, and of the Ridgley Encampment, No. 22, of the same order, and of the Canton Advance, No. 7, Minnesota, of that order. The whole family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana church.

DR. JOHN A. REGNER, 2224 Central avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Sweden, January 10, 1856, son of Jones Regner, a farmer. In 1876, at the age of twenty, Dr. Regner came to America. Previous

to this time his only educational advantages had been those of the public schools. He was ambitious, however, to gain a first-class education, and after coming to this country he bent his energies in that direction, with the result that to-day he is one of the most highly educated physicians in the city of Minneapolis. On his arrival in the United States he came to Marine, Washington county, Minnesota, where for a time he did various kinds of work in summer and during the winter attended public school, saving a little of his earnings. With the money thus saved he entered Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1879, and spent five years there, burning the midnight oil while he pursued his studies, and working at odd jobs during college vacations. The next three years he was a student at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, and in 1886 he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, where he graduated in 1889. In 1895 he took a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate School in Chicago; in 1898-9 took another post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate School of New York; in the spring of 1899 returned to Chicago and pursued special studies under the tutorship of several prominent physicians of that city; and in 1900 he went to Berlin, Germany, and attended special clinics in noted medical colleges of that city. In the meantime he spent several years in the practice of his profession. He practiced first at Winthrop, Minnesota, beginning in 1889 and remaining there two years. He was in Superior City, Wisconsin, two years; Wheaton, Minnesota, ten years; Alexandria, Minnesota, two years, and since 1906 has occupied his present location in Minneapolis.

In April, 1900, Dr. Regner married Miss Selma E. Carlson, of Lake City, Minnesota, and they are the parents of three children: Adele, Anna and John Hilding. Dr. Regner is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Swedish Lutheran church.

SWAN ANDERSON, tailor, 205 Third street, South, Minneapolis, is ranked with the prosperous Swedish-Americans of this city. Mr. Anderson was born March 27, 1854, in Fyrunga, Jungs parish, Skaraborgslan, Vestergotland. His father was Anders Österplan, a tailor in Jungs parish; his mother, Ingrid, was a daughter of Andreas Anderson, of Skarstads parish, Skaraborgslan. The paternal grandfather, Johannes Österplan, was from Österplana parish. Mr. Anderson has one brother and two sisters, namely: Johan Anderson, born October 14, 1845, is married and has two children, and is a street foreman in Minneapolis. The elder sister, Maria Stina, is the wife of Charles Johnson, of Minneapolis, and has children as follows: Jokan Anselm, married and living at Idaho Falls, Iowa; Claus Vilhelm, Oscar and Harry, all of Minneapolis; Ida, wife of Gustav Linder; Selma, wife of John Weiss, and Annie, of Spokane, Washington. The younger sister of Mr. Anderson is Annie, widow of a well-known railroad contractor, Gustof Younggren,

who died in St. Peter in 1883. Mrs. Younggren still lives in St. Peter. She has four children: Algot, Hilda, Euclie and Nannie.

March 27, 1881, in Fyrunga, Sweden, Swan Anderson married Emma Mathilda Svensdotter, his cousin and daughter of Swen T. Österplan, of Jungs parish. Mrs. Anderson was born January 25, 1857. She has three brothers, Gustof, Alfred and Frank August, residents of Minneapolis, and one brother, Johan, in Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three children: Hilna Eugenia, born July 31, 1881, married C. J. Story, manufacturer of tents and awnings, Seattle, Washington. They have one son, Walter, born in 1902. Gustof Adolph, born October 16, 1883, is foreman for Butler Bros., of Minneapolis. Nathalia Ingeborg, born March 27, 1891. This son and the younger daughter reside with their parents at 1615 Sixth street, South.

At his old home in Sweden, Mr. Anderson learned the tailor's trade, serving a four years' apprenticeship, and after having mastered his trade he moved to the city of Vera, where he at once found employment. Growing tired of being in the employ of others, he engaged in business on his own account, which he successfully conducted for five years. About this time the "American fever" obtained a strong grip upon him and he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York June 15, 1881, and soon making his way to the interior as far as Osage City, Kansas, where he worked at his trade one year and eight months. The Kansas town, however, was not what he expected, and he decided to cast his lot in the "North Star State," where many of his countrymen had settled. Accordingly he came to Minneapolis. He arrived here in January, 1882, and here he has remained ever since. For sixteen years he worked for others—three different firms—and in 1897 he engaged in business on his own account, at 205 Third street, South, where he has since conducted a prosperous business, meeting with the success due his earnest efforts. He owns the valuable home in which he and his family reside. For many years Mr. Anderson has been a member of the Woodmen of the World.

HANS GUDE GRINDAL, journalist, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born May 11, 1884, in Jarna parish, Dalecarlia, Sweden. Unlike most Swedish boys, he did not attend public school, but when of statutory age he entered the collegiate high school of Falun, in which he remained until he reached the seventh standard. Then, becoming disgusted with the "red tape" of the school, he left it and went to Gothenburg, where he became a student in the Gothenburg Business High School, of which he is a graduate with the class of 1900. Immediately after his graduation he accepted a position with the great colonial importing house of Anderson & Lenngren, and afterward was employed in the capacity of English and German correspondent for Anderson & Lindberg, large exporters of iron. Mercantile life, however, was not suited to his taste, and he resigned his position to enter the journalistic field. He was employed





Gust. Lagerqvist

on the editorial staff of several periodicals in Gothenburg, where he remained until the fall of 1904, when he paid a visit to his old home at Hedemora. There he accepted a place on the staff of the local paper. In the spring of the following year he was a victim of the "America fever" and decided to try his luck in the great American republic. Arrived in this country, he went from one State to another, working at different occupations until the fall of 1906, when he landed in Minneapolis and immediately found a place on the editorial staff of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, where he has since remained.

September 24, 1908, Mr. Grinnald married Miss Ingrid A. Johnson, daughter of Alfred Johnson and wife, whose acquaintance he formed and to whom he became engaged during his sojourn in Gothenburg. They were married in Brooklyn, New York.

GUSTAF LAGERQUIST, a successful manufacturer of Minneapolis, was born in Oja parish, Småland, June 26, 1855, and is a son of Magnus and Elin Lagerquist, the latter still living at Oja, and the former deceased. Gustaf Lagerquist received his education in the public schools of his native country until he was confirmed in the Lutheran church, and he was then apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter; later he worked in the flour mills of Helgevarma. Upon coming of age he served the required two years in the Swedish army and at the end of his service emigrated to the United States, landing at New York in April, 1879. He proceeded to Sycamore, Illinois, where for two years he was employed in a machine shop. At the end of that time he removed to Chicago, where for three years he worked in an elevator manufacturing shop. He then located in Minneapolis, which has since been his home. Upon reaching this city he immediately embarked in business for himself, beginning on a small scale, at first doing repair work, and from time to time increasing his undertaking, as the growing business demanded, until at the present time he has a plant for manufacturing both freight and passenger elevators of many kinds and sizes. He usually employs about thirty men. He is located at 514 to 520 Third street, North. Mr. Lagerquist is a man of unusual energy and ability, and well deserves the business success he is enjoying.

Mr. Lagerquist married, in Chicago, September 29, 1884, Emma Nelson, a native of Wederslof, the birthplace of the noted singer, Christine Nilson, Countess de Casa Miranda. To Mr. and Mrs. Lagerquist have been born three children, namely: Frank W., born July 23, 1885; Helen Evelina Maria, born June 20, 1889; and Carl, born in 1894. Frank W. Lagerquist is an officer in the navy; Helen is a student at the University of Minnesota, and Carl is a student in high school. The family attends the Congregational church and resides at 701 Ellwood avenue. Mr. Lagerquist is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member of the Surah Temple.

PETER NELSON, a well-known railroad contractor, and an ex-alderman of Minneapolis, was born in Fullofta parish, Skåne, Sweden, October 15, 1857, and is a son of Nels and Hanna (Olson) Person, who lived on a farm. They had six children, and five of them are living, namely: Ole, a farmer and trustee and treasurer of Fullofta; Andrew, a cattle dealer of Minneapolis; Nels, a hotelkeeper in Seattle, Washington; Emma, married Frank Cedarborg, a police sergeant of Minneapolis; and Peter.

Peter Nelson received his education in the public schools of his native parish and was confirmed in the Lutheran church, after which he worked on his father's farm until the spring of 1878, at which time he emigrated to the United States, locating at Winona, Minnesota. The following year he removed to Minneapolis, where he has since resided. Since living in Minneapolis Mr. Nelson has, except for the three years in which he conducted a hotel, been engaged in railroad work. While keeping the hotel he was also interested in wholesale commission business and also kept a stable. In 1885 he started railroad contracting, with the Sioux Railroad, for which he has since done general contracting, save for the three years above mentioned. His main office is located at 655 Temple Court Building, but he has several branch offices as local headquarters where he is doing work for the railroad. He has been extremely successful in his business, and has built up a good reputation for carrying out his promises. Mr. Nelson was elected in 1896 to serve the Eleventh ward in the City Council of Minneapolis, and served in that position eight years. He is a shareholder in the Swedish Hospital, is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and a charter member of the South Side Commercial Club.

Mr. Nelson married, October 6, 1883, Mary Nelson, who was born January 7, 1860, in Småland, and came to Chisago county, Minnesota, when twelve years of age. They have two children, Walter N., born August 21, 1888, and Ruth Irene, born July 15, 1896. Walter N. is working as brakeman on the fast mail with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and Ruth is attending school. They reside at 1853 Fifteenth avenue, South, and attend the Lutheran Augustana church.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, contractor and builder, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Solvesborg, Sweden, January 7, 1866, son of Jons Jonson and wife, Kersti Peterson. His father died when Charles C. was two years old, and his mother, who lived to the ripe age of seventy-two years and six months, died in 1908. In their family were three children. The eldest, Per, at the age of five years, was taken ill with brain fever, as a result of which he was deaf and dumb. He was educated in the state school for deaf-mutes at Carlskrona and is now married to a former teacher in the school for deaf-mutes at Lund. By trade he is a shoemaker. A sister, Elsa, died in infancy.

At the early age of seven years, Charles C. began assisting in the support of the family, and his advantages for obtaining an education

were of necessity limited. His first work was herding sheep. This he did in summer, and in the winter he drove a yoke of oxen to a threshing machine. He did not always have work, however, and sometimes his mother was so poor that he even had to go out begging food for her and his unfortunate brother. After his confirmation he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's and cabinetmaker's trade, which he completed in Sweden. Then on April 5, 1886, he left his native land to try his fortunes in America, where so many of his countrymen had come and prospered. Upon his arrival in St. Paul, Minnesota, he sat down in the waiting room of the depot, with only fifty cents in his pocket, not knowing where to go or what to do, and feeling himself at a sad disadvantage because he did not understand the English language. A kind-hearted Swede by the name of Asphlund came and took the young man to his home and assisted him in getting work. For three weeks he carried stone for the First Swedish church, then being built, at the rate of \$1.25 a day, and half of his first week's wages he sent back to Sweden to his mother. As soon as he could save enough money with which to buy tools, he found work at his trade, and he then received \$1.75 per day, and as he prospered he was able to contribute more toward his mother's support.

In 1889 Mr. Johnson began contracting, on a small scale, and year by year by honest efforts and thorough work he has won the confidence of the public and his business has increased. He has built several churches and apartment houses and numerous residences. In North Minneapolis alone he has built and sold forty-five residences, and on Tom Lowry Hill as many as twenty residences were built and sold by him, he having built the first house on the hill, and that before the hill was graded.

December 30, 1889, Mr. Johnson married Miss Mathilda Hultman, a native of Sandsjö, Småland, born December 30, 1864; and their union has been blessed in the birth of four children: Robert C., born in 1890; Agnes May, in 1893; William McKinley, in 1896; and Esther Mathilda, in 1905. They reside at 3700 Pillsbury avenue.

In politics Mr. Johnson has always taken an active interest, affiliating with the Republican party. He served one year as president of the Third Ward Republican Club. In 1902 he was heavily supported for the office of county sheriff, but was defeated at the primaries, although receiving a flattering vote. He is a member of the Odin Club, of which he was one of the charter members, and for which he has acted as trustee for two years. He and his family belong to the Swedish Lutheran Bethlehem church. In 1897 Mr. Johnson went to Sweden to visit his mother and taking leave of her again caused him much sorrow.

CAPT. JOSEPH E. OSBORN, the first Swedish-American conductor of oratorio with Swedish chorus and orchestra, the first Swedish publisher of an American daily paper, the *Moline Citizen*, the first publisher of

"Barnvännan," one of the few living pioneers who came to America in the '40s and the president of the first Scandinavian Press Association in Minnesota, such in part are the achievements of Capt. Joseph E. Osborn, well known in professional, public and business circles. He was born at Hille, Gästrikland, Sweden, July 12, 1843, a son of the Reverend Professor L. P. Esbjörn and his wife, Amalia Maria Lovisa Planting Gyllenboga. The family emigrated to America in 1849, and settled at Andover, Illinois. The son Joseph attended school for two terms at the Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio, in 1853-4. He also worked as printer's devil on the *Hemlandet* when it was first published at Galesburg, Illinois, and is now the only one living of those connected with the paper at that time. Moving to Princeton, Illinois, with his father in 1856, and to Springfield, that state, in 1858, he attended three terms at the Illinois State University in the latter city, and during that time formed a personal acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln and his son Robert, the latter having attended the university of which the Reverend Professor Esbjörn was a member of the faculty. From Springfield the family moved to Chicago in 1860, where Joseph worked on the *Evening Journal*, *Hemlandet* and in other printing offices.

On the 6th of August, 1861, at the age of eighteen, Joseph E. Osborn enlisted in Stolbrand's Battery, which rendezvoused at DeKalb, Illinois, and was mustered in September 5th at Camp Butler, Springfield. He had previously enlisted in several companies that were not accepted. With his command he was ordered to Cairo, Illinois, in the fall, and thence down the Mississippi river, occupying Columbus, Kentucky, immediately after its evacuation by the rebels. During the bombardment of Island No. 10 the command was ordered to Hickman, Kentucky, from where they were marched out one Sunday afternoon, together with the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment, and surprised and captured Union City, Tennessee. In the fall of the same year, 1862, the battery was ordered to LaGrange, Tennessee, where General Grant was organizing an army one hundred thousand strong, and Mr. Osborn's command was assigned to General Logan's division. Marching down through Mississippi they had a brush with the enemy below Oxford, but had to immediately retreat owing to the lamentable fact that General Grant's army supplies for the winter, gathered at Holly Springs, Mississippi, had been burned one morning by the rebel General Forrest. After fourteen days of starvation on the Tallahatchie river the supply train from Memphis reached them, and returning they went into winter quarters at Memphis. In the following spring the entire army was sent on transports down the Mississippi to Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, Louisiana, and from that point General Grant made his famous detour around Vicksburg through the swamps and bayous of Louisiana coming out below Grand Gulf, Mississippi. Crossing the river there to St. Joseph, a series of marches and battles commenced which ended with the surrender of Vicksburg. Following the siege and surrender of that city Mr. Osborn was placed on

detached service at General Logan's headquarters, and there became connected with one of his most unique incidents of the war. Being a printer, together with another of the same profession of the Eighth Illinois, he was ordered to take charge of the printing office of the *Vicksburg Citizen*. During the siege of that city supplies of all kinds had given out, and the *Vicksburg Citizen* was printed for some time on wall paper. This was a great curiosity, and the officers and soldiers of the victorious army desired copies to send home as mementoes of the siege. Forms of the last issue of that journal were found locked up, and the two in charge put them on the press and printed copies of the paper as long as there was any wall paper left in Vicksburg. It had the largest run of any paper with which Mr. Osborn was ever connected, and copies are yet found among the survivors of the war and among the archives of the State Historical Societies, while two are on file in the State Historical Society of Minnesota.

In the fall of 1863, after the surrender of Vicksburg, Mr. Osborn's command was placed on transports and sent up the river to Columbus, Kentucky, to join General Smith's corps, and they went into winter quarters there. Mr. Osborn reënlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, and was then acting orderly sergeant of the battery. During the month of March he made application to go before an examining board for promotion to a commissioned officer. Passing the examination successfully he was commissioned on the 9th of July, 1864, by President Lincoln as second lieutenant and assigned to Company G, Fourth United States Colored Heavy Artillery. After joining the command he was immediately placed on the staff of Major General Ord to take command of the United States ordnance depot at Columbus, Kentucky, an unusually responsible position for one so young, as it made him personally and financially responsible to the government for over a million dollars' worth of guns, arms, ammunition and accoutrements. After eight months he was relieved from that command and appointed post commissary at Columbus, relieving Major Overton, and after serving three months as such he was appointed provost marshal of the Freedman's Bureau, Department of Kentucky. Late in the fall of 1865 he was relieved from that command and returned to the regiment, taking command of his company. The regiment was shortly afterward ordered down the river to Little Rock, Arkansas, where they were mustered out of the service on the 26th of February, 1866. The government offered to retain Captain Osborn in the service of the regular army with the same rank, but not accepting he returned to civil life and served in various capacities until in 1870 he was appointed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Companies to advertise their Iowa and Nebraska lands in the Scandinavian countries in Europe. Sailing for Sweden in July, he established headquarters at Gothenburg, and the literature which he circulated in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland made Iowa and Nebraska

known to the Scandinavian people and helped to populate these states with their people.

Returning to America in 1872, Captain Osborn located in New York and established a Swedish bookstore and an ocean steamship and foreign exchange business, but this venture unfortunately failed owing to the dishonesty of his confidential clerk. While in New York Captain Osborn began the publication of *Barn Vännern*. In 1874 he moved to Boston, and was there married, September 19, 1876, to Anna S. Bergman, born at Carlskoga, Sweden, May 15, 1852, and the children of this union are: Constance Theodora, born at Andover, Illinois, July 18, 1877, is a noted pianist and teacher of music; Esther Eugenia, born at Andover, December 17, 1878, is a prima donna soprano with the Royal Opera, Stockholm, Sweden; Paul Eugene, born at Andover, died at the age of nineteen years; Carl Rudolph, born at Andover, November 19, 1882, is an art glazier; Joseph Secundus, born at St. Paul, Minnesota, died in infancy; Harold Phillip, born in North St. Paul, October 28, 1888, is a clarinetist and student and served as page of the Minnesota senate during the session of 1905; George Albert, born at Minneapolis, October 6, 1892, is a draughtsman and cellist; and Annette Hildegard, born in Minneapolis, August 14, 1894, is attending high school.

In 1877 Captain Osborn moved to Andover, Illinois, where he was an organist and school teacher of the large Lutheran congregation at that place. In 1880, with Professor O. Olson, of Augustana College, he organized the Augustana Oratorio Society, the first Swedish Oratorio chorus in America, and under the musical direction of Captain Osborn this society gave six public recitals of the oratorio "The Messiah" at the following places: Moline, Geneseo, Galesburg, Altoona, Galva and Andover. The chorus numbered about one hundred singers gathered from the places above mentioned, all Swedish-Americans, and the orchestra was composed of Augustana students. From the proceeds of these concerts the Jubilee Hall at Augustana College was erected. Following these performances Captain Osborn directed five recitals of the Lindsborg, Kansas, Oratorio Society, organized by Dr. and Mrs. Carl Swenson, also a Swedish-American chorus and orchestra. From the proceeds of these concerts the first building of the Lindsborg College was erected. In 1883 he conducted two jubilee concerts in Jubilee Hall at Augustana College; the first evening they gave Oratorios, and the second Wennerberg's David's Psalms. These concerts were the most impressive ever held at that college and the audiences were immense in size and were deeply impressed. On this occasion the chorus was augmented by a large number of singers from Chicago, where the programme was practically repeated under Captain Osborn's direction at Music Hall, which was filled to overflowing. During his residence at Andover he became associated with Captain Eric Johnson in the management of the *Swedish Citizen*, which was later merged into the *Daily and Weekly Moline Citizen*.

In 1883 he moved from Andover, Illinois, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and became general manager of the *Skaffaren and Minnesota Stats Tidning*, and from an editor he drifted into politics and was appointed clerk of various committees during several sessions of the Minnesota legislature, serving as chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office from September 25, 1886, to January 2, 1887. He was nominated for county auditor of Ramsey county by the Republicans in 1888, but was not elected, although he ran twelve hundred and seventy votes ahead of his ticket. On August 12, 1889, he was appointed public examiner's clerk, and resigned September 15, 1891, to become actuary of the Railway Building & Loan Association. Captain Osborn served as assistant marshal of the Republican National Convention in 1892; was reappointed assistant to the public examiner in 1893 and served until January, 1896; served as clerk in the state weighmaster's office from January, 1899, to January, 1901. He was then in sundry business ventures until 1903; served as special agent for the Bureau of Incorporations, U. S. Department of Commerce, from February to August, 1904, and was then appointed clerk in the state auditor's office, where he has ever since served. He took an active part in political campaigns during all those years as campaign speaker, convention delegate and on committee service. The life's span of Captain Joseph E. Osborn has covered years of purposes well directed, an era of splendid achievement.

LEWIS R. LARSON, ex-municipal judge of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and a prominent attorney of Minneapolis, is a native of Norway, having been born September 1, 1849, in Haugesund, his parents being Elling and Martha (Bjornson) Larson, both natives of the same locality. Elling Larson was a son of Lars, of Stueland, Bergenstift, Norway, and was a farmer in that place, where the son, Elling, was born. In the spring of 1850 the last named, with his family, came to America and settled at Columbus, Wisconsin, where he continued at his trade of cooper until his death, January 14, 1877. He was an industrious man and brought up his family well, providing his children with the best educational facilities at his command. He was an opponent of human slavery and was among the enthusiastic supporters of the Republican party from the time of its organization. His wife survived him twenty-two years, and died at the home of her son, John B., in Eau Claire, August 29, 1899. They were active church members, known as Haugeans. They were the parents of five sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The second, William A., is now a resident of Seattle, Washington, where he is a contracting mason and also engaged to some extent in farming. Abraham, the third, died October 20, 1890, at St. Louis, Missouri. He was by trade a cooper, and was a student and thinker. The fourth, John B., resides at Portland, Oregon, where he is a land owner and dealer in lands. Elling E., the youngest, is a newspaper man at Ashland, Wisconsin, where he has taken an active part in the conduct of affairs,

having served as city clerk, elected in a strong Republican community, although he is himself a Democrat in politics.

Judge Larson began his education in the public schools of Columbus and graduated from the high school of that city about 1865. He was subsequently instructed by private tutors and entered the University of Wisconsin as a sophomore in the fall of 1869, graduating three years later, being the first academic graduate of Scandinavian birth or parentage from that institution, and we believe of any American state university. There have been thousands since. He took up the study of law with A. G. Cook, Esq., of Columbus, and was admitted to the bar at Portage, Wisconsin, in May, 1874. For the first year he engaged in practice in association with his preceptor, and on June 14, 1875, settled at Eau Claire, where he continued in practice until the close of the year 1891. He early took an active interest in the progress of his home community, as well as of the nation, and was appointed city attorney of Eau Claire less than two years after his settlement there. As such he procured the condemnation of the land for "The Dells Pond." From 1878 to 1886 he served as municipal judge of that city, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the general public. After retiring from the bench he acted as a court commissioner, and was a director of the Public Library there until his removing from the city. Being deeply interested in the success of the Democratic party, he took prominent positions in its councils, and in 1884 was both temporary and permanent chairman of the State convention of his party. In the same year he was its candidate for Congress from the Eighth district, a very strong Republican community, and ran far ahead of his ticket, but the overwhelming majority of the opposition prevented his election. He was again permanent chairman of the State convention in 1886, and was for many years a member of the State Central Committee.

While a student at the State University, Judge Larson took a prominent part in the athletics of the institution, and was a member of the Varsity baseball team, and at that time ran the bases in fourteen and one-half seconds, which is still the amateur record and not beaten by a professional until 1908.

His first visit to Minneapolis was made at the age of nineteen years, when he was employed for a time in making barrels, and in this manner earned a portion of his expenses in completing his studies at the Wisconsin State University. He removed to Minneapolis to engage in the practice of law in December, 1891, and has ever since occupied a prominent position at the bar of that city. Judge Lawson has always been noted for his eloquence as a speaker, and has been in demand on public occasions. On July 4th, 1876, he attended Northwestern Celebration of the Scandinavians, and gave an address in the English language which was spoken of by the Twin City Press as the chief speech of the occasion. On the occasion of the visit of Bjornson, the noted Norwegian author to Eau Claire, Judge Larson made the welcoming speech at the banquet





*Gerli Gunnerson.*

tendered him by the citizens of that city. This address was spoken in the Norwegian language. In its preparation it was written out in English, and was translated as it was delivered. By this means a full English copy was preserved, and this was published in the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul with most favorable comment. In 1885 a banquet was given at Minneapolis to the Scandinavians in the State Legislature, which was attended by many prominent citizens of all nationalities. On this occasion Judge Larson responded to the toast, The United States, and this address was referred to by the Twin City Press as the speech of the occasion, and was the only one published in full by the papers of these cities. An affable and jovial gentleman, Judge Larson makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact, and his native ability and studious habits have made him one of the most successful of attorneys and he occupies an enviable position among the citizens of his home city. He was married September 1, 1886, to Alice May Hurlbut, daughter of Henry C. and Esther (Boardman) Hurlbut, natives of Vermont. She died January 4, 1888, leaving a daughter, Alice Hurlbut, who is now a student, and was the only one able to respond, when a teacher in the Minneapolis schools, asked how many of her class were descended from the Pilgrims. From her mother's line she comes of several of the oldest of American families, and could be a member of the different women's colonial and revolutionary societies, but will not accept over her father's objection, so long as they retain their present aristocratic instead of democratic character.

MRS. GURLI GUMMESSON is well known in Minneapolis, as well as in a more extended territory for her skill in the treatment of complaints through massage and physical culture, having accomplished probably as much as any other member of the profession to dispel the former prejudice against this method of treatment. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, February 11, 1871. Her father, Sven Johan Nymän, was born in Tryserum parish, Kalmarlän, Sweden, and after finishing school was successively engaged as overseer for the extensive estates of Count von Rosen and Baron Raab. After his marriage, desiring to change his vocation, he moved to Stockholm, where he completed a course in the Royal Navigation School and graduated with the certificate of a captain. Captain Nymän is now retired from active life and lives in comfort as a resident of the Swedish capital. Mrs. Gummesson's mother was a Spanish lady who moved with her parents to Sweden in her early girlhood, and there she adopted the Swedish name of Christina Edvall. Her death occurred on March 6, 1886.

Mrs. Gummesson obtained her education in the public schools of Stockholm, a private institution and at Dr. Jönsson's business college. She obtained a position with the gentleman whom she afterwards married, Carl Olof Gummesson, a prominent man of the University of Upsala, who was especially well-known as a monopolist in the manufacture

of caps for the college students of Sweden. Their marriage took place in 1886, and Mr. Gummesson died in 1897. Of the several children that were born to them only one is living, Carl Christian Engelbrecht Gummesson, who was born in Upsala January 19, 1889. The young man came to this country with his mother on August 4, 1903, and is now studying medicine in the University of Minnesota. His progress while in this country has been quite remarkable, for when he reached Minneapolis he had no knowledge of the English language, notwithstanding he graduated from the Jefferson public school after a course of two years, and three years later, in 1908, from the Central High School, finishing a regular four years' course in three years.

After her husband's death Mrs. Gummesson took up the study of Swedish massage, physical culture and gynecology, at the famous institute conducted by Dr. Abraham Kjellbargs, an institution that has sent to the United States some of its best known masseurs and masseuses. After three years of study the doctor graduated from that institution in 1900, then she finished a year's course at the Löfvenströmska "Läns Hospitalet." The well-known surgeon, Dr. Mikelson, is the physician in charge of that hospital, and for six months Mrs. Gummesson acted as his assistant in all his immediate operations and treatments, her superior taking great pains to thoroughly instruct her in hygiene, anatomy and physiology. She practiced as a masseuse in Norrtelje and Visby during the summer time, and in Stockholm in winter until 1903. After the death of her second son, she sailed for America. Her progress during the first years of her residence in Minneapolis was by no means smooth, as she established herself with very limited means, since by selling her practice in Stockholm and her office furniture she was able to raise but three hundred dollars, which was duly disposed of when she arrived at her destination, not only without friends, but without a knowledge of the language of the country. Nothing daunted, however, she applied to the rental agencies, and opened an office at 800 Nicollett avenue, and when the magnificent Auditorium building was finished she was one of the first of its tenants. As has been stated before, Mrs. Gummesson has been instrumental in overcoming the prejudices of the people against her methods of treating disease, and disorders of the body; in fact, massage was originally practiced by uneducated, not to say ignorant people. The doctor has done even more than her share in bringing about all the successes of the massage as a healing power. As a result she not only has an honorable standing, but has established the largest practice of its kind in Minneapolis. The medical fraternity of the regular schools has such confidence in her that they send a certain class of their patients to her for treatments, and her patronage has even extended as far as the Pacific coast, and the far southern states. In 1907 the doctor founded what is known as the Gummesson Massage Institute, which is not only largely tenanted by patients, but has a large class of graduate nurses who have enrolled themselves as students. The medical director of the institute

is a regular graduate of the medical school of the state university—Dr. M. A. Mellenthin, who, by the way, was married to Mrs. Gummesson October 14, 1908, but she retained her old name. Mrs. Gummesson is not only a thorough believer in her method of treatment, but has long held that prevention is even better than cure, and a very important feature of her work is to instruct the patients how to preserve their health by proper living. In the extension of this work she very often visits neighboring cities, where she lectures on personal hygiene and organizes physical culture classes in connection with her lectures. Several of these clubs are now flourishing, nearly all the members of whom are Americans. It is evident that Mrs. Gummesson has survived the hardest of her struggles and is now riding on the up wave of success. She resides in a comfortable residence at 3025 Pillsbury avenue, South Minneapolis.

OSCAR ALEXANDER MATTSON.—Numbered among the successful and popular merchants of Minneapolis is Oscar A. Mattson, whose store, devoted to the sale of sporting goods of all kinds, is located at No. 406 First avenue, South. A son of Captain Alexander and Hilda Mattson, he was born, May 26, 1867, in Stromstad, Sweden. His father, formerly a sea captain, and superintendent of Maseskar Lighthouse, died at a comparatively early age, leaving his widow and two sons, namely: Hilding Arthur, captain of a steamship; and Oscar A., the special subject of this sketch.

Completing his early studies in the Collegiate High School of Stromstad, Oscar A. Mattson was confirmed at the age of fourteen years, after which he became clerk in a store of general merchandise, retaining the position two years. Becoming somewhat familiar with the work, he then entered the employ of J. H. Syhander & Co., merchants, with whom he remained several seasons, during the last five years of the time buying and handling all of the grain for that firm. At the age of twenty-two years, ambitious to try the hazard of new fortunes, he sailed for America, landing in New York City on August 13, 1889, from there coming directly to Minneapolis. The following two years Mr. Mattson was clerk in a hardware establishment in this city, after which he was similarly employed in a sporting goods store until 1897. Forming in that year a partnership with Mr. N. P. Nelson, he opened a sporting goods store, becoming junior member of the firm of Nelson & Mattson. At the end of six years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Mattson has since continued the business alone at his present location, having a finely-equipped and well-managed store, which he is conducting with both profit and pleasure.

Mr. Mattson married, in 1899, Augusta Wicklund, who was born in Fahlun, Sweden, and came to St. Paul when a child with her parents, Anders and Anna Wicklund. Mr. and Mrs. Mattson have two children, namely: Marion Elizabeth, born January 7, 1902, and Oscar Alexander, born March 27, 1905. Religiously Mr. Mattson and his wife attend

the St. John's English Lutheran Church. Socially Mr. Mattson is a member of the Modern Samaritans.

**NELS PETER NELSON.**—A man of sterling character and principles, eminently trustworthy, Nels Peter Nelson, living at No. 1400 Monroe street, Minneapolis, has been employed for the past sixteen years as custodian of the Government building of this city, in that capacity performing the duties devolving upon him with commendable fidelity and ability. A native of Skåne, Sweden, he was born at Broby, near Engleholm, September 10, 1858, being the oldest child of Nils and Anna Maria (Person) Monson, farmers. His parents reared five children, namely: Nels Peter; Mathilda, wife of Nils Olson, a farmer; Amanda, caretaker of the parish Poor Farm; Otto, engaged as a book-keeper in Minneapolis; and Axel Bonde, living on the old homestead in Sweden.

Leaving the public schools at the age of sixteen years, Nels P. Nelson continued his studies for awhile in a private institution of learning, after which he attended a private agricultural school. At the age of twenty years, like so many of his sagacious and enterprising countrymen, he turned to America as the field of promise for a successful career, and came directly to Minneapolis in 1879. In consequence of his early arrival in Minnesota, he is one of the oldest Swedish settlers of this vicinity, and has been acquainted with every Swede of any prominence in Minneapolis. The first year and a half after coming to this city he was employed in a sash and door factory, after which he was foreman in another factory of the same kind for five years. Opening then a sash and door factory on his own account, Mr. Nelson carried on a successful manufacturing business for a number of years, when he had the misfortune to lose his right arm in his own factory. Selling out at that time, he was afterwards foreman in different factories until 1893, when he accepted his present position as custodian of the Government building in Minneapolis. Prior to that time, before Government employees were forbidden to do so, Mr. Nelson had been active and prominent in local politics, and in 1890 represented the Second and Ninth wards, which then embraced the Thirtieth Legislative district, in the State Legislature, holding the office one term, or two years.

Mr. Nelson married, in 1886, Hanna Olson, who was born in Carls-hamm, Sweden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Olson, neither of whom are now living. Her father was a man of some prominence in his country, where he was for many years foreman in a cotton spinning factory. Five sons have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, namely: Fritz Harry, born April 30, 1887, is connected with a contracting firm in New York City; Axel Bernhard, born in August, 1888, is book-keeper for a firm of contractors in Minneapolis; Earl Jacob, born May 21, 1895; Nels Harvey, born August 17, 1900; and Wilfred Quentin, born May 4, 1903. The three younger children are pupils in the public schools, and all of them attend the Swedish Elim Baptist Church. Fraternally Mr.

Nelson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also the oldest member of the Society Norden, with which he united nearly thirty years ago, and in which he has held every office, at the present time being its treasurer. Mr. Nelson and his family have a pleasant home at No. 1400 Monroe street, and there give a glad welcome to their friends and acquaintances.

GUSTAVUS JOHNSON.—A renowned pianist, ex-president of the Minnesota Music Teachers' Association and founder and proprietor of the Johnson School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art, there are few Swedish-Americans in the northwest, who stand higher in their circles of true culture than Gustavus Johnson, of Minneapolis. His parents were Peter and Henrietta (Hole) Johanson, his father being a native of Sörmjölle parish, near the city of Umeå, where he was born on the 9th of December, 1819. As a youth the latter emigrated to England, where he entered mercantile pursuits, resided about twenty-five years and became a leading wholesale merchant. In that country he married a daughter of Admiral Hole, who at his demise in 1870 had been senior admiral in the British navy for many years. The admiral was born in 1778, as a young officer participated in several battles against the fleets of Napoleon while the French commander was returning from Egypt, and finally took part in the historic battle of Trafalgar. With his family, which had been born in England, Peter Johanson returned to Sweden in 1860, and at Stockholm entered into a business partnership with D. Forsell, under the firm name of D. Forsell and Company. He died in the Swedish capital in 1886.

Gustavus Johnson, who was born in Hull, England, November 2, 1856, was therefore in his fourth year when the family located in Stockholm, and it was in that beautiful and cultured city that he was educated and reached young manhood. Successively, he became a pupil at St. Jacob School, the New Collegiate High School and Schartau's Business College. In the meantime he had commenced his instruction on the piano under Miss Hammar, who had also taught Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, only child of King Charles XV, and was considered perhaps the leading teacher of the piano in Sweden. Having thus laid a solid foundation for future development in this field of music, later he enjoyed the tutorage of Director Albert Lindström on the piano, Professor Winge of the Royal Conservatory of Music in theory, and Kapellmeister Conrad Nordquist and Hakanson of the Royal Opera, in harmony and singing. In 1875, when in his twentieth year, Gustavus emigrated to the United States and, after a short sojourn in the east, came to St. Paul and Minneapolis, his home having since been in either one of the Twin Cities, with the exception of a short time spent in Chippewa Falls and Hudson, Wisconsin. In Minneapolis he commenced giving piano lessons, and his methods soon became so popular that within a short time

he was ranked as its leading teacher. In 1898 he founded the Johnson School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art, an academy for culture in these branches which is now renowned through the northwest. The staff of teachers is complete, and all the facilities modern, the location of the institution being at No. 1025 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis. As a pianist, Mr. Johnson is widely recognized as an artist of rare execution, thorough technique and warm sympathy, and has given concerts in all the larger cities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. He has also made his mark as a composer, among his productions being, "Concerto for Piano and Full Orchestra," "Trio for Piano, Violin and 'Cello," and many pieces for the piano, songs, quartettes, etc. In 1905-6 Mr. Johnson served as president of the Minnesota Music Teachers' Association, which was a marked indication of the attitude assumed by his co-laborers toward his talents and his personality. In 1882 Professor Johnson wedded Miss Caroline Frances Winslow, who, on her father's side, is a direct descendant of Governor Edward Winslow, the first colonial governor of Massachusetts. They have one child, Laura Louise Johnson, born in 1890. The family are all members of St. Mark's Episcopal church.

ERICK ELMER PETERSON is proprietor and founder of the E. E. Peterson Sign Manufacturing Company. For twenty-nine years in business this company has occupied the one location at the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues in Minneapolis for twenty-six years, which in many respects is a landmark in the business progress of the city. It is the largest of its kind in the northwest, being likewise the oldest establishment of the kind in Minneapolis and practically the only factory for fine brass and other high-class signs in the city.

The success and progress of the business have from the beginning depended on the personality and energy of its proprietor. Mr. Peterson is still in his fifties and one of the alert business men of the city. He was born in Risinge parish, Östergötland, February 22, 1855. His parents were Johan and Margareta, the former an inspector or superintendent of a large estate in the old country until 1870, when he brought his family to New York, and from there to Charles City, Iowa. He became the owner of a considerable body of land in Floyd county that state, but after he had disposed of it he came to Minneapolis to spend his last years with his son Erick, at whose home he died in 1903. There were four children altogether, one of them being deceased, the two brothers of Erick being: Carl Oscar Fredrick, formerly a tanner, who now lives in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia; and John A., a contractor and builder in Minneapolis.

The future sign manufacturer spent the first fifteen years of his life in Sweden. In addition to the education received at the public and private schools he attended, for one season, the technical college at Stockholm. The training he there received in designing, drawing and sign writing was continued after the family came to America, and in New York he





*H. C. Hanson*

attended a night school for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the English language. Until reaching his majority he lived in the east and south, and the first time he visited Minneapolis was in 1875. He lived a time at St. Louis, was in business for three years at Charles City, Iowa, and on March 2, 1880, established in Minneapolis the business which has since been so prosperous. The possibilities and scope of the business have enlarged greatly under his management, and signs of almost every conceivable kind are now manufactured by this company, including brass signs, wire signs, board signs, sheet-iron signs, glass signs, electric signs and raised letter signs. The business is of such proportions to demand the services of a number of expert sign writers and designers, and the output of the establishment is distributed among banks and business men in all parts of the northwest.

Mr. Peterson has taken almost all the Masonic degrees; became a member of Hennepin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 4, in 1894, was senior steward in 1896, junior deacon in 1897, junior warden in 1898, senior warden in 1899 (acting as master in the same year), and became worshipful master in 1900. He is a member of Ark Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., of Minneapolis Council, No. 2, R. & S. M., of Darius Commandery No. 7, K. T., and of the Ancient Scottish Rite Bodies, Southern Jurisdiction; also a member of Palestine Chapter No. 112, O. E. S., and past patron of that order. The Peterson home is at 2424 Grand avenue, South. Mrs. Peterson was formerly Miss Ida C. Cedarquist, a native of Småland, Sweden. Their marriage occurred November 16, 1881.

HANS A. HANSON, a real estate dealer of Minneapolis, was born in Råne and Eke parish, Gotland, Sweden, August 30, 1858, and is the son of Mathias and Maria Lorentina Hanson, both natives of Sweden. Mathias Hanson was a sailor, fisherman and farmer, and died several years ago; his widow now resides at Butjerfves, Alfva, Gotland. Hans Hanson acquired most of his education through his own efforts, as he attended the public schools only eighteen months, and after three months of private tuition, being then confirmed in the church, became apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet maker and carpenter, with L. Lundgren, at Hablingebo, Gotland, a prominent man in the business. In 1879 Mr. Hanson opened a shop on his own account, in his native town, but after a few months in business decided to emigrate to the United States. He embarked May 18, 1880, landing at New York, and located at Stratford, Iowa, where he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in their bridge and station houses, where he spent about a year; he then removed to Chicago, where he was employed by the Pullman Company in their sleeping and dining-car shops, and in that position worked on the first vestibule car for the New York Central Railroad. After removing to Lyon county, Minnesota, in 1889, Mr. Hanson received, unsolicited, a highly complimentary letter of recommenda-

tion from the Pullman Company, written by John Dixey, then superintendent of the passenger and sleeping-car department, and approved by the company seal of H. H. Session, the company's manager.

In Lyon county Mr. Hanson cleared a farm of two hundred and forty acres which he purchased and which he still owns, the present value being sixty-five dollars an acre; he cultivated this farm until March, 1904, in the meantime establishing himself in business at Russell, Minnesota, in the line of farm implements and hardware, which business he sold in 1900 to George Sparling & Company. Before his removal to Minneapolis Mr. Hanson spent a few years in dealing in farm lands and other investments in connection with his farming and stock-raising. For some years now he has been established in Minneapolis in the real estate line, and has helped considerably in the improvement and development of the city. He is a prominent member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, Marshall Chapter No. 65, Royal Arch Masons; Minneapolis Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Zion Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Minneapolis Consistory No. 2, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Zurah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Eastern Star Chapter Plymouth No. 19. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He resides at 2118 Fourteenth avenue, North, and with his family attends the Foss Methodist Episcopal church. While living in Lyon county Mr. Hanson organized a school district, of which he served twelve years as clerk.

Mr. Hanson was married, first, in 1880, at Boone, Iowa, to Maria Johnson, who died in February, 1890. They had two sons, Emil and William, who have charge of his farm, and a daughter, Alice, who married Carl Rash, of Russell, Minnesota. Mr. Hanson married, second, in July, 1891, Sigrid Olson, of Minneapolis, who was born at Mellangarden, Alsan, Bleckasen, Jemtland, Sweden, and they have five children, four daughters and a son, namely: Ruth, Agnes, Hattie, Mabel and Albin. Mr. Hanson carries on his business at 401 First avenue, South.

NELS J. NELSON.—A gentleman in the prime of life, active and energetic, Nels J. Nelson, whose home for nearly three decades has been at No. 2017 Sixth street, South, Minneapolis, has contributed his full quota towards advancing the interests of his ward, which he has served as alderman for eight years, in the meantime winning for himself a good reputation as a citizen of worth and integrity. One of the nine children of Anders and Kerstin (Anderson) Nelson, five of whom are now living, he was born in Sösdala, Melby parish, Sweden, near Christianstad, September 3, 1867, and there spent the first thirteen years of his life.

Coming with his parents, brothers and sisters to Minneapolis in 1881, Nels J. Nelson completed his early education in the public schools of this city, attending three years, after his graduation being confirmed in the Swedish Lutheran church. He subsequently pursued his studies at Archi-

bald's Business College for four consecutive terms, being graduated from there in the spring of 1886. Thus fitted for a business career, he obtained a position as book-keeper with L. Paulle, show case manufacturer, with whom he remained until 1892. The following year, Mr. Nelson was similarly employed in the office of the Northwestern Implement and Wagon Company. Accepting then a position with the Frazer & Shepard Sash and Door Manufacturing Company, he was at first book-keeper and collector, but was soon promoted to estimator, in which capacity he remained with that firm until December 5, 1895. From that date until January, 1899, he was book-keeper and cashier for Longfellow Brothers & Co., commission merchants, and since that time has filled a like position with the Napa Valley Wine Company, with the exception, however, of two years that he was employed in the office of the county auditor.

For many years Mr. Nelson has taken a very active interest in local politics, on the Republican side, and in 1900 was induced to accept the nomination for alderman from the Sixth ward, was elected to the office, and served with such fidelity and ability that at the expiration of his term he was re-elected to the same position. May 1, 1909, he was appointed cashier of the Water Works Department in the City Treasurer's office.

Mr. Nelson married, in 1894, Emma Carolina Johnson, a native of Linneryd parish, Småland, Sweden, and to them five children have been born, three of whom are living, namely: Hilda Marie, born April 10, 1895; Ward Raymond Earl, born May 23, 1900; and Ruth Evelyn, born January 26, 1906.

OSCAR PERSON.—Energetic, capable, and eminently trustworthy, Oscar Person is actively identified with the industrial interests of Minneapolis, as a saloonkeeper and dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, being located at the corner of Twentieth and Washington avenues, North. Like so many of the city's most valued citizens he is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred December 13, 1860, in Raivisher township, Elfsborg. His father, the late Per Anderson, married Johanna Olson, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Aron, having charge of his mother's homestead property, at Billeberga, Eriksgard; Oscar, the special subject of this brief sketch; and Gustaf Hilmer, a general merchant at Backefors, Raflunda, Sweden.

Acquiring his early education in the public schools of his native land, Oscar Person was confirmed, and subsequently worked as a stable hand and coachman, being at Katrineberg, in Rapasjo, two years, and at Stommen two years. He afterwards worked on the home farm for a year and a half, but as a tiller of the soil was not content. In 1882, having served his first conscript year in the Swedish Army, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the home of so many of his countrymen. The following three months, Mr. Person was employed on the railroad, after which he learned the trade of plasterer, at which he worked for a year. This trade he followed as a journeyman

for three years, after which he started in business on his own account, and in its management has been exceedingly successful, his place being one of the best in this part of the city.

Mr. Person married, March 11, 1887, Mathilda Erickson, who was born in Dalsland, Sweden, and they have four children, namely; Minnie, born March 28, 1888, is the wife of Emmet Getten, a shipping clerk in a Minneapolis bakery; Leonard, born March 19, 1890, is clerk in a lumber office, in Minneapolis; Ernest, born August 13, 1894, attends school; and Dorothy, born November 25, 1903. The two older children were confirmed in the Swedish Lutheran church, but Ernest attends an American church. Socially Mr. Person belongs to several organizations, being a member of the Swedish Brothers; of the Ancient United Order of Druids; and a charter member of the Knights of Odin. Mr. Person and family reside at No. 2423 Fremont avenue, and he and his wife have well performed their part in sustaining the intellectual and moral status of the community, and are held in high esteem by their neighbors and friends.

WESTMAN BROTHERS, proprietors of a gents' furnishing and clothing store at 305 and 307 Cedar avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, are among the enterprising young business men of the city. This firm is composed of Richard E. and Gustaf Henrick Westman, natives of Herne parish, Vestergötland, the former born September 19, 1874; the latter, May 19, 1876. Their parents, Henrick and Carolina Sophia Anderson, are now residents of Minneapolis, where Mr. Anderson is engaged in the manufacture of what is called malt ale. In their family were fourteen children, of whom ten are living. Of these we record that John and Victor Westman conduct a meat market; Hilda is the wife of August Friberg, an employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; Anna is the wife of August Fallander, connected with the North Star Woolen Mill; Carl and Andrew are barbers; Ellen is the wife of Charles Lund, who is connected with the Great Northern Express Company, and Frank Joseph Valentine is employed in his brothers' clothing store.

After having received a common school education in their native land, Richard E. and Gustaf H. came, in 1891, to America, where two brothers and one sister had preceded them, and soon the whole family were reunited here. They went to Murray county, Minnesota, where the father bought a farm. After a few years, Richard and Gustaf purchased the farm from their father, who moved to Minneapolis and became a brewer. Subsequently they sold the farm and they, too, came to Minneapolis, where Richard became foreman in the painting department of the St. Anthony Furniture Factory, where he was employed for a period of nine years; while Gustaf was employed in the Palace Clothing House, with which he was connected seven years.

In 1905, Gustaf Westman engaged in business for himself, opening a clothing and gents' furnishing store. Two years later, in 1907, he was





A. A. M. CARLSON

joined by his brother Richard, who invested additional capital, with which they enlarged the business, becoming equal partners, and they have met with prosperity in their venture.

In 1903, Richard E. Westman married Miss Anna Erickson, whose death occurred the same year. She left no issue. May 17, 1909, he married Miss Minnie Burnsen, of Minneapolis.

In 1907, Gustaf H. Westman married Miss Helga Bunes, a native of Norway, by whom he has one child, Alton Lemoine, born May 24, 1908. Both gentlemen are members of the Modern Woodmen of America.

OSCAR GUSTAF JULIUS GUSTAFSON was born at Jönköping, Sweden, January 19, 1871, and is the son of Carl and Margaretha Gustafson, both deceased. They were the parents of six children, of whom two girls married German husbands and both died in Hanover, one daughter lives in Hanover, one son is deceased, one lives in Minneapolis, and the other is Oscar G. J., also of Minneapolis.

Oscar G. J. Gustafson was first employed in Hamburg, where he was traveling salesman for Meyer & Sjöberg, of that city, in whose employ he remained four years. He then came to the United States, locating in Minneapolis, where he found employment with the J. W. Day Lumber Company (later the E. H. Day Lumber Company became the name of the firm), first in their sawmill, and by his diligence received rapid promotion, becoming superintendent, and finally manager, which office is now held by him. He has mastered thoroughly the details of the business, and through close attention to the interests of the firm, has become very successful in this line, so that he now owns a one-third interest in the E. H. Day Lumber Company, 511 South Third street.

In 1902 Mr. Gustafson sent to Sweden for his aged mother, and upon her arrival cared for her until her death, in 1907. He owns two buildings at 1402 and 1404 Twentieth avenue, North, and lives at the former address, in his brother's family. Mr. Gustafson is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Bethania church. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters; also to the Knights of Pythias; and he is also a member of the Societies Vasa and Norden, in both of which he is president.

ANDERS AUGUST MELCHER CARLSON, a well-known merchant of Minneapolis, was born in Okna parish, Småland, Sweden, January 2, 1870, and is the son of Carl Peter Samuelson and Christina Lovisa (Sjolin) Samuelson, who lived on a farm. Mr. Samuelson still resides in his native country, and his wife died in 1904; they were the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are living, five of them in the United States. Anders A. M. Carlson attended the public schools of his native country until his confirmation, and then became a clerk in a general merchandise store, where he remained until May 24, 1888, at which time

he emigrated to America. He spent a short time in Minneapolis and then removed to Ironwood, Michigan, where he was for a year employed in the mines, and then accepted a position as clerk in a gents' furnishing and clothing establishment, which position he held three years. Returning to Minneapolis, he entered the employ of Ringlund & Olander, and later on Altman & Company; he remained with the latter company a number of years, and then entered the employ of Nicolett Clothing House, where he remained until 1902. In that year he embarked in business on his own account, in partnership with A. Olson, a prominent merchant tailor, conducting a tailoring establishment, in connection with furnishings and clothing, at 227 Nicollet avenue, where they have since built up a flourishing business. Both members of the firm of A. Olson & Company are well known to their patrons for straightforward business dealings and fair treatment.

Mr. Carlson is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine; he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and its Rebekah degree, and belongs to the Modern Samaritans and the Odin Club. He married, October 5, 1898, Minnie Wallin, born in 1871, in Elmaboda, Småland, Sweden, and they reside at 1718 Eleventh avenue, South, at the present time.

DAHLIN BROTHERS, of Minneapolis, manufacturers of furniture at 515 First avenue, Northeast, are sons of Olof and Anna (Johnson) Dahlin, the former from Rattvik, Dalarne, and the latter from Gardsby, Småland, Sweden. Olof Dahlin emigrated to the United States in 1865, and located in St. Paul; Anna Johnson came one year later, and they were married in 1868. They had four children, three of whom survive, namely: Frank J., born in 1871, is a farmer of Wright county, Minnesota, and quite prominent in local politics; Archie Albert, born February 8, 1879, and Oscar C., born September 25, 1881.

Archie Albert, the second son of Olof Dahlin, was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and later attended Minnesota Business College, at that time conducted by Reverend E. A. Skogsbergh; he also took private courses in various branches. Later he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist, and from the position he first held, cleaning floors, advanced rapidly until he held the position of superintendent of the factory. He afterwards held the position of foreman four years and superintendent two years, in the employ of Schock Manufacturing Company. In 1907 he started business on his own account, in partnership with his younger brother and Oscar E. Davis, manufacturing all kinds of special furniture. Mr. Dahlin married, February 8, 1899, on his twentieth birthday, Esther Davidson, daughter of John August and Carolina Davidson, both now deceased. Both he and his wife are members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, in which he has held the office of trustee for three years; he is the oldest member

of its choir, with which he has been connected fifteen years. He is president of the Order of Vasa and member of the district lodge of that order.

The other member of the firm, Oscar C. Dahlin, was educated also in the public schools of Minnesota. In 1905 he married Dora M. Tailfer, of French-Canadian extraction, and they have one child, Ernest Oscar, born February 1, 1907. Both brothers are members of the Modern Brotherhood of America, Swedish Order of Vasa and North American Union, and both have hosts of friends. In their business enterprise they are meeting with most gratifying success, and are increasing their output continually; in 1908 the amount of business done by them amounted to about fifty thousand dollars. Both are keen, ambitious men of business, and conduct their affairs in a business-like manner.

ADOLPH PETERSON, rug and carpet dealer and manufacturer of Minneapolis, was born in Grave, near Orebro, Sweden, October 6, 1851, and is the son of P. E. and Sarah Peterson. P. E. Peterson was a farmer and a public official of the county. Adolph Peterson attended the public schools of his native parish, and afterwards studied five years at the Orebro University. He sailed for the United States and arrived September 14, 1869. He worked as a clerk in Chicago, until the time of the great fire, October 9, 1871. He then proceeded to New York, and worked in various positions in that city and Philadelphia, and in 1880 began business on his own account. He made a new departure in the rug and carpet trade, cutting and making rugs and carpets to order, and in 1890 started a branch of the business in Minneapolis. He made his home in New York for sixteen years, then removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1904, at which time he took up his residence in Minneapolis. Mr. Peterson is now treasurer and manager of the Peterson Carpet Company, of Minneapolis, which concern was incorporated in 1903, and also of the Peterson Carpet Company, of Philadelphia, incorporated in 1901. He has continued to advance in his methods of manufacture since first establishing his business, and has also been granted twelve patents on carpet pattern display machines.

Mr. Peterson is an enthusiastic advocate of temperance, and in 1883 founded the society known as the International Order Templars of Temperance, a fraternal and beneficial order now having a membership of sixty thousand. He has offices in Minneapolis and Philadelphia, and resides in the former city. Mr. Peterson is a member of St. Anthony Commercial Club; he belongs to the Lutheran church and his family to the Methodist church.

Mr. Peterson married, September 26, 1875, Eva Cecilia Carlson, born in Linkoping, Sweden, and they have one daughter, Lillie Gertrude, born August 18, 1884, and married to Hjalmar Melville Newton, a chemist of Minneapolis.

OSCAR EDWARD NORMAN.—Distinguished not only for his own clean record as a man of integrity and worth, but for the honored ancestry from which he is sprung, Oscar Edward Norman is the lineal descendant of a family that during the past two centuries has been prominent in the history of Sweden, many of its members having intermarried among the nobility, or into families of equal prominence and influence. He belongs to the Holland line of this family, of which there are several branches, its Swedish name being Nerman, which in America has been changed to its present form, Norman. One member of the Nerman family, Klas Ulrik Nerman, who was born in 1792, and died in 1852, was elevated to the nobility in 1843. He held many offices of dignity and distinction, among others being those of governor (Landshövding) of Kalmar laen; commandant of the Castle of Kalmar; and Knight of the North Star and of the Order of Vasa.

A native of Sweden, Oscar Edward Norman was born, September 11, 1867, in Vireda, Småland, and was there bred and educated. His parents, Christer Richard and Christina (Swenson) Nerman, had seven children, namely: Alfred, deceased; Ella Christina, wife of Johannes Johanson Krans, of Sweden; Carl Gustaf, engaged in farming in Cokato, Minnesota; Claes Alfred, of Chicago, Illinois, a piano maker; Augusta Josephina, died in North Dakota; Swen Johan, of Minneapolis, is proprietor of the Norman Bakery Company; and Oscar Edward, the special subject of this brief biographical sketch.

After leaving the public schools, Oscar E. Norman turned his attention to the cultivation of his musical talent, and when but seventeen years of age passed an examination as an organist. He subsequently took a course of study at the Seminary for School Teachers, in Vexjö. Leaving his native land in 1888, he emigrated to the United States, and for about six months thereafter was employed in the McCormick Harvester Company's Works, in Chicago, Illinois, in the meantime serving as organist in the Zion church. Coming from there to Minneapolis, Mr. Norman was here employed in a grocery store until 1895. Venturing then to set up business on his own account, Mr. Norman purchased a grocery store, and is now located at No. 236 Twentieth avenue, North, and has here built up a good mercantile trade, dealing in fancy and staple groceries, of which he carries a complete stock.

Mr. Norman married, in 1897, Eleanor Maria Johnson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a native of this state, and they are the parents of three children, namely, Edward Ansfred Marion, born April 1, 1898; Maynard Elvøy Emanuel, born December 19, 1899; and Carl Johan Christer, born March 5, 1903. Fraternally Mr. Norman is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously he and his family are members of the Bethlehem Lutheran church, in which he was organist and choir leader for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Norman reside at their pleasant home, No. 1402 Emerson avenue, North.

CHARLES J. JOHNSON.—Among other good lessons which the sons of Sweden and their immediate descendants may justly teach the average native-born American is that it is not necessary to wholly engross ones-self in business, in order to obtain high and broad standing in that field. It is seldom that those who come to this country to enjoy its many advantages and to gain a foothold among its constantly expanding commerce and industries do not, at the same time, bring with them some strong love of music, science or literature, which proves to them, as the years pass and they become prosperous and independent, the saving grace of their lives and the deep satisfaction of their later years. Most of them become comfortable and many of them rich, and the vast majority of them have deep sources of enjoyment outside of the mere activity and excitements of money-getting. In this regard Charles J. Johnson, vice president of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, with its allied concerns, stands as the highest type of his fellow countrymen. His three decades as a moving figure in the lumber business and his quarter of a century with the C. A. Smith Company have given him high standing in the world of trade and commerce, and, as a thorough believer in Republicanism, he has also made himself broadly useful in practical work of a public nature; yet, through all these years, he has retained his love for books, which was so strong an early trait, and has considered it both a duty and a pleasure to indulge his scholarly and literary tastes. His mind is therefore still bright and elastic, outside of business subjects, and is his most enjoyable and refreshing field of recreation. It may be also added that much reading and communion with the masters of thought gives a man a certain air of reserve force and modest dignity which no other experience will bestow. In the words of one of Mr. Johnson's friends, "he is a very unassuming and quiet man, with lovable manners," all of which may be accounted for by the fact that he is a book-lover and a thinker, and not solely a business man.

Mr. Johnson's birthplace is Hofmantorp, Sweden, and the date of his birth, September 12, 1849, he being the son of John and Johanna (Peterson) Johnson. The son passed his early life on the home farm, attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. He then commenced to take up the practical work of the world, busying himself on his father's farm and in a small sawmill, run by water power, located on the home place and owned by his father and neighboring farmers. The latter branch of his boyhood labors fixed his subsequent business career. In June, 1869, when twenty years of age, he located at Red Wing, Minnesota, and the following year became a resident of Minneapolis, where he was immediately employed in the lumber yard of Dean and Company. Wishing to continue his studies which had been interrupted in Sweden, he entered the public school and later the University of Minnesota, and continued therein for a year. During this period of his life he remained in Minneapolis for ten years, and in 1879 moved to Evansville, Minnesota, there establishing a retail lumber business in

association with C. A. Smith, of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company. Upon his return to Minneapolis in 1884, Mr. Johnson commenced the identification with that company which has since remained uninterrupted. His steady advancement has elevated him to the office of vice president of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company (the controlling corporation), as well as of the C. A. Smith Timber Company (which supplies the mills with timber) and the Northwestern Campo-Board Company (which manufactures a patent board from the lumber sawings).

For many years Mr. Johnson has been an influential Republican, having served for two years as president of the Evansville village board and for six years as a member of the Minneapolis Park Board. Socially, he is a member of the Odin Club, of his residence city. In 1861 Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary L. Kraft, of Minneapolis, and they have three sons—Victor, Guy and Ansel, aged, respectively, twenty-four, twenty-one and nineteen.

JOHN EDMAN.—Endowed by nature with inventive and constructive talents of a high order, John Edman, an honored resident of Minneapolis, has made his mark in the field of mechanics and invention, having originated, invented and patented many serviceable articles, the use of which the general public has not been particularly slow to appreciate. A man of rare genius, with an active and fertile brain, he has often found it difficult to decide which of several devices suggested to his mind would best serve his purpose, but his sound and practical judgment has invariably enabled him to choose such as led him to success. He was born, June 7, 1860, in Vibyggera parish, Västernorrland, Sweden, a son of Matts and Magdalena Edman, both of whom passed to the life beyond in 1908, the father at the time of his death being ninety years of age. The parental household consisted of eight children, as follows: Nils, a contractor; Matthias, a carpenter and builder; Per, a merchant; John, the subject of this sketch; Erik, a carpenter and contractor; Johannes, a contractor; Olof, having charge of the old homestead; and Karin, living with Olof.

Spending but four days of his life in the public schools, John Edman had but little opportunity in his youthful days to acquire an education. His father, however, taught all of his children to read, write, and figure a little, and, had not circumstances interfered, would have been a far better instructor than many of the public school teachers. At the early age of nine years, John began earning his living as errand boy in a lumber yard, after which he worked in a sawmill in the Angermanelf for awhile, subsequently being employed as clerk in a store. At the age of nineteen, traveling on foot across the high mountains, and through the dense forests, he went to Sundsvall, where he found employment on the steamer "Flottistin", being deck hand for four months, after which he was promoted to mate, a capacity in which he served for four years. His chief, Mr. Thureson, having in the meantime been impressed with

Mr. Edman's mechanical skill and ingenuity, then sent him to the Sundsvall Machine Works, a very large concern, where he spent three years, becoming a master machinist. The following two years he was employed as chief engineer and foreman in the Sundsvall Mortar Company, during which time that company built a steamer called the "Viking", and of this Mr. Edman was then made the captain, and served in that capacity until 1892. The position was considered a good one, paying about twenty-five hundred kroner a year, and this sum he invested in a building enterprise. Shortly after came the fearful panic of 1892, when many fortunes, large and small, including Mr. Edman's were irretrievably lost.

Discouraged with the result of his venture, Mr. Edman made up his mind to seek a new opening, and emigrated to this country, coming immediately to Minneapolis. His first employment in this vicinity was the building of a grain elevator in the country. Having not the slightest knowledge of the English language, he then entered the employ of an American farmer in order to learn the language, and at the same time to earn his living. At the end of six months Mr. Edman visited the Worlds' Fair in Chicago, and while working on the Fair grounds raised the big flag pole on the building of the Adams Express Company, a vast undertaking. From Chicago, in June, 1893, he went to Duluth, Minnesota, where he had the worst experience of his life, during the latter part of that year working at anything he could find to do, even going to the woods as a blacksmith. After six months of that precarious existence, he secured employment with the Scott & Graft Lumber Company, for whom he was chief engineer four years, the following year serving in the same capacity with the Murray & Jones Lumber Company. He was then promoted to superintendent of the lumber plant, and retained the position three years, or until Murray & Forbes rented the mill to their bookkeeper, with whom Mr. Edman was in partnership the ensuing year.

Returning then to Minneapolis, Mr. Edman, who in the meantime had taken upon himself the responsibilities of a married man, built his present home, at No. 2910 Bryant avenue, North, and here established his family. In 1905 he was engaged by the Bahama Lumber Company to build a sawmill in Abico, West Indies, where, after the completion of the mill, he remained for nearly two years, superintending the plant, and breaking the natives to take charge of it.

In 1907 Mr. Edman was again in Minneapolis, and soon was well established in business for himself as an inventor, locating his shop at No. 2121 Washington avenue, North. He has made many inventions of minor importance, both in Sweden and in America, and among those of practical value to the public mention may be made of a freight-car, or grain-car, door, a puncture-free automobile wheel, a shoe protector, a fire starter, a window cleaner, and a United States mail car. He is vice-president and head foreman of The Wallof Motor Truck Company, incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Edman is also a man of

fine business ability and judgment, and has acquired considerable wealth, owning in addition to his city property a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres in Big Stone, Lake county, Minnesota.

On January 15, 1897, Mr. Edman married Hanna Lidholm, who was born February 22, 1874, a daughter of Carl and Christina Lidholm, of Minneapolis. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Hildur Magdalena Christina, born April 17, 1898; Florence Eleonora, born September 29, 1900; and Anna Edith Linnea, born June 30, 1907.

DR. NIMROD A. JOHNSON has gained distinctive prestige as one of the most able and successful of the young practitioners of medicine in the city of Minneapolis. He was born near Winthrop in Sibley county, Minnesota, October 1, 1880, a son of Nels and Augusta (Gunderson) Johnson, both of whom were born in Sweden but came to the United States in their early lives. Nels Johnson was one of the early pioneers of Sibley county and was very prominent in its early history. He located there when a young man, and securing government land he made a good farm there, and as the country became more thickly settled and seeing the necessity of railroad facilities he was active in agitating the questions, and to him belongs the honor of being one of the most important factors in securing to Sibley county its first railroad. He still resides on and owns the land which he secured in pioneer days, and is one of the honored early pioneers of that county. In his family were six children,—Nimrod A., Arthur, Sidney, Norton, May and Alice.

After a public school education in Sibley county Dr. Nimrod A. Johnson enrolled in Carlton College and from there passed on to the University of Minnesota and was graduated from its medical department in 1905. During the year following his graduation he served as house physician in the Swedish Hospital, and then opening an office at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Twenty-seventh avenue in Minneapolis he is maintaining his position among the leaders of the medical fraternity here. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Swedish American Medical Club, the South Side Commercial Club, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Ancient Order of Woodmen.

Dr. Johnson was married, March 16, 1909, to Miss Dora Anderson, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Anderson, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Johnson is of Swedish parentage, but was born and educated in Minneapolis.

DR. CARL JOHNSON LIND, a substantial physician and citizen of Minneapolis, is a representative of the best type of the Swedish-American—typical of a racial element which for half a century has been entering into the material and intellectual development of the northwest with ever-increasing persistency and force. Untiring in patient application, deep in scholarship, going to the root of things, yet practical and enterprising, in his hard-fought and progressive life Dr. Lind has demonstrated

the best traits of his countrymen, among whom he is proud to number the great botanist and master of medicine, Linnaeus. He himself was born in Småland, the same Baltic region of southern Sweden which was the native locality of the founder of the Linnean system, and his parents, John and Helena Johnson Lind, also claimed that Scandinavian kingdom as their mother country. The father was a faithful, honorable farmer, the head of a household embracing nine children, as follows: Matilda, who married Andrew Johnson; Amanda, who became Mrs. A. J. Bergquist; Carin and Anna Maria, both deceased; Maria, who married Edward Peterson; Vendla, now Mrs. Nels Dahlman; Jenney, who married A. J. Peterson; Carl J.; and Anna, who became the wife of a Mr. Mickelson. The father of this family died in 1887, and the mother followed him, two years later, both devoted and life-long members of the Lutheran church.

Carl J. Lind received his fundamental education in a private school of Sweden and in 1889, then seventeen years of age, emigrated to the United States, choosing for the field of his activities a state with whose best progress his fellow countrymen are closely associated. As a poor, friendless and determined boy he first located at Winthrop, Minnesota, but after a short residence there removed to St. Paul, and the following year fixed his abiding place at its twin city of Minneapolis. There he became a clerk in a drug store, with the object both of studying pharmacy and of earning sufficient money to pursue the study of medicine—the mastery of that profession being his ultimate ambition. These were certainly days of hard and continuous struggle for the ambitious Swedish youth—a period not only of ceaseless and intense work, but of real privations, which included the cutting down of his daily rations to one meal. What keen physical suffering this brought need not be described to anyone who has been a hearty, growing boy. But the youth's brave determination and high ambition overcame all obstacles; he weathered all the gloom and storms, and while still a young man sailed into the port of success, with his colors flying. A hard student, he first became proficient in pharmacy, and the time which he could snatch from this business was devoted to his medical studies. Finally he matriculated at Hamline University, graduating from its medical department June 10, 1897. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Minneapolis, and soon established a large and lucrative clientele. He was also instrumental in establishing the Swedish Hospital, has been a member of its medical staff since its founding, and is now its chief of staff, and has faithfully aided in its promotion both by his professional skill and financial means. He also belongs to the Hennepin County Medical Association, State Medical Association and the Swedish-American Medical Club of Minneapolis.

Dr. Lind has not only advanced to prominence in his profession, but has evinced such sound and far-seeing business qualities that he is now one of the wealthy citizens of Minneapolis. From the first he was a firm believer in the solid future of Minneapolis, and persistently and

wisely invested the profits of his profession in city real estate. Its rapid increase in value has been one of the chief means by which he has reached his present substantial position as a man of means. Social, generous and charitable in his private relations, these traits are also brought into play through his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Brotherhood of America.

On June 1, 1901, the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Betty Parten, of Minneapolis, and in his selection of a wife he chose a lady who was congenial in every respect, even to the point of rendering him intelligent sympathy and assistance in his professional work. Before her marriage, for several years, Mrs. Lind was a trained nurse in the City Hospital, and is a cultured lady of Swedish parentage. They have one child, Melva, born March 16, 1902.

ALFRED J. ANDERSON.—Conspicuous among the energetic and progressive men who are so ably conducting the mercantile interests of Minneapolis is Alfred J. Anderson, a produce commission merchant, who as junior member of the well-known firm of Nelson & Anderson, is carrying on a business amounting to between \$135,000 and \$150,000 per annum. The representative of one of the early Swedish families to settle in Minnesota, he was born, September 6, 1871, in Wastedo, Goodhue county, this state, a son of Andreas Anderson. His father was born in 1835, in Landa, Halland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Beata Johanson, was born in 1839, in Landa, Halland. In 1869 they emigrated to America, coming here from Kongsbacka, Halland, locating in Goodhue county, Minnesota, with their family. Eleven children were born to them, seven of whom survive, as follows: Andrew, born in 1866, is a minister in the Mission Friends' denomination at Norway, Michigan; Alfred J., the subject of this sketch; Albertina, born in 1874, married C. E. Lundberry, a salesman in Minneapolis; Frank E., born in 1876, is working for Nelson & Anderson; Carl L., born in 1878, is an electrician, in the employ of the Twin City Telephone Company; Nora, born in 1880, is the wife of Walter Johnson, a farmer in Hector, Minnesota; and John, born in 1885, is in the employ of Nelson & Anderson.

In common with his brothers and sisters, Alfred J. Anderson was educated in the public schools, and confirmed in the Lutheran church at Spring Garden. He subsequently worked four years as a farm laborer, and was afterwards engaged in carpentering until 1896, when, forming a partnership with August S. Nelson, he embarked in the produce commission business, with which he has since been actively identified, the firm Nelson & Anderson being one of the most successful in Minneapolis.

Mr. Anderson, on May 21, 1902, was united in marriage with Maria Anderson, who was born in Stora Tuna, Dalarne, Sweden, in 1880, a daughter of Peter and Anna Anderson, the former of whom came to

America in 1880, and the latter in 1882, bringing the family with her. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children, namely: Gladys Marjorie, born February 13, 1903; and Wilford, born February 3, 1909. Mr. Anderson and his family live at No. 2508 East Twenty-second street.

Mr. Anderson is an active and valued member of the Minneapolis Produce Exchange, and has served in the past as a member of its Butter Committee, and at the present time is serving on its Finance Committee.

CHARLES OLSON, the popular and well-known jeweler, at 215 Central avenue, Minneapolis, was born in Tjarlof, Gumlosa parish, Sweden, March 11, 1867, and is the son of Ola and Kerstin (Nelson) Carlson. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom four reside in America, namely: Nels (born May 1, 1864) and Charles, who are in partnership in business; Ellen, who works in the jewelry store, and Mathilda, who keeps house for Nels and Ellen.

Charles Olsen received his early education in the public schools of his native parish, and after his confirmation worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of eighteen, when he became an apprentice to the watchmaker's trade, at Hesselholm, and finally became master of the same, in which he became skillful. He came to the United States in 1890, at the age of twenty-three, and for one year worked at his trade in South Dakota; he then removed to Minneapolis, where he has since resided. After working six months here, he embarked in business for himself, in partnership with his brother, at their present location. By his skill as an expert in his line, his fair dealing and close attention to his business, Mr. Olsen has met with pleasing success, and the business is steadily growing, the present stock being worth about thirty thousand dollars. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Odin Club. Mr. Olson married, in 1901, Betsey Rosenquist, who was born in the same village as her husband.

AUGUST SÖDERLING.—The success and popularity of August Söderling, of Minneapolis, in the business fields of real estate and fire insurance are readily understood from a close contact with that quiet, unassuming, honest, even-tempered, big-hearted and able gentleman. His character is a guarantee of instinctive and permanent confidence and his varied experience has given him a sure "line" on all classes of men and women—something quite necessary in the making of a successful real estate and insurance agent. Mr. Söderling was born in Wederslöf parish, near Wexjö, Sweden, June 16, 1858, to Sven Magnus and Christina (Larson) Söderling. The father was organist and chorister of the parish besides being a practical agriculturist. He died in America in 1890. There were six children in the family of whom four are living, the oldest being August, of this sketch; the second Carl, who died while a child; Ingeborg Christina, married Thomas Kane, with the Milwaukee branch of the Standard Oil Company; Blända, died in Minneapolis when nineteen years

of age; Charles Fredrik, a mining engineer of Baker City, Oregon; and Harry W., connected with the General Electric Company, of Spokane, Washington.

August Söderling was educated in the public school of his native parish and in 1870 came to America with his parents. At first the family settled in Moline, Illinois, for a few months and then moved to Chicago, where they lived about twelve years and where August was confirmed in the Swedish Lutheran Immanuel church. Before confirmation he attended the common school and later the North Chicago high school for one year. He then became clerk with Berlzheimer and Stensland on the west side for about four years. Next he was a clerk in the Sherman House some three and one-half years and then located at Denver, where he was successively employed as a clerk and storekeeper in mercantile establishments and as clerk in the Alvord House, remaining in the city three years. In the meantime he became one of the founders and a director of a Swedish weekly called *Colorado-Posten*, which is still continued under another name. Later, Mr. Söderling went to San Francisco, where he secured employment with M. A. Gunst and Company, then the largest wholesale and retail tobacco dealers in that city, remaining with them for two years.

In 1887 Mr. Söderling became a citizen of Minneapolis, where he has resided ever since. At first he clerked in the dry-goods store of Ingram and Olson for one year. He next went into the insurance business with Judge E. B. Ames for a couple of years. He next established an insurance business of his own, continuing thus until 1907, when he former a partnership with James Nelson in a city real estate and fire insurance business, in which they are still engaged, with offices in the Temple Court building. Mr. Söderling is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Linne Lodge, Order of Vasa.

JOHN MONSON, the well-known Minneapolis florist, was born in Farlof, near Christianstad, May 1, 1865, son of Mons Person and his wife, Inga, *nee* Person. Both parents are deceased. An only brother, a gardener, still lives in Sweden. His father a farmer, John was reared on the farm, and he attended the public schools until confirmation time. Afterward he worked on some of the large estates, which are so abundant in Skåne, in order to learn gardening. Then he commenced what may be called his grand tour du monde, which lasted for six years. He visited Denmark, Germany, Holland and Belgium, in every one of which countries gardening and flower culture are at their highest, and he made a six months' sojourn in St. Petersburg, Russia. On his return home, he intended to start in business in Visby, but through a partner met with financial losses, which changed his course. He went back to Skåne, and for four years was engaged in business there.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Monson came to America. At Minne-



John Manson



apolis he at once secured employment with the C. A. Smith Floral Co., with which firm he remained six years in the capacity of foreman. In 1900 he began a business on his own account at Thirty-sixth street and Calhoun, near the Lakewood Cemetery. He started with five green-houses; to-day he has thirty-two. He ships his floral product all over the Northwest, to the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Manitoba, and his extensive plant furnishes employment to from twenty-five to thirty-five men. By hybridizing he has produced a number of new varieties of roses, and from the Society of American Florists, whose motto is "Progress," he has received two medals, one in bronze for a new rose called "Miss Katie Moulton," at the rose show in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1906; and, in 1905, a silver medal was received for the same rose. Mr. Monson had a fine exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, but having no time to attend to it in person, his roses were not shipped in a perfect condition, and a competitor carried off the first prize. Also, Mr. Monson has received a number of diplomas from various floral associations and others at Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Milwaukee and Little Rock. He is a member of the Minnesota State Florists' Association, the Society of American Florists, and the American Rose Society, and he belongs to the Odin Club and the Masonic Order. Through reading, observation and experience, he has become a well-informed man, and has developed a business along modern lines and in accordance with high ethics. Such a record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, for on his arrival in Minneapolis this young man had only a dollar with which to make a start in the new world.

NILS ANTON PEARSON, of the firm of Meier, Pearson Co., furniture dealers, 404-406 Twentieth avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden, born in Farstorp, Skåne, September 7, 1873, son of Per and Pernilla (*née* Tufveson) Nilson. Up to this writing death has not entered their family, and of the six children composing it, we record that Thilda is the widow of John Anderson, of St. James, Minnesota, and has four children; Emma is the wife of M. W. Sandquist, justice of the peace and an insurance man at St. James; Nelly lives with her parents in Sweden; Anna is the wife of Olof Anderson, a contractor of St. James, Minnesota; Per Theodore, also a contractor, is engaged in business at Carlton, Minnesota; and Nils Anton is the subject of this sketch.

The last named, after receiving the usual educational advantages in the public schools of Sweden, and being confirmed in the Lutheran church, worked on his father's farm until the early spring of 1892. Then he came to America, St. James, Minnesota, being his objective point, where for some years he worked at the carpenter's trade. Feeling the need of a better education, he went to St. Peter, Minnesota, and entered Gustavus Adolphus College. He took a complete business course, after which he accepted a position as book-keeper in the Citizens' Bank of St.

James, with which he was connected three years, going thence to Hector, Minnesota, as assistant cashier in the State Bank of Hector, a position he filled one year. His next position was at Carlton. There he was secretary and treasurer of the H. Ivarson Co., a general merchandise concern, in which he was financially interested, and with which he remained until 1906, when he disposed of his interest and came to Minneapolis. In January of the following year he identified himself with the furniture house of Haugen-Meier Co., on Twentieth avenue, North, in which he purchased an interest; and in May, 1908, the firm name was changed to its present style, Meier-Pearson Co.

In 1904, Mr. Pearson married Miss Mary Amelia Larson, who was born at St. James, Minnesota, November 16, 1882. To them have been given two sons: Carl Anton, born July 10, 1905, and John Edgar, February 8, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are members of the Bethlehem Swedish Lutheran church, of which he is trustee, financial secretary, and assistant Sunday School superintendent for the English branch. In December, 1896, Mr. Pearson visited his parents in Sweden, and the following year also visited the Stockholm exposition.

AUGUST J. ANQUIST.—Noteworthy among the valued and respected citizens of Minneapolis is August J. Anquist, an ex-alderman, who is actively associated with the industrial progress of the city, being one of the leading blacksmiths and wagon manufacturers of the city. A Swede by birth, he was born, June 16, 1864, in Frykerud, Vermland, a son of the late Jonas Anquist, and his wife, whose maiden name was Maria Anderson. He is one of a family of six children born to his parents, namely: Clara, widow of the late John Nelson, of Minneapolis; Lars Magnus, who has charge of the old home farm in Sweden; Maria, living with her widowed mother in Sweden; August J., the subject of this sketch; and two that died in early life.

Education being compulsory in Sweden, all children, unless their parents prefer to employ private tutors, are educated in the public schools, in which, it is unnecessary to say, August J. Anquist obtained his rudimentary knowledge of books, afterwards being confirmed in the Lutheran church. Brought up on the home farm, he became familiar with agricultural pursuits as a boy, remaining with his parents until eighteen years of age. Beginning the struggle of life for himself, he then came to the United States, locating in the spring of 1883 in Kansas, where, on July 4, 1883, he took out his first naturalization papers. After working as a farm laborer in that state for six years, Mr. Anquist, in 1888, came to Minneapolis, and, having previously learned the blacksmith's trade, secured employment in a smithy, and for five years worked by the day for Mr. Joseph Guy, who then admitted him to partnership. At the end of seven years, Mr. Guy sold his interest in the shop to Mr. David Ekberg, who has since continued as a partner of Mr. Anquist, and with him has built up a large and constantly increasing business as a wagon-maker and

general blacksmith, the firm being widely and favorably known as one of the most reliable in the city.

Mr. Anquist married, in 1895, Sina Holee, who was born in Bergen, Norway, February 10, 1874. Of their union four children have been born, two sons and two daughters. Both sons died in infancy. The daughters are Margaret Olivia, born June 27, 1905; and Adelaide Sylvia, born July 25, 1908. Being of different nationalities, and reared in different religious faiths, Mr. and Mrs. Anquist contribute to the support of two churches, a Swedish church and a Norwegian church. Fraternally Mr. Anquist stands high in the Masonic Order, belonging to several of its branches; he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Shlere Lodge, No. 53, A. O. U. W., of which he has been recorder seven years, and financier one year; and of Society Norden. He has also belonged to various other organizations, but has dropped his membership in them. On October 1, 1897, Mr. Anquist received his final citizenship papers, and has since been identified with the Republican party, supporting its principles by voice and vote. Elected an alderman from the Tenth ward of Minneapolis in the fall of 1903, he took his seat in January, 1904, and during his term of four years served on various committees.

NORE A. ERMAN, proprietor of a meat market at 259 Cedar avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, dates his birth at Barkåkra, Skåne, Sweden, October 14, 1867. His father, Fredrik Erman, a minister in the Swedish Lutheran State church, died some years ago; his mother, Sophia Josephine (*nee* Gronquist) is still living in Sweden. In their family were eight children, of whom the following are living: Anna Helene, who is taking care of her mother; Fredrik Joseph, a farmer in Sweden; Paul Gustaf Bernhard, also a farmer in the old country; Clara Charlotte, wife of Nils Person, in Skåne; Anshelm Israel, postmaster of his town in Sweden; and Nore A., the youngest, and the subject of this sketch.

Nore A. received the usual public school training in his native land. From the time of his confirmation until he reached his majority he worked on the farm, then he served one year in the Swedish army, and after that he came to America, landing in Litchfield, Minnesota, in 1889. Here he worked on a farm the first summer and the following winter attended public school, also taking private lessons in order to perfect himself in the English language. The next year he came to Minneapolis. Here he worked on the streets two summers and spent the winters in the timber, and while employed in the timber regions he met with a serious accident, splitting his foot with an ax. As a result of this injury he was laid up during the following summer. In the fall he was sufficiently recovered to accept a position in a meat market, and he worked there for nine years, until 1901, when he engaged in business for himself at the corner of Oak Grove and Nicollet avenues. At the

end of sixteen months he sold out, and the following fall opened a new store at 259 Cedar avenue, where he has since conducted a prosperous and lucrative business.

Mr. Erman has a wife and four children, and the family residence is at 1300 Eighth street, South. June 6, 1900, he married Miss Josephine Elizabeth Peterson, who was born in Kil, Vermland, Sweden, October 28, 1873. Five children have been born to them, one of whom, Herman, died in infancy. Those living are: Helen Sophie, born May 19, 1901; Nore Per Fredrik, October 7, 1903; Robert Wallace, June 3, 1905; and Agnes Fredrique, February 27, 1907. Fraternally Mr. Erman is identified with the Modern Woodmen, the Royal League, and the Modern Samaritans.

JOSEPH GUSTAVE WILLIAMS, manager of the Church Paper Union and *The Messenger*, the latter being the organ of the Swedish Mission, Swedish Free Mission and Congregational churches, is one of the ablest and most progressive of the younger Swedish-Americans of Minneapolis. He was born November 26, 1875, in Kumla, Nerike, Sweden, and there was also born his father, Gustave Larsson, in 1842. His father, who was a shoe manufacturer, and now engaged in the retail shoe business, in 1877 moved from Kumla to Gothenburg, where he is engaged in the shoe trade industry. The mother, who is dead, was formerly Miss Josephine Blixt, also a native of Kumla, and became the mother of five of the following children: Alma Josefina, born in 1869 and married; Emma Charlotta, born in 1871 and residing in Gothenburg, although she has paid two rather extended visits to the United States; Ellen Sofia, born in 1873, who also lives in that city; Joseph Gustave, of this sketch; Emil Oscar Landin, born in 1877, and now a traveling salesman for one of the largest shoe houses in Örebro, Sweden; Maria Elizabeth, who was born in 1880 and married M. Strand, a Gothenburg furrier; David Emanuel Landin, born in 1882, a university graduate and since 1908 teacher in a missionary college in China; and Annie Louisa, the youngest, who was born in 1885. The father of this family was twice married, the last three children being the issue by his second union.

After passing through the public school at Gothenburg and attending the local high school for two terms, Joseph G. commenced to learn the printer's trade on the *Aftonbladet* of that city, completing his apprenticeship on two other papers. In 1882 he emigrated to the United States, residing successively at Worcester and Boston, Massachusetts. In the latter city he was identified with the *Argus* for a year, when he was offered a superior position with *Scandinavi*, of Worcester. But he soon embarked in business for himself with three partners, Carl and Olof Person and Carl Swenson, establishing the Swedish weekly newspaper, *Nya Osterns Veckoblad*. In 1887 Mr. Williams disposed of his interest and returned to Sweden, but after remaining in the old country for a year, again sought his adopted land. Six months in the United States





O. E. Larson

followed, when he again visited Sweden for a year, and upon his return to the United States resided in Denver for a year.

Mr. Williams became a citizen of Minnesota in 1902, when he settled in Duluth as head of the mechanical department of the *Nord-vesterns Handelstidning*, which position he held until 1905, when he moved to Minneapolis. Soon after his arrival in that city, with A. C. Ullberg, of Minneapolis, and Axel Olson, of St. Paul, he commenced the publication of the weekly newspaper called the *Messenger* (Budbäroren), the organ of the Swedish Mission, Swedish Free Mission and Congregational churches, as already stated. This enterprise has proved a pronounced success and gives Mr. Williams an assured high standing among the best Swedish-Americans of the Northwest.

Mr. Williams is not only a leading member of the Mission church, but a charter member of Linnea Lodge, Order of Vasa. He has been twice married—first to Miss Lydia Sandberg, born 1885 and daughter of A. Sandberg, of Duluth. Mrs. Lydia Williams died in 1904, after one year of married life, and in 1907 the widower married Miss Esther Gustafson, who was born in 1885 and is a daughter of A. E. Gustafson, connected with the C. A. Smith Lumber Company.

OSCAR ERIK LARSON, an ex-alderman of Minneapolis, was born August 27, 1860, in Bonäs, Mora Dalarne, Sweden, and is a son of Olmats Lars Person and Smids Anna Person, farmers. He received his education in the public schools and at a seminary, and passed an examination entitling him to a teacher's diploma; he continued his studies at the Baptist Seminary of Orsa. He left Sweden in 1881, arriving in Minneapolis October 19, and worked four months in the pineries. Upon returning to Minneapolis he took a position in a sash and door factory, and continued in that business for fourteen years, most of which time he was a foreman.

During the financial crisis in the early nineties, Mr. Larson started in business on his own account, in partnership with Gustaf Nordquist, and continued until 1900, when their plant burned and they closed out their business. In the fall of that year Mr. Larson was elected Democratic alderman for the Ninth ward, and served a four-year term. During the year 1901 he started a hardware and undertaking business at 1909-11 Central avenue Northeast, which he still conducts. He was again nominated for alderman in 1908, but was defeated at the polls. During his service as alderman he served on the license and sewer committees, and was instrumental in clearing the city of its wine-rooms and low resorts. He also used his efforts towards securing an appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars (out of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars) for a trunk sewer line in his ward. In conjunction with the First, Ninth and Tenth wards, he secured the Thirty-second Avenue Bridge over the river. His ward, which holds nearly one hundred miles of streets, received its due share of appropriations while he served as

alderman, and he was instrumental in giving them several small collateral sewers. He also secured three thousand dollars from the general fund to put the stockyard road in shape, as well as the Silver Lake road, thus securing for Minneapolis a large share of country business which hitherto had gone to St. Paul because of the better roads in the direction of that city.

Mr. Larson was formerly a member of the First Baptist church, of which he was treasurer, collector and Sunday School teacher, as well as member of the choir, but at the time of the organization of the Elim Swedish Baptist church in 1888, on the Northeast Side, he became one of the charter members. In this church he has acted as Sunday School Superintendent, deacon and chairman, and has also had charge of the choir most of the time. He and his family have resided on the Northeast Side for the past twenty years. Mr. Larson has a wide circle of acquaintances and friends, and has gained the respect and admiration of all who have dealt with him, either in business or socially. He is honest and upright, and of unquestioned integrity.

Mr. Larson married, May 11, 1887, Louise Anderson, a native of Waconia, known as Old Scandia, Carver county, Minnesota; her father, a union soldier, died in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have three daughters, Edith Abigail, born in 1889; Lillie Viola, in 1890, and Myrtle, in 1892.

PETER P. QUIST, state weighmaster of Minnesota, is a native of Sweden, born August 18, 1854, in Rinkaby, province of Skåne, being a son of Peter N. and Karin (Hokanson) Quist. The father was for twenty-six years a member of the Swedish army, serving in a cavalry regiment. In 1865 he removed to America and immediately settled in Nicollet county, Minnesota, taking a home at Scandia Grove, in the town of Lake Prairie. He was an active member of the Lutheran church, as was also his wife, and like his son, was a steadfast supporter of the Republican party in political lines. They were the parents of eleven children. Three sons and a daughter died in infancy. Following is a brief account of the survivors: Nels, the eldest, came to America in 1857, being the pioneer of the family in this country, and resided for two years in Illinois. In 1859 he settled at Lake Prairie. He was accompanied by his brother Andrew, who served five years in the Civil war, being a member of the First Minnesota Regiment, and was wounded at the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam. He now resides in Grafton, North Dakota. The elder brother, Nels, died at Lake Prairie. Ole, the third, was the founder of a Swedish paper at St. Peter, known as *Skordimannen*, and died recently. John, the fourth, is a merchant at Winthrop, Minnesota. Hakan, for twenty-six years a Lutheran minister, died quite recently. The sixth is Peter P., who is mentioned at length below. Martin, the seventh, is a farmer and merchant, also postmaster, at New Sweden, Minnesota.

Peter P. Quist attended the schools of St. Peter, Minnesota, and the Ansgari Academy at East Union. Having decided upon a commercial career at the age of twenty years, he took employment in a hardware store, where he became familiar with the details of the business and also with the handling of farm machinery. In 1882 he established himself at Winthrop, Minnesota, in that line of business, being associated with his brother, John P. Quist and C. J. Larson, under the firm style of P. P. Quist & Company. After a very successful career in this line of trade, extending over a period of eighteen years, the senior member sold out his interest in the establishment to Mr. Larson. While actively engaged in business at Winthrop, Mr. Quist was also identified with many of the leading interests of the town and was highly respected and esteemed as a useful and public spirited citizen. He became a director of the State Bank of Winthrop and the Scandinavian Relief Association of Red Wing. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster of Winthrop by President Garfield, and served in this capacity for ten years. He was one of the incorporators of the Sibley County Telephone Company, of which he was many years treasurer, and was also president of the Winthrop Board of Trade. He also served on the Board of Education of the village and was six years its treasurer. While always active in sustaining the principles of the Republican party, he was naturally chosen by his fellow citizens to fill various official stations. He served as a member of the State Central Committee. He is among the incorporators of the Swedish Lutheran church of Winthrop, of which he was many years treasurer. He is now a member of the Lutheran Augustana church of Minneapolis, and of the Odin Club. On March 15, 1901, he was appointed state weighmaster, and has ever since filled the duties of that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the state. Immediately after his appointment he sold his home in Winthrop, and has since been a resident of Minneapolis. He was married February 5, 1881, to Emma Matilda Falk, who was born March 8, 1858, in Red Wing, and was for some years a teacher there. She is a member of the State Territorial Association, having been born in Minnesota before the admission of the state. The family includes six children, namely: Ida Amanda; Hugo Edgar, a resident of Marshfield, Oregon; Chester Alvin, Ferdinand Mauritz, Walter Peter and Lydia Matilda.

ADOLPH FREDRIK GRANT, grocer at 2020 Washington avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Elga parish, near Ariska, May 23, 1859, one of the eight children of Johannes Anderson and his wife Martha (*nee* Erickson). Of their family only four are now living, namely: Christine, wife of a Swedish soldier by the name of Ruden; Johan, a stonecutter in Sweden; Emma, wife of Carl Olson, foreman in a paper mill; and Adolph Fredrik.

After receiving the usual public schooling and being confirmed in

the Lutheran church, Adolph F. went to Norrland, where he was employed in sawmills and on railroad construction work until 1880. That year he came to America. His first summer in this country he worked on a railroad with a surface gang at North Branch, Minnesota. Afterward he went to St. Paul, from there to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and later to Winnipeg, Canada, in both Dakota and Canada working on railroads. Returning to North Branch, he spent three winters there, variously employed, and during the summers worked in the timber regions. Next he took a contract for the Great Western Railroad, covering four months' time. In 1885, in partnership with his brother Charles, Mr. Grant opened a grocery store at Two-and-a-half street and Twentieth avenue. Subsequently they moved to Twentieth and Washington avenues, and in 1893 to Twenty-first and Washington, where the business was conducted for sixteen years. In the meantime, in 1902, Charles Grant died. April 20, 1909, the store was moved across the street to its present location, 2020 Washington avenue, South, near the embankment and bridge over the Mississippi river.

Mr. Grant's residence is at 604 Ontario avenue, Southeast. In 1889 he married Miss Jennie (Johanna) Monson, who was born in Loushult parish, Skåne, October 31, 1863, and they have four children: Clarence Edward, born August 9, 1892; Mabel Elvira, November 12, 1895; Agnes Marie, January 5, 1897; and Albert Fredrik, May 2, 1904. The children all attend the Swedish Augustan Lutheran church. Mr. Grant is a member of the Swedish Brothers and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HERMAN MAURITZ VON KRUSENSTJERNA was born December 3, 1856, in Korkeaslatt, Asaka parish, Skaraborgs Län, Sweden, and is a son of Herman Victor and Syster Johanna Karolina (Linroth) von Krusenstjerna. His father, born in 1824, died December 19, 1892, and his mother died in 1859. Herman Victor von Krusenstjerna was major of Skaraborgs royal regiment, and a Knight of the "Svardsorden"; he was married in 1853, and had three children, namely: Carl Herman, born December 11, 1854, a postmaster in Gamleby, Småland, Sweden; Herman Mauritz; and Ina Hermina, born April 29, 1859, married Edward Malm, city physician in Mofala, Sweden.

Herman M. von Krusenstjerna received private instruction at home until ten years of age, and then entered college at Jönköping, passing through five grades there. Afterward he spent some time farming and as bookkeeper on the estate of Lieutenant Flach. In 1876-7 he studied at Alnarp Agricultural College, from which he was graduated. He then took a position as general manager on the Svanas Estate, in Småland, and remained here until the spring of 1883, when he married. He then rented a farm owned by Svanas, which he cultivated five years, and the spring of 1887 emigrated with his family to America, coming direct to Minneapolis. The first work he secured here was in the employ of

Lakewood Cemetery Association, where he spent his first summer, and occupied himself with various work until October 1, 1888, at which time he secured a position in the machinery shops of Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, where he is still employed. He is a good workman and stands well with his fellows.

Mr. von Krusenstjerna is a member of a very old family, coming originally from Saxony to Sweden, one of whom was knighted in 1649 by King Charles Tenth of Sweden, and in 1650 was introduced in the Swedish "Riddarhusel" (House of Knights). Mr. von Krusenstjerna is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1900 he purchased a very comfortable and convenient home at 263 Bryant avenue, North, where he now resides, and he has since added the adjoining property.

In 1878 Mr. von Krusenstjerna married, in Svanas, Kronobergslän, Kristina Jonason, born in 1858, daughter of Jonas Person, a farmer in Knutskog, Asa parish, Kronobergslän. They had children as follows: Karin Hermina, born October 28, 1879; Ernest Mauritz, born October 9, 1883; Elin Christina, born April 17, 1885, died June 8, 1887; Folke Oscar George, born August 26, 1887; Gustaf Edward, born April 13, 1890; and Syster Ebba Christina, born October 24, 1892, died October 15, 1896. Karin Hermina married Olof Ericson, a machinist in Minneapolis, with Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, and they have three children. Ernest Mauritz is a foreman with the St. Paul Gas Company; he married Sophia Rathman, and they have two daughters. Folke is with the traffic department of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and married Helen Augusta O'Dell. Gustaf Edward is a dealer in coal and conducts a transfer business in Minneapolis.

ALVIN FERDINAND ANDERSON, one of the rising young attorneys of Minneapolis, was born March 30, 1881, at Star Prairie, Wisconsin, a son of Andrew and Betsey (Wilen) Anderson, the former a native of Bohuslän and the latter of Värmland, Sweden. The father was for many years a sailor, chiefly traveling between the United States and Sweden and also making some voyages in the Mediterranean Sea. About 1868 he removed to the United States, and after residing about one year in Illinois settled at Star Prairie, Wisconsin, where he is engaged in farming. He is a member of the Mission church and a staunch supporter of the Republican party. His family includes three sons and three daughters: Charles L. and Nellie, twins, are residing respectively in Minneapolis and New Richmond, Wisconsin, the latter being the wife of Rev. N. O. Olson. The subject of this sketch is the third. Oscar H., the fourth, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Minnesota, in the class of 1909. Mabel, the fifth, is a teacher, and the youngest, Ruth, is also a teacher.

Alvin F. Anderson was educated in the district schools of his native

place and in the New Richmond high school, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then entered the law school of the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1905, and was immediately admitted to the bar at Minneapolis, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of law with good success. He is associated with a lawyer of standing and has his office in the New York Life Building, and is rapidly taking rank among the leading attorneys of the Flour City. He is a member of South Side Commercial Club, of Minneapolis, and of the Order of Vasa.

On August 12, 1909, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Lydia Hedback, daughter of R. W. Hedback, a retired farmer of New Richmond, Wisconsin.

ANDREW S. SANDBERG was born in Wirestad, Småland, Sweden, November 10, 1860, and is the son of Sven Person and Kerstin Svenson. To them were born two sons and five daughters, of whom three are living, Andrew and his two sisters. One sister, Emma, married Fred Jörgenson, of Escanaba, Michigan, a Norwegian, and they now reside in Norway; the other, Elin, married August Anderson, a farmer at Scheffer, Michigan.

Mr. Sandberg came to the United States in 1882, landing at New York; he proceeded to Ishpeming, where his maternal uncle, Håkan Svenson, was an early settler. After working in the mines one year, he removed to Escanaba, where he spent three years on the coal and iron docks. He started in the hotel and restaurant business in Escanaba in 1886, and carried it on for ten years. During this time he served two terms as city supervisor of the Third ward. In 1896 Mr. Sandberg came to Minneapolis, where he has taken up a permanent residence, and embarked in the café business. For the past few years he has also been associated with Oscar H. Carlson in the firm of Carlson & Sandberg, florists. He also represents the "Company" in the firm of C. Bergquist & Company, jewelers and watchmakers. He has been very successful in all his business enterprises, and is looked upon as one of the representative business men of Minneapolis. He is a member of the Druids, Sons of Sweden in America, and the Knights of Odin, a benefit society organized in 1908.

Mr. Sandberg married, January 30, 1885, Carolina Nelson Backlund, born in Vestra Emtervik, Vermland, Sweden, in 1854, and came to Escanaba, Michigan, from Sweden, in 1883. They have become the parents of two children, namely: Wilhelmina (Minnie), born at Escanaba, April 7, 1886, graduate of high school and business college, and Carl Albin, born October 20, 1892, a high school graduate. The family attend the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, of which E. O. Stone is pastor. They reside at 2227 Bloomington avenue. Mr. Sandberg visited his old home in 1891, with his family, and at this time made an extensive tour through Sweden.



*[Handwritten signature]*



NILS NILSON, well known in Minneapolis as a steamship ticket and land agent, was born in Broby, Kroppa parish, Vermland, Sweden, October 19, 1855, and is the son of a farmer. After attending the public schools of his native parish until the time of his confirmation in the Lutheran church, he worked on his father's farm and later on his uncle's farm, until seventeen years of age; he was then apprenticed to the trade of stone cutter, which he worked at nine years, becoming very skilled in this field of labor. At the age of twenty-six he embarked for America, landing in New York April 19, 1881. Continuing his journey, he located at St. Paul, where for a few years he worked at his trade. While thus occupied he made a number of friends and acquaintances and commenced helping them buy tickets to send to their relatives in Sweden; this enterprise finally attained such proportions that in 1884 he was offered a position in the ticket and land office of a firm at whose head was the well-known Swedish consul in New York, A. E. Johnson. He remained in this position until 1897, at which time he was appointed general agent for the Northwest, of the Dominion Line, Montreal & Boston service. In 1905 he received the appointment of general north-western agent for the Anchor Line, New York, Glasgow service, which he now holds. In this capacity he has induced many thousands of persons to travel on the line represented by him.

Besides the enormous transactions he carries on in the line of selling tickets, Mr. Nilson has large holdings of land; he buys large tracts of Minnesota lands or procures an option on them, and subsequently divides them into small farms, many of them settled by his countrymen, and in this way he contributes a large share to the progress and development of the state.

Although Mr. Nilson is a patriotic citizen of his adopted country, he retains a warm affection for his native land, and as a representative of the Swedish Tourist Association he has made known to many Americans the beauty and charm of Sweden, and its desirability to tourists. In December, 1906, the directors of the Royal Swedish State Railroads appointed Mr. Nilson their representative, giving him unlimited power to sell coupons for travel on all Swedish railroads, also on most of the steamships that touch the cities on the Swedish coast. His business interests are thus many and varied, and require considerable care and attention, as well as the mastery of many details, and in Mr. Nilson is reposed the utmost confidence of a large number of persons and companies.

Mr. Nilson married, June 22, 1887, Minnie Norén, of Quistbro, Örebro Län, Sweden, born May 24, 1860. They have no children.

EDWARD SWANSON, of Minneapolis, was born in Ryssby parish, Kalmar, Sweden, June 29, 1860, and is the son of Sven Lorens and Emma Sophia (Peterson) Svenson, both living in Sweden. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom four now reside in Minneapolis,

namely: Edward; Charles E., a farmer; John S. is an engineer in the Bank of Commerce Building; and Hulda, married to Elmer Anderson, a fireman.

Edward Swanson attended the public schools of his native parish and then learned the trade of stationary engineer. He emigrated to the United States in 1880, and after spending one year in Pennsylvania removed to Minneapolis, where he obtained a position as engineer on a steamer on Lake Minnetonka, where he remained five years, after which he spent eleven years in the employ of the city. For the next four years he held positions as engineer in various shops and mills, and January 1, 1900, took his present position as manager of the Bristol-Eldorado-Rock Island apartments. Mr. Swanson is enterprising and progressive in business methods, and gives his diligent attention to the details of his post. He is a member of the Order of Vasa, Lodge Runeberg, of which he is also treasurer and presiding officer, and has also been affiliated with Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family attend the Portland Avenue Church of Christ. Besides considerable city property, Mr. Swanson owns a handsome summer residence at Medicine Lake, nine miles out of the city, where for the past twelve years the family has spent the summer months, residing the remainder of the year in the Bristol apartments.

Mr. Swanson returned to Sweden in 1885 for his sweetheart, and upon their arrival in the United States they were married; she is Anna, daughter of Nils Johan Wiren, of Aby, Sweden. They are the parents of four children, namely: Albert Lorenz, born June 25, 1889; Mabel Anna Marie, born November 29, 1894; Edna Violet, born April 7, 1896; and Edith Mildred, born August 20, 1899. Albert L. is associated with the North American Life Insurance Company at Minneapolis, and the daughters are attending school.

JOHN O. HOGLUND.—The name of John O. Hoglund is a familiar one in the business circles of Minneapolis, and he has been identified with his present line of work throughout nearly his entire business career. Born in Sweden, near Melrud, March 25, 1858, he is a son of Olef Hoglund, a life-long farmer. After a public school education in his native land John O., the son, learned and followed the stonemason's trade until coming to the United States in 1880. Locating first at St. Paul, he was employed at railroad work there for a time, and then learning the stonemason's trade was employed along that line during the following four years. At the close of that period Mr. Hoglund entered upon his successful career as a contractor and builder, with office at 406 Boston Block, Minneapolis, and in partnership with August Bergman, but after three years that partnership was dissolved and in 1901 Mr. Hoglund became associated in business with his brothers, C. O. and Isaac Hoglund, and in 1905 another brother, M. O., was admitted to a partnership,

and they formed one of the largest contracting corporations in Minneapolis. Their business during the past few years grew to enormous proportions, extending not only over the state of Minnesota, but also into Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and as far west as the Montana line. After seven years that partnership was dissolved, in 1909, and John O. Hoglund commenced contracting by himself. As contractor and builder John O. Hoglund occupies an enviable position and has achieved the success which is the logical result of enterprise and straightforward methods.

Mr. Hoglund married, in July, 1885, Miss Jensina Anderson, of Bay City, Wisconsin, and they have had nine children, but two died in infancy and those living are: Julia C., who married C. O. Sonstebj, Jr.; Oscar S., Florence V., Martin, Ruth, Rudolph and Joseph. Mr. Hoglund is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church.

AUGUST CEDARSTRAND, a prominent contractor and manufacturer of Minneapolis, was born at Kjafsjo, Småland, Sweden, September 29, 1860, and is the son of Jonas and Inga (Isakson) Johanson, natives of Sweden. Jonas Johanson was a carpenter and builder.

The son August attended the public schools of his native parish and at the age of thirteen years moved with his parents to Jönköping, where he began work for his brother, owning one of the largest furniture factories in Sweden; he now has a large sash and door factory, exporting goods to England and other countries. Here Mr. Cedarstrand remained until eighteen years of age, and then removed to Stockholm, where he became employed as cabinetmaker by Hjalmer Ohman, a prominent furniture manufacturer, with whom he remained two years. Mr. Cedarstrand then emigrated to the United States, reaching Minneapolis in 1880, and there entered the employ of Wheaton, Reynolds & Company, then conducting the largest sash and door factory in the city. The character of the work he was able to do is shown by the fact that his salary was doubled in six months' time, and he remained with the firm until 1893, serving several years as superintendent. In that year Mr. Cedarstrand began business on his own account as contractor and manufacturer of inside finishing and bank and office furniture. The first place of business was 516 Central avenue, in a small one-story building, and in 1901 the factory was built at Central and Third avenues, Northeast, still occupied by the concern. In 1902 Mr. Cedarstrand took into partnership his brother, Henning A. Turmstrand, who had been for several years in charge of a similar factory at Boston, Massachusetts, and they have met with pleasing success. The factory covers about ten thousand square feet, two stories high, and is equipped with a complete outfit of modern machinery; the concern employs about one hundred men, mostly Scandinavians. Besides fine hardwood finish for interior work, they manufacture a line of art furniture and store fixtures and the business amounts to about \$200,000 a year. The members of the

firm are enterprising and aggressive business men, and have achieved success through earnest effort. Mr. Cedarstrand and his family attend St. John's English Lutheran church. They have an elegant home at Diamond Lake, containing five acres of land, beautifully wooded with oak trees, and having a lake frontage of a handsome stretch of ground.

Mr. Cedarstrand married, in 1888, Ida G. Brooberg, of Center City, Minnesota, and they became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Stella S., born February 1, 1889; Cora A. C., born November 7, 1891; Walter M., born February 17, 1893; Grace M., born March 23, 1899; and Stanley S., born February 16, 1901.

A. HENNING FREDERIKSON, of the Northwestern Packing Company, 1017 Washington avenue South, Minneapolis, was born in the city of Jönköping, Sweden, May 24, 1881. His parents, Peter and Hulda (*nee* Lind) Fredrikson (as the name is spelled in Sweden), are deceased. They had four children: Elin Frederikson, a resident of Minneapolis; Elsa, wife of Julius Ebbeson, organist in the church of Grenna, Sweden; Gehard Frederikson, of Minneapolis, and A. Henning, the subject of this sketch.

The father was a butcher by trade, and A. Henning at an early age served an apprenticeship under him. He attended public school at Grenna, and in due time was confirmed in the Lutheran church in that city. He remained with his father until his eighteenth year, when he became foreman in the abattoir at Mjölby. Returning to Grenna in 1904, he bought his father's business, and conducted the same for one year, at the expiration of which time his father bought it back. A. Henning then took a position as cattle buyer for the Gothenborg Abattoir Co., remaining with that concern for two and a half years. Then he decided to try his fortune in this country. He sailed for America on July 11, 1907, and on the 26th of the same month arrived in Minneapolis, which has since been his home, and where he has met with justly deserved prosperity. Immediately after his arrival here he entered the employ of E. Johnson & Co., on Cedar avenue, and worked for them there until January 20, 1908, when he was made manager of their store at 1017 Washington avenue South. This business is conducted under the name of the Northwestern Packing Co. In January, 1909, Mr. Frederikson purchased an interest in the establishment, and since that time has had entire charge of the business.

May 27, 1905, Mr. Frederikson married Miss Alice Hammar, who was born April 11, 1885, daughter of Carl Gustaf Hammar and his wife, Ada Mathilda Jacobson. Her mother died in Gothenborg, Sweden, April 10, 1887; her father is still living. The latter is a saddler by trade, and has a non-commissioned officer's rank in the Gota Artillery Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Frederikson have one daughter: Lisa Margaret, born September 23, 1906.

Fraternally, Mr. Frederikson is identified with the Swedish Brothers,



*A. H. Frederickson*



and is secretary of the organization in Minneapolis. He is also a member of the M. W. of A.

ERLAND LIND, attorney-at-law at Minneapolis, was born in Träfvad parish, Vestergötland, May 16, 1875, and is the son of Johannes and Maja Stina Persson; they were the parents of several children, of whom three sons are living, all residents of Minnesota. Erland Lind came to Minnesota in 1888 to join his two elder brothers, who had established themselves there. He had attended the public schools of his native parish, and upon his arrival in Minnesota he entered Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, in 1889, and graduated in 1896, with degree A. B. The following year he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1900, and in that year was admitted to the Minnesota bar. He took a post-graduate course at the university, and in 1901 received the degree LL. M. Since that time he has been in successful practice of his profession in Minneapolis, where he has a large clientele.

Mr. Lind is secretary of the Cuban Land & Colonization Company, of which his brother, Dr. A. Lind, is treasurer, and the president is E. G. Dahl, a clothier situated at Washington and Twentieth avenues, North. The land in which this company is interested is at Bayate and Palmarito, Oriente, Cuba. Mr. Lind is also secretary of the Palmarito De Cauto Sugar Company. He is a member of the North Star Benefit Association. Having always been deeply interested in church work, he is an active member of the Ebenezer Lutheran Augustana church, of whose English Sunday school he has been superintendent. He has been elected delegate to the Minnesota Conference for the past six years and for three years has been delegate to the Augustana Synod. In 1908 he was elected a member of the Synodical Council. Mr. Lind's brother, August, is a farmer at Winthrop, Minnesota. Mr. Lind married, June 1, 1909, Miss Medora Anderson, daughter of C. J. Anderson, a farmer of Maple Plain, Minnesota. Mrs. Lind is a graduate of Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, and has been a teacher of elocution at Gustavus Adolphus College and at Minnesota College. In 1907 Mr. Lind spent four months in Europe, visiting his parents, who still reside in Sweden, and also visiting England, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France and Belgium. He is a man of unusual enterprise and ability, and takes a keen interest in public affairs and interests.

ANDREW THEODORE RYDELL, formerly a contractor and builder of Minneapolis, and president of the North Side Lumber, Sash & Door Company, was born at Bjennesby, Norra Sandsjö parish, near Jönköping, Sweden, March 18, 1866, and is the son of a Swedish farmer. His parents, Anders and Helena (Sandberg) Rydell, both of whom are deceased, had seven children, of whom one died young and five are living in the United States, and one daughter is living in Sweden.

Andrew T. Rydell received his education in the public schools of his native country until his confirmation in church, after which he was instructed by a private teacher. He came to the United States in 1881, in company with his oldest sister, arriving in Minneapolis May 26th of that year. He first learned the trade of bricklayer and mason, and then, feeling his education inadequate to fit him for business life, for about two years attended Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, taking a general course. For a period of about two years he was engaged in real estate business, and in 1888 began work at his trade, and four years later started contracting, in partnership with B. L. Carlson. In 1903 they established the North Side Lumber, Sash & Door Company, of which Mr. Rydell is president and treasurer, B. L. Carlson vice-president, and M. Quarnstrom secretary. Mr. Rydell owns a controlling interest in the enterprise, which has proved very successful, now owning about sixty-six thousand dollars' worth of property. They own the property where the business is located, and employ about ninety-five men, mostly Scandinavians.

Mr. Rydell is a public-spirited citizen and an upright and straightforward business man. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He married, in 1887, Amanda Nelson, of Minneapolis, and they have had four children, of whom the only daughter died at the age of four years. Their sons are: Edmund Theodore Israel, born August 20, 1888, is a high school graduate, has studied one year at the University of Minnesota and taken a one-year course at Minnesota College, in the business department; Carl Emil Harold, born June 10, 1896, and Earl Milton Andre, born February 3, 1898, are both attending the public school. The family reside at 2114 Dupont avenue, North, and are attendants and members of the Swedish Lutheran Bethlehem church.

AXEL EDLUND, the proprietor of one of the best equipped meat markets in the southern section of Minneapolis, was born at Mellerud, Sweden, a son of Adolph L. and Beata Edlund. The father, who was a photographer, died when his son Axel was only about nine years of age, but the mother is yet living, her home being in Sweden. They became the parents of six children, but only three are now living—Axel, Henry and Anna, the daughter being the wife of Richard Nystrom.

When but a youth Axel Edlund was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and after serving his time and mastering the details of the trade he decided to seek a home in the United States. Arriving in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1891, he found employment with the masons, who were engaged in the construction of the clubhouse at First avenue and Sixth street, and during the first two winters of his residence here he attended night school with a view of preparing himself to enter business on his own account. But securing employment in the railroad shops of this city as a helper in the blacksmith department, he was

thus employed for about seven years, in that time thoroughly mastering the details of blacksmithing and becoming a proficient workman at the anvil. He then opened a meat market at 2705 East Twenty-fifth street, and in this venture his efforts have been rewarded with success and he is now the proprietor of a splendidly equipped market and enjoys a large trade, a reward for his honorable and straightforward methods of business dealing. He is a member of Flour City Lodge 118, I. O. O. F., and of the Royal League, both of Minneapolis. Also is a member of South Side Commercial Club.

Mr. Edlund married, October 11, 1904, Miss May Johnson, a daughter of Alonzo M. Johnson, and they have two children, Raymond C. and Bernice, born respectively on the 6th of June, 1905, and on the 24th of July, 1907.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, assistant engineer in the county building and courthouse, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a native of Norrköping, Sweden, born December 10, 1867, son of Fredrik and Christina Johnson. His father is still living; his mother died in 1903. Their family consists of a daughter and three sons, namely: Johanna Christina, who is married and a resident of Stockholm, Sweden; Axel, a mechanic of Minneapolis; Joseph; and Herman, a miner in Alaska.

Joseph Johnson received his early education in the public schools of his native land, and was there confirmed in the Lutheran church. At the age of twelve years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of machinist and engineer, under his father's instructions, his father being a practical engineer; and when he was fifteen he left Sweden to come to America. At Minneapolis he joined his brother Axel, who had previously settled here. His first six months in this city, Joseph spent at work in a blacksmith shop. Then, wishing to see something more of the new country in which he had cast his lot, he went west to Portland, Oregon, "beating his way," and upon his arrival there went to work in a machine shop. He was employed there one year and nine months, after which he returned to Minneapolis, and this city has since been his home. At first he worked in machine shops and later on railroads, fourteen years altogether, eight years of that time in the capacity of air brake inspector for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Upon his resignation from the service of that company he received the following testimonial, signed by Mr. M. W. Smades, foreman of the car department: "Mr. Johnson is an all-around mechanical man and his services were always satisfactory; he left service on his own account, and I can cheerfully recommend him to the kind consideration of anyone in search of a good man."

Mr. Johnson's next employment was at the pumping station, where he remained four years. In 1906 he was appointed to his present position in the courthouse.

Of Mr. Johnson it may be further said that he is more than an

all-around mechanic; he is also an inventor and patentee. In 1903 he was awarded letters patent on an invention which, when introduced, will benefit humanity, especially that part of it which lives in the cities where the water supply is not pure, as is the case in Minneapolis. This invention consists of a purifier of both water and other liquids, the purifying being done by oxygen and an electrical current. It has been tested and found to kill as many as 96 per cent of all the bacteria in the water, and it also clears the water about 50 per cent, which is an excellent result. In the fall of 1908 a plant was installed at the University of Minnesota. The cost of electric current is 54 cents per 1,000,000 gallons of water, and in view of the low cost it is expected that the invention will soon come into general use.

In 1889, Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary Fagel Bird, who was born in Tjedum parish, May 27, 1866. Her parents were farmers, and are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children: Gottfrid Wilhelm Johnson, born June 5, 1891, is assistant bookkeeper in a Minneapolis wholesale house, and Esther Maria, born November 10, 1893. The family residence is 2510 Lyndale avenue, North. Mr. Johnson is a seventh degree Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Svithiod, Knights of Odin, Swedish Brothers, and Degree of Honor.

SETH LUNDQUIST, an attorney of Minneapolis, is a native of Sweden, born March 12, 1882, at Örebro, Nerike. His grandfather, Carl Erlandsen, was a farmer and native of Småland, Sweden, and owned a farm, where was born his son Carl. The latter married Eva Charlotte Anderson, also a native of Sweden, and in 1884 the family immigrated to Minneapolis. The father is a carpenter and builder and resides now in that city. He and his wife are members of the Swedish Tabernacle, Church of the Covenant. They have three sons living, viz.: Seth, Enoch and John. The second is a bookkeeper employed by the *Minneapolis Journal*.

Seth Lundquist was educated in Minneapolis, graduating from the high school in 1901. He subsequently took up special work in English in the University of Minnesota and also pursued a course in the law department of that institution, graduating in 1906. He was at once admitted to the bar, and since the first of August of that year has been engaged in the general practice of law. He plans to make a specialty of federal work. Mr. Lundquist has been and is an earnest student, and has ever striven to keep abreast of the times and to qualify himself for his work, and his friends predict for him a brilliant career at the bar. He has not been an active politician, but adheres to the Democratic party and its principles.

HENRY WESTIN.—Noteworthy among the representative Swedes of Minneapolis is Henry Westin, one of the leading merchant tailors of the city, who, as senior member of the firm of Westin & Son, is carrying on

an extensive and remunerative business. A son of Christman Westin, of Cambridge, Minnesota, he was born, October 17, 1848, in Borgsjö parish, Medelpad, Sweden, and was there reared and educated.

Christman Westin, a shoemaker by trade, emigrated with his family to Minnesota, locating in Cambridge, where he still resides, a man of venerable years, honored and respected as a man and a citizen. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Carlson, seven children were born, namely: Henry, the subject of this brief sketch; Katarina, wife of C. E. Erickson, a farmer in Cambridge, Minnesota; Christina, wife of John Vasenius, who is engaged in farming at Braham, Minnesota; Annie, wife of John Teeman, of Harris, Minnesota, a farmer; Martha, widow of the late John Bergstrom, a Cambridge farmer; Ellen, wife of John Bjork, a well-known contractor and builder of Minneapolis; and Charles E., of Cambridge, a Baptist missionary.

Leaving school at the age of thirteen years, Henry Westin was apprenticed to learn the tailoring trade, but soon gave it up, and instead learned the trade of a brewer at Johannesburg. Before becoming a master brewer, however, he was seized with the American fever, which at times takes a violent form in Sweden, and in 1868 emigrated to Minnesota, locating first at Red Wing, where he was employed on a farm during the harvest season. The work proving too strenuous, Mr. Westin went to Hastings, Minnesota, where he worked with a threshing gang for six weeks, afterwards being employed for a year in the tailoring shop of Mr. Lamphere. Going then to Nebraska, he followed his trade for six weeks in Omaha, subsequently working six months in North Platte for a tailor by the name of Rosenbloom. Mr. Westin then bought out Mr. Rosenbloom, and there continued in the tailoring business until the fall of 1872, when he sold out, and came to Minneapolis, where he has since resided. Forming a partnership with George Gallagher in 1873, he continued in business with him three years, when, in 1876, he sold out to his partner. Mr. Westin then entered the employ of Rotschild & Company, merchant tailors, and the ensuing thirteen years was cutter and manager for that firm, filling the position ably and satisfactorily. Starting in business on his own account in 1889, he has continued it successfully until the present time, being one of the best known and most extensively patronized merchant tailors in the city. He has recently admitted his son, C. O. Westin, into partnership, the firm name being Westin & Son.

Mr. Westin married, in 1871, Eva Swanson, who was born at Vargarda, Vestergotland, Sweden. She died January 19, 1907, leaving three children, namely: Katie Eveline, born June 5, 1872, is the widow of the late S. E. Linn, who died in 1902; Alma Josephine, born November 25, 1876, is the wife of F. G. Smith, a real estate dealer in Minneapolis; and Carl Oscar, born June 13, 1879, now in partnership with his father, married Marie Eck, of Minneapolis, and they have one son, Emmet, born in 1904. Mr. Westin married, second, July 1, 1908, Mrs. Marie

Brooks, who was born in Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. By her first marriage Mrs. Westin has one daughter, Genevieve Brooks, born in 1902. Fraternally Mr. Westin is a Blue Lodge Mason; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JAMES NELSON, a prominent real estate dealer of Minneapolis, was born in Sandby parish, near Hesselholm, Sweden, March 30, 1871, and is the son of Nils and Bengta Akesson, who lived on a farm; his mother is dead, and his father still lives in Sweden. They had eight children, of whom seven are living, only two of them having left their native country, namely: James and Axel. Axel Nelson was for a number of years engaged in a banking business, and is now deputy county auditor at Tacoma, Washington.

After receiving his education in the public schools of his native parish and being confirmed in the church, James Nelson worked on his father's farm until the year 1889, when he came to the United States with a relative, who resided at Stillwater, Minnesota. On his arrival he attended public school about two and one-half years, took a course of six months at Caton's Business College, and spent one year at Archibold's business College. He was able to do this only as the result of his own efforts, as he was obliged to work between the courses. He then attended Minneapolis Academy, with a view to studying dentistry, but changing his mind, removed to Chicago, where he spent two years as bookkeeper in the employ of Montgomery Ward & Company. Returning to Minneapolis, in company with his brother, he established two grocery stores, one at Adams and Summer streets, Northeast, the other at Eighth avenue and Tenth street, South. After two years of successful business they sold their interests and Axel Nelson returned to his native country on a visit.

Mr. Nelson's first venture in the real estate line was in company with C. E. Nelson (of the same name, but not related to him), and after three years the partnership was dissolved and James Nelson has since carried on the business in his own name. During the last seven years Mr. Nelson has been located at 555 Temple Court Building, where he has a thriving and profitable business, dealing in farm lands and other real estate, loans, etc. He is also interested in fire insurance, and in company with August Soderlind, under the firm name of Soderlind-Nelson Company, does business in the same office. Mr. Nelson also holds mining interests. He is a member of the Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, Modern Samaritans and the Vasa-Orden Society.

Mr. Nelson married, May 1, 1900, Ella M. Zacherson; her parents, John E. and Carolina Zacherson, reside on a farm near Litchfield, Minnesota. In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Nelson made a visit to Sweden, visiting his parents in Skåne, and also spending some time at the old home of Mrs. Nelson's parents in Värmland, where she has two uncles; this

being her first sight of Sweden, she was much impressed and delighted with the beautiful meadows and lakes, its mystic forests and streams, and grew very enthusiastic over the charms of the landscape and surroundings.

PETER ERICKSON, the well known grocer, corner Plymouth and Emerson avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a native of Lindesberg, Nerike, Sweden, born September 11, 1847, son of Erik and Katarina (Anderson) Erikson, and one of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, he being the only one of the family to make his home in America. The others are married and settled in Sweden.

Peter had the advantage of a public school education, and at the proper time, according to the custom, was confirmed in the Lutheran church. He served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade in Sweden, and was married there. Accompanied by his wife, he came to this country, and they settled at Red Wing, Minnesota, where he first found employment on a farm. Later he worked at his trade there for some six years, after which he moved to Minneapolis. Here, for two years longer, he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1889 he opened a grocery business in South Minneapolis, in partnership with John Erickson and Charles Johnson. After two years he sold his interest in the store and opened a grocery, under his own name, on the South Side. This store he conducted for nearly ten years, selling it in 1900, and soon thereafter buying another, at his present location, corner of Plymouth and Emerson avenues. Here he subsequently erected a new store building, with living rooms above, and here he continues to do a prosperous business.

In 1879 Mr. Erickson married Miss Mathilda Carlson, a native of the same parish in which he was born. Their union has been blessed in the birth of one daughter, Myrtle Maria, born March 16, 1889. Miss Erickson is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church. A quiet, unassuming man, attending strictly to his own business, Mr. Erickson goes his way through the world without "fuss" or noise, enjoying the success he has earned by his honest efforts.

NELS G. NELSON, a merchant tailor of Minneapolis, was born in Bladinger, Småland, Sweden, September 27, 1855, and is the son of Nels and Katarina Nelson. His father, a farmer and merchant, is now eighty-three years of age, and resides in Wislanda, and his mother died at the age of eighty-seven. They were the parents of six sons, of whom four survive, namely: Nels G., one in Duluth, one in Calumet, Michigan, and one in British Columbia.

Mr. Nelson received his education in the public schools of his native parish and at an early age was apprenticed to the trade of tailor in Wislanda. In the spring of 1873 he emigrated to America, landing at Duluth, where he worked two years at his trade. In 1875 he removed to Minneapolis, and worked five years at his trade. In the spring of

1881 he embarked in business on his own account and two years later sold his interest to G. S. Butler, with whom he remained seven years in the capacity of cutter. He then started again in business on his own account and has since that time been located at 412 Nicollet avenue. He is thoroughly skilled at his trade, and through his integrity and business ability has built up a good trade.

Mr. Nelson is a trustee of the St. John's English Lutheran church, where the family attend divine worship. He married Anna Johnson, of Carver county, in 1881. Her parents removed from Sweden when she was only four months old, and were the first Swedish settlers in Carver county. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have three children, namely: Alice Hattie, born March 8, 1883, married, in September, 1908, Allen B. Calhoun, a mining engineer, of Roseland, British Columbia; Arthur Willard, born February 9, 1885, resides with his parents, and is a clerk for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; Ruth, born November 30, 1898, attends school and studies music. The family residence is 3100 Portland avenue.

OTTO S. LOFGREN, merchant tailor, 21 and 23 South Fifth street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been a resident of this city since 1883, when he landed here from his native land, Sweden, a youth of fifteen. He was born May 7, 1869, in Skaraborgslän, Sweden, son of John and Kasja Lofgren. He had only a public-school education before coming to this country. Arrived in Minneapolis, he became an apprentice to the tailor's trade in the establishment of Lofgren Bros. (P. J. and Frank Lofgren), where he closely applied himself and mastered every detail of the business. He remained with Lofgren Bros. about seven years. In 1894 he formed a partnership with his brother, Alexander Lofgren, under the firm style of Lofgren & Lofgren, and they soon built up an extensive business. This partnership was dissolved about 1900. Mr. Lofgren moved to his present location, 21 and 23 South Fifth street, in 1907, where he has the finest equipped merchant tailoring establishment in the city, well stocked with a choice selection of goods, and where a high standard of work is maintained, the establishment having a reputation for honorable dealing. Here Mr. Lofgren furnishes employment to from twelve to fifteen people.

September 8, 1897, Mr. Lofgren married Miss Ellen Akenson, who was born and reared in Minneapolis, daughter of N. P. Akenson, of this city. They have had three children—Gladys J., born July 16, 1898; Sanford G., April, 1900; and Joel, April, 1903. The youngest child died December 31, 1906. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lofgren are active members of the Swedish Mission church, he being a member of the board of trustees.

JOHN ALGOT NORDIN.—Noteworthy among the leading members of the legal profession of Minnesota is John Algot Nordin, of Minneapolis,



*Otto J. Lafgren*



who has a great natural aptitude for his chosen work, being industrious, conscientious, earnest and persistent in the advocacy of his client's cause, while his record gives evidence of his wide research and learning, and his excellent powers of reasoning winning him success as a lawyer. He is a fine representative of the native-born Swedes of his community, his birth having occurred, September 23, 1871, in Pjetteryd parish, Småland, Sweden.

Brought up in his native land, John A. Nordin received his elementary education in the public schools. Coming to Minnesota in 1889, he continued his studies in Minneapolis, first in the public schools, and subsequently with private tutors, fitting himself for college through his own efforts. Having determined to enter the legal profession he was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Minnesota in 1898, and during that year was admitted to the bar. Commencing the practice of his profession in Minneapolis in 1899, Mr. Nordin has since built up a prosperous and profitable general practice, his office being located in the Temple Court Building. With characteristic determination and self-reliance he has overcome all obstacles that beset his professional pathway, bravely competing with those older in years and longer established in practice, winning marked success in his legal career.

Mr. Nordin married, in 1902, Beda F. Nelson, a native of Minneapolis, and their home is pleasantly located at No. 2220 Eleventh avenue, South. In 1907 Mr. and Mrs. Nordin made a trip to Europe, visiting more especially in Sweden. Taking a deep interest in political matters, Mr. Nordin has served as president of the Republican Ward Club, and is now president of the Monitor Republican League. In 1908 he was the Republican candidate for the state legislature, but failed to receive the nomination. He is a member of the State Bar Association and has been secretary and one of the trustees of the Lutheran Augustana church, of which he and his wife were active and influential members. He is a charter member of the Messiah Evangelical Lutheran church, an English congregation within the Augustana Synod, and was active in its organization. He is a member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Nordin is treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of the same church.

OSCAR EDWARD WADENSTEN.—Inheriting to a marked degree the habits of industry, perseverance and honest endeavor characteristic of the Swedish people, Oscar Edward Wadensten has achieved success in his business career, and obtained an assured position among the respected and valued citizens of Minneapolis, where, as a merchant tailor, he has built up an extensive and remunerative patronage. A son of Sven Johan and Anna (Johanson) Wadensten, he was born, March 3, 1870, in Halmstad, Sweden, and there received a practical common school education, and was afterwards confirmed in the Lutheran church.

The son of a tailor, Mr. Wadensten was put on the bench to work when a youth, and under his father's tuition learned the tailor's trade.

With an inborn desire to try the hazard of new fortunes, he obtained the consent of his parents to leave home, and at the age of eighteen years emigrated to America, which he had been led to believe was the poor man's paradise. Coming directly to Minneapolis, Mr. Wadensten worked at his trade with various firms for a period of fifteen years, gaining wisdom and experience. In 1893, in company with Mr. Nels Ringdahl, he launched into business on his own account, opening a tailoring establishment in the same block in which he is now located, and continued until 1895, when he bought out the interests of Mr. Ringdahl, who moved to Litchfield, Minnesota. Mr. Wadensten has since been in business alone, and at his present store, at No. 1111 Washington avenue, South, has a patronage that is unexcelled in this part of the city, his reputation for skilful and satisfactory work being widely known. He has been financially very successful, and in addition to his city property, at No. 525 Twelfth avenue, South, has a pleasant summer home at Lake Minnetonka, and in Itasca county, Minnesota, has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he purchased about ten years ago.

In 1898 Mr. Wadensten married Hilda Johnson, who was born in Karlstad, Sweden, and came to the United States with her father in 1888. Fraternally Mr. Wadensten is a member and ex-secretary of the Swedish Brothers Society, Gustavus II Adolphus; a member and ex-secretary of Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; and a member of the United Ancient Order of Druids, of which he has been a trustee for the past three years. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Wadensten attend the Lutheran church.

CARL MAGNUS ÖBERG, M. D., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Strengnas, Sweden, July 14, 1876, son of a well known musical director and for eighteen years the organist of the cathedral in that city. When the time came for Carl to begin his education he was sent to Stockholm, where, in the fall of 1884, he was joined by his parents, his father having resigned his positions at Strengnas.

After young Öberg had studied a few years at the Jacob Latin School in Stockholm, his parents decided to emigrate to America. Arrived here, the family first settled in Boston, later moved to Rockford, Illinois, and finally came to Minneapolis. In this city Director Mucices Öberg was organist in various Swedish churches, the last position filled by him being in the Augustana Synod church. His death occurred in 1892. In this country, Carl continued his studies until his father's death, after which he was thrown upon his own resources and supported himself by work in various stores. While this interrupted his studies, he was not, however, to be deterred from obtaining an education. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he matriculated at the University of Minnesota, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1899. After his graduation he became a general practitioner, and gave four years to this work in Minneapolis. Then he took a post-graduate course in order to fit himself

for the work of a specialist in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, pursuing his studies under the best specialists in this country. Returning to Minneapolis in 1904, Dr. Öberg established himself in his present elegant offices in the Globe Building, and has since limited his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1898 Dr. Öberg married Miss Anna Maria Svenson, and they have one daughter, Anna Margareta. Dr. Öberg is examining physician for the Society of Ben Hur, and is a member of the K. of P. and the F. & A. M. He is also a member of Hennepin County Medical Society, State Medical Society and American Society.

GUSTAF MALMQUIST, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Julita, Sodermanland, September 27, 1855, son of J. P. and Katarina Malmquist, both now deceased. In their family were seven children, of whom the only survivors are Gustaf and Peter W. Malmquist, the last named a resident of La Moure, North Dakota. The father was for many years superintendent of a large estate in Sweden.

After having received his early education in the public school and being confirmed, Gustaf entered Ultuna Agricultural College, where he prepared himself for the profession of gardener and florist, and where he was finally placed in charge of the experimental station, a position he filled three years. He finished his course at the Royal Summer Castle of Hoga, near Stockholm. Then he was employed at different places, including Skokloster, and was connected with the seed business of Tjader & Son, in Stockholm, as foreman for their nursery for about five years.

In 1882 Mr. Malmquist came to America and, like others of his countrymen, directed his course to Minnesota. On account of not being familiar with the English language he was handicapped, and at first he worked at any odd jobs that offered themselves. He worked on the railroads and in the streets. During his first winter in Minnesota he studied English, and in the spring of the following year he secured a position as gardener in St. Paul. In 1884 he was offered the place of private gardener and florist for Anthony Kelley, the wholesale grocer of Minneapolis, and for two years remained in his employ. After this he went to Sharon, Pennsylvania, to take charge of a greenhouse as foreman. He remained there, however, only six months. In the spring of 1886, Mr. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, sent for Mr. Malmquist to return to this city as his private gardener, the position and inducements offered being so flattering that they were accepted, and Mr. Malmquist has remained here ever since.

In 1891 Mr. Malmquist married Miss Maria Louisa Erickson, who was born February 27, 1860, in Westmanland, Sweden. They have two daughters: Ellen Louisa Elizabeth, born November 19, 1892, and Hazel Selma Anna Marie, May 23, 1898, at this writing both high school students.

Mr. Malmquist is a member of the Swedish Brothers, in which

society he has held all the offices except that of president, and for the last four years has been treasurer. Also he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen. The family attend the Bethlehem Presbyterian church. They reside at 2607 Grand avenue.

CARL MAGNUS EMIL CARLSON.—A man of keen foresight, energetic and progressive, with a clear head for business, C. M. E. Carlson, as he now writes his name, has for many years been a prominent factor in promoting and advancing the manufacturing interests of Minneapolis and ranks well among its most desirable citizens. He is talented and cultured, and possesses mechanical ability of a high order, being an expert in the use of tools. He was born in Jareda socken, Kalmar län, Sweden, December 25, 1859, a son of Carl Johan and Lovisa (Hultgren) Carlson, who spent their entire lives in Sweden, dying in Jareda, in its beautiful cemetery their bodies being laid to rest. Four sons and four daughters were born to them, and of these the elder and the younger daughter died in childhood, and the older and the younger sons are living in Minneapolis, both being connected with the Northwestern Mantel Company.

Educated primarily in the public schools of his native parish, C. M. E. Carlson was confirmed in the Jareda Lutheran church, after which he worked on the parental homestead until nineteen years of age, when he began learning the trade of a cabinet maker. On attaining his majority, he went to Stockholm, where for ten months he was employed during the day in the Ligna Sash and Door Factory, while in the evenings he attended the Technical Slöjd School, studying drafting and designing. Going from there to Virserum, where a factory for the making of high grade furniture is located, Mr. Carlson remained in that city three years. Returning then to Stockholm, he secured a position in Ekman's Sash and Door Factory, spending his evenings during the first year at Borgarskolan, and during his second and third year's stay attending the drafting and designing department of the Stockholm Technical School. He was subsequently instructor in the University Slöjd School at Upsala, and in the early part of 1888 was awarded the first prize for sketch and full size details of buffet at the Copenhagen Industrial Exposition.

Emigrating to America in May, 1888, Mr. Carlson came directly to Minneapolis, where he has since resided. He at once secured employment as a turner in the Minneapolis Sash and Door Factory, with which he was connected until it closed down, in the spring of 1891. He subsequently worked for a few months in the Bardwell-Robertson Company's Sash and Door Factory, resigning his position to open a small factory on his own account, at the corner of Nineteenth avenue North, and Second street. This factory he operated for a year, only, as in the meantime he had been instrumental in organizing the Northwestern Mantel Company, of which he was both secretary and manager from its incorpora-



*C. M. E. Carlson*



ration until the spring of 1908. Mr. Carlson is now financially interested in mining properties, and is serving as president of the Auriferous Mining Company, of Nome, Alaska.

In 1896 Mr. Carlson was united in marriage with Mathilda Peterson, of Otisco, Minnesota, a daughter of S. P. and Margaretta Peterson. Of the five children that blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, four are living, namely: Ethel Mathilda, born July 18, 1897; Carl Homer, born November 22, 1901; Margaret Lovisa, born December 8, 1903; and Chester Magnus Emanuel, born April 25, 1907. Religiously Mr. Carlson and his family are members of the Evangelical Mission Tabernacle, of which he is a trustee and an ex-secretary. He has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; is a trustee of the Macca-bees; and is treasurer of the Western Creamery Company. Besides his business property on Sixth street, Mr. Carlson owns his residence, at No. 1814 Eleventh avenue South, and has three other valuable pieces of property. Mr. Carlson has been connected with the publishing of good literature ever since coming to Minneapolis, and is at present connected with "The Weckoblad," as a member of the board of directors.

SWAN GUSTAF JOHNSON, brick manufacturer, residing at 2715 Lyn-dale avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Åboda, Slätthög parish, Småland, Sweden, February 20, 1849, son of Johannes and Ingrid Maria Gustafson. His father, who was a tailor and beside kept a small general store, is still living, now ninety-two years of age, the date of his birth being December 3, 1817.

In his youth Swan Gustaf had limited advantages for obtaining an education, as he was needed to work at home. Nine weeks covered the whole period of his public school attendance, but then and in later years in the practical school of experience he acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to keep his own business accounts and to exercise a management in his affairs, thus working out a greater degree of success than has been reached by many whose advantages in early life were far superior to his. At the age of twenty-three, with the earnings he had saved he purchased a farm called Elertstorp Ostragard, in Quenneberga parish. After living on this farm two years he sold it and returned to his father's home, where he remained one year, or until his coming to America, where he landed at the age of twenty-seven, in 1876. Coming directly west, he settled first at Stillwater, where he spent two years, working in mills and on farms.

In 1879 Mr. Johnson came to Minneapolis. Here, after working two years in a brick yard, he engaged in the manufacture of brick on his own account, having as partners two Germans, Herman Vogt and John S. Bour. At the end of two years Mr. Bour sold his interest in the business to Otto A. Benson. The partnership continued until 1888, when Mr. Johnson retired from the firm, disposing of his interest to his partners. He then spent more than a year in travel, visiting various points

in the far west, looking for opportunities for investment and advancement, but returned to Minneapolis satisfied that there was no better place than this to be found for an enterprising young man. The next year he bought and sold brick, buying in large quantities and retailing, and afterward he purchased S. D. Morrison's brick yard, which he still owns, and from which he has made a snug little fortune. His transactions, however, have not been confined to brick. He has for years been dealing in land, and at this writing is the owner of five hundred acres of choice land.

Mr. Johnson's first wife, who was Miss Emma Johnson, a childhood friend, and a native of the parish in which he was born, died in 1881, the year after their marriage. In 1884, he wedded Miss Anna B. Lindstrom, of Stode, Westernorland, and they are the parents of four children: Minnie, born July 22, 1885; Harry Ludwig Leander, August 13, 1887; Dora Eleanor, April 19, 1894, and George Carl Clarence, June 29, 1895. Harry Ludwig Leander took a business course in Northwestern Business College, Minneapolis.

Mr. Johnson has twice visited his old home, in 1889 and in 1907. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Svenska Broder, Modern Woodmen, and A. O. U. W., and, politically, he is a stanch Republican. Mr. Johnson recently erected a fine flat building at 2511-13 Nicollet avenue, at a cost of about \$14,000. He resides in his elegant home at 2715 North Lyndale avenue, which he built about twenty years ago.

GUST ANDRELL, one of the well known Swedish-Americans of business abilities in Minneapolis, is a native of Mariestad, Sweden, born April 8, 1865. He is a son of Nils and Maria Christina (Person) Anderson, his father being a sea captain who died in 1875, at the age of forty-seven years, and his mother daughter of a prosperous farmer of Björnsäter parish, who passed away in 1896, when sixty-nine years old. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nils Anderson, as follows: Otto, July 3, 1854, who is now a druggist at Norberg, Sweden; Katharina Elizabeth, September 4, 1856, now residing in New York; Ulrika Olivia, October 10, 1858, who married Per Gustaf Malmberg, of Minneapolis; Carl Albin, July 19, 1862, a master brewer who has lived in the United States since 1904; Gust, of this sketch; and Mathilda, who was born February 25, 1873, and married August Anderson, a farmer of Maple Plain, Minnesota.

Until he was fifteen years of age Gust Andrell attended the public and high schools at Mariestad, after which, until 1882, he was employed in a hardware and grocery store. In that year he emigrated to the United States, first working in a factory at Waterbury, Connecticut, for about two years; then spending a year in New York City, and finally, in 1885, locating at Minneapolis. After working along various lines for a year, in 1886 he secured a position with the Lakewood Ceme-

tery Association, which he held for eight years, during the last five of which he was connected with the office force.

Mr. Andrell obtained his first experience in the field which he has since occupied as a principal, in 1894, when he commenced clerking in a grocery store. A little over two years in that capacity brought him such training and practical knowledge of the business that in 1897 he established himself as a tea and coffee merchant. Five years thereafter he sold his business, and in April, 1902, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Anderson, started a grocery at his present location, No. 3348 Hennepin avenue. After a year and a half of substantial partnership business, Mr. Andrell purchased the Anderson interests and has since conducted the establishment with characteristic energy and sound business discretion. In 1909 he erected a modern and commodious double store of brick, consisting of meat market and grocery store, which he is now conducting. A fine suite of rooms is on the second floor, in which the family resides. Aside from his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, he is not associated with any of the fraternal orders.

On July 31, 1888, Gust Andrell wedded Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Widen, born December 31, 1863, daughter of Deputy Sheriff Johan Abraham Widen, who died at Nora, Sweden, in 1900, and his wife, Maria Louisa Sjögren, who was born in 1827 and is still living in the mother country. Besides Mrs. Andrell, the offspring of this union were as follows: Maria Elizabeth, who was born May 5, 1858, and married August Sword, of Jersey City, and Johan Adolph, born in 1861 and manager of a dry-goods store at Nora, Sweden. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gust Andrell were as follows: Bertha Elizabeth, April 9, 1891, who is cashier in her father's store; Arthur Felix and Victor Hugo, born respectively January 22, 1894, and January 9, 1896, and who are attending public school; and Florence Maria, who was born on the 14th of February, 1898.

AXEL ANDERSON, of Minneapolis, was born at Broby, near Christianstad, Sweden, October 6, 1869, son of Carl and Bengta (nee Olson) Anderson. After having received a common school education in Sweden, he came to America in 1884, in company with an older brother, their objective point being Clear Lake, Iowa, where they stopped for a short time, coming thence to Minnesota, and Minneapolis has since been their home. Here Axel attended the graded schools and also took a course in a business college, in order to perfect his English and prepare himself for a commercial life. On leaving college, he accepted a position in the general freight department of the Great Northern Railway Co., which he held for several years. For two years he was in the office of the Mechanical Superintendent of the "Soo" Line, and later was in the office of the Commercial Agent of the Omaha Railway. In 1902, he engaged in the fire insurance and real estate business, meeting with success from the

first, and has built up a prosperous business, with office in the new Security Bank Building. He is also interested in the manufacture of brick, under the firm name of M. Anderson Brick Co., being General Manager of the concern, and during the busy season employs a large number of men.

Mr. Anderson has always taken a deep interest in musical affairs. He was responsible in no small degree for the grand and successful singing festival of the American Union of Swedish Singers held in Minneapolis in 1903, of which organization he was president. He has long been identified with the Lutheran Augustana Church, of which for several years he was a trustee; and he is a member of the Board of Directors of Minnesota College.

In 1903 Mr. Anderson married Mrs. Maria Peterson (widow of the late N. P. Peterson), and since the fall of 1908 their home has been at "Villa Anderson" on Calhoun boulevard, one of the most beautiful lake boulevards in the country.

NELS OSCAR WELANDER.—A thorough-going, popular and honorable business man and citizen of Minneapolis, Nels O. Welander is proprietor of one of the largest and most complete undertaking establishments in the city and state. In him the typical Swedish traits of perseverance, faithfulness, courtesy and sound judgment are grafted on his American character of enterprise and adaptability, the combination making him a valuable and progressive citizen. Mr. Welander is a native of Moline, Illinois, being a son of Peter and Caroline Welander, both born at Småland, Sweden. His parents emigrated to Moline in 1866 and four children have been born to them—Nels Oscar, Bessie, Arnold and Emma.

Mr. Welander obtained his elementary education in the public schools of Moline, continuing his studies at Augusta and Rock Island, Illinois, and completing a thorough business course in 1892. He began the application of his commercial knowledge at Cleveland, Ohio, and for about seven years conducted a grocery house in that city. He then came to Minneapolis and engaged in the undertaking business, his unvarying success proving his adaptability to it. His courtesy, no less than his good business judgment has enabled him to found an extensive and complete establishment. The building which he occupies on Franklin avenue was designed and erected especially for his business, and is a model of taste and modern convenience.

Perhaps there are few men in Minneapolis who are better known among fraternalists than Mr. Welander. His connections in this regard include an active membership in the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and a number of other orders. His broad social and benevolent character is evinced by these activities. On September 19, 1895, Mr. Welander wedded Miss Ida Quist, daughter of Peter P. Quist, who for many years has held the office of weighmaster of the state. Their union has resulted in one child, Gertrude C., born September 18, 1907.

EDWARD JACOBSON, well known in Minneapolis business circles as a real estate dealer, was born at Rochester in this state December 17, 1870. His father, Ole Jacobson, was born at Slavenged, Norway, but left there when a young man for the United States, and arriving in this county without means he began work on a farm. Persevering, industrious and economical, he was able in a short time to go to Deuel county, in South Dakota, and purchase a farm. That county has ever since been his home. He gives his political support to the Republican party and is a member of the Lutheran church. By his second marriage he became the father of five children, namely: Jacob; Anna, who married Louis Polson; Randey, who married J. R. Spandy; Bertha, the wife of Nels Ohsman; and Edward.

Edward Jacobson attended the public schools of Rochester and the Red Wing Seminary, and at the age of eighteen he started out on his business career by working at the carpenter's trade, while later for a short time he was a clerk in a furniture store at Hendricks, Minnesota, and then returning to Minneapolis, he pursued a course of studies at the State Normal School. When his studies were completed he embarked in the grocery business in this city, but after about three years as a grocery merchant he disposed of his stock and turned his attention to the real estate business, dealing in both city and farm property, insurance and rentals. Through his energy and close attention to details he has become well established in business and has earned a reputation for fair and honorable dealings. He is besides the architect of his own fortunes, for he began his business career without assistance and has continued on unaided, building wisely and well. His politics are Republican, and he is a member of the Lutheran church and a teacher in its Sunday School.

EDWARD G. DAHL.—A man of superior business ability, tact and judgment, Edward G. Dahl holds a position of prominence and influence among the leading men of Minneapolis, being intimately associated with some of its foremost industries and organizations. A native of Sweden, he was born, July 8, 1869, in Frandefors, near Venersborg, which was his home for two years. His parents, Gustaf and Karin Dahl, emigrated with their children to Minnesota in 1871, locating at Rush Lake, where both spent their remaining years. They reared five sons and two daughters, as follows: John, a farmer at Rush Lake; Augusta, wife of H. Fredin, a Rush Lake farmer; Anna, wife of Charles Ekberg, of Rush Lake; Aron N., a shoemaker in Minneapolis; Charles, engaged in business with his brother Edward G.; J. Hans, head of the firm of J. H. Dahl & Co., general merchants at Camden place, Minneapolis; and Edward G.

But two years of age when he came with his parents to Minnesota, Edward G. Dahl received his elementary education in the district schools of Rush Lake, after which he took a commercial course at Gustavus Adolphus College, in St. Peter, Minnesota, being graduated from there

in 1888. The following year he was employed as a clerk by S. E. Olson, later serving in the same capacity with J. H. Thompson, at No. 118 Hennepin avenue. In 1891, forming a partnership with his brother Charles, Mr. Dahl, started in the clothing business at No. 232 Twentieth avenue, North, and in the years that have since elapsed has built up a large and thriving trade in that vicinity, the firm being noted for its square and honest dealings, and its judicious management of affairs. In 1896, in company with his brothers, J. Hans and Charles Dahl, he opened a store of general merchandise at Camden place, Minneapolis, and in its management is meeting with equally good success, having a large and lucrative trade.

These three merchants, Edward G. Dahl, Charles Dahl, and J. Hans Dahl, are actively interested in the Swedish Land Colonization Company, incorporated under the State Laws of Minnesota, and doing business in the province of Santiago, Cuba, Edward G. Dahl being president of the corporation. He is likewise one of the directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' State Bank of Minneapolis, a local institution for North Minneapolis. He was one of the incorporators of the Swedish Hospital Building Association, of which he was chosen the first vice-president, Mr. C. A. Smith serving as its first president. At the end of the first year, Mr. Smith resigned his position, and Mr. Dahl was made his successor, and has held the office continuously since.

Mr. Dahl married, in 1894, Bessie Olson, who was born in Sundsvall, Sweden, and came to Minnesota with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Olson, of Rush Lake, Minnesota. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dahl, three are living, namely: Alice Irene, born September 16, 1896; Gladys Viola, born July 20, 1898; and Myron Edward, born January 20, 1900. Mr. Dahl is a member of the Board of Directors of Minnesota College, and is a trustee of the Bethlehem Lutheran church, to which he and his family belong. In 1902 Mr. Dahl crossed the ocean, visiting many countries in Europe, including Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, England, and just touching Ireland, being away from his home, which is at No. 2227 Dupont avenue, North, about three months, in the time seeing the more important places of interest, and gathering valuable information on commercial subjects.

HON. ERICK JOHAN SWEDBACK, ex-senator of Minnesota and a retired lumberman of Minneapolis, is a man of wealth, ability and sterling character, and is a credit to a long line of substantial ancestors of the old world, as well as to the more active American spirit which he has so fully imbibed. Born in Ensillre, Borgsjö parish, Vesternorrlands län, Sweden, on the 23rd of June, 1845, he received his early education in the public schools of his native land, and remained at home until 1868. In that year Mr. Swedback left for the United States bound for that favorite destination of his countrymen, Red Wing, Minnesota. That period of his life was no exception to any other—in the particular that

"whatever he found to do, he did with all his might." In the spring of 1869, however, he started out to find a better location for his business talents.

Mr. Swedback first stopped for a year at St. Anthony (now Minneapolis), but as he was sick and unable to secure work for most of that time the location naturally failed to impress him as favorable, and he moved on to Delano, Minnesota. There he established himself in the furniture and wagon manufacturing business and commenced a career of uninterrupted success, achieved only by the exercise of a tireless physique and an active and sound brain. After disposing of his business at Delano, in 1897, Senator Swedback moved to the new city of Bemidji, where he engaged so extensively in the manufacture of lumber that virtually the raw material for all the houses came from his mill. Until 1907, his business was conducted independently of the large lumber monopolies, but in that year he disposed of his plant to the Crookston Lumber Company, which is owned by the well-known lumberman, Thomas Shevlin. Since that time Mr. Swedback has been virtually retired from active business, but is looking after his interests in other companies and the improvement of his Minneapolis properties. His former residence was at 2523 Bryant avenue, but he has erected a handsome modern home at 2419 Colfax avenue, South, where he now resides. Mr. Swedback's strength as a business man and a sterling and popular gentleman induced his numerous friends to put him forward as a Republican candidate for the State Senate, in 1904, and his decisive election over Mr. Street, then prosecuting attorney of Beltrami county, was a signal tribute to personal worth. He served with high credit for one term, but refused a re-nomination.

Senator Swedback was happily married many years ago, and is the father of two daughters. Dora, born in Delano, in 1871, married I. C. Stewart, who is the proprietor of a harness business and a ranch at Williston, North Dakota, and Hattie S., born in that place in 1874, is the wife of H. W. Haines, formerly connected with the general offices of the Great Northern Railway at St. Paul, and at present residing in Lenox, Iowa.

OLOF AXEL HEDIN, dealer in real estate, whose office is in the Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, was born June 10, 1867, in the town of Arctander, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. His father, Lars Hedin, was born in Ransäter parish, Vermland, Sweden, September 2, 1833; he came to America and settled in the town of Arctander, Minnesota, June 6, 1867, four days before his son Olof A. was born. Mr. Hedin died March 16, 1904; he married Anna Maria Olson, also a native of Ransäter parish, who is now living in Willmar, Minnesota. They were parents of five children, of whom only two survive, namely: Olof A. and Andrew G. The latter was born in 1869 and is in the butcher business at Willmar; he is married and has three children.

Olof A. Hedin received his education in the public schools and remained at home until 1881, being then fourteen years of age; on account of crop failure and financial stress he had to leave home and earn his own living, which he has done ever since. In 1882 he secured employment in a store in Morris, Minnesota, and remained about a year, when he removed to Willmar and secured a position in a store there. He worked at such occupation until 1892, and in that year established a general store of his own, which he carried on successfully until 1898.

Although Mr. Hedin never attended school after reaching the age of fourteen years, he has constantly made the most of his opportunities for obtaining learning and culture, and is an unusually intelligent, well-read man. He was very popular and well known in Kandiyohi county, and was elected by a good majority to the office of register of deeds, in 1898, serving until 1900.

In 1900 Mr. Hedin began dealing in land, and two years later sold his interests to remove to Turlock, California, to the Swedish Colony, but as the other members of the family did not like it there, he remained only a short time. Returning to Minnesota, he located in Minneapolis, and soon engaged in his present business, having since resided here. He spent one year in the brokerage business before settling down to the real estate business, in which he is now very successful. By his straight and business-like dealings Mr. Hedin has won the confidence of the public, and is well established in business. He handles large tracts of farm lands, both wild and improved, and also city property. He is a member of the Swedish Mission church, and owns a fine home at 2211 Buchanan street, Northeast, where he resides.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Hedin married Maria Railson, born in 1869, daughter of Andrew Railson, a well-known farmer and prominent member of the State Legislature from Kandiyohi county. They have two children, Allyn, born October 8, 1894, and Mildred, born December 20, 1895, both born at Willmar and now attending school at Minneapolis.

VERNER HJALMAR NILSSON, D. D. S., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 19, 1884, son of the well-known Minneapolis newspaper man and singing instructor, Hjalmar Nilsson, and his wife Christine (*née* Neumann). In their family was one other child, Christine, the wife of Carl Chindblom, county commissioner, Chicago. Verner H. received his early education in the public schools of Boston and later in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated as valedictorian in the high school class of 1903. In July of the same year his parents moved to Minneapolis, where he entered the dental department of the University of Minnesota, that fall. In June, 1906, he completed his course and received his degree, and immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his profession at Seven Corners, Minneapolis. January 1, 1908, he came back to Minneapolis and established himself in his present office quarters in





*Hels Nelson*

the South Side State Bank Building, on the corner of Cedar and Riverside avenues.

June 10, 1908, Dr. Nilsson married Miss Alma Ophelia Larson, contralto singer in the St. Lawrence Catholic church, and a daughter of O. L. Larson, who has charge of the patent department of the Twin City Separator Company. They reside at 1720 Tenth avenue, South, and their home is blessed in the birth of a son, February 9, 1909.

The Doctor is a member of the Minnesota State Dental Association, the Scandinavian Dental Society of Minneapolis, the Twin City Alumni Association, the Xi Psi Phi Dental Fraternity and the Modern Samaritans, and both he and his wife belong to the English Gethsemane Episcopal church.

NELS NELSON occupies an enviable position in the business circles of Minneapolis, and stands at the head of the Nelson Paving Company, one of the leading corporations of its kind in the city. He is a native son of Sweden, born at Skona on the 20th of August, 1859, a son of Nels and Truen (Swenson) Nelson, who were farming people in that country. Nels, the son, obtained his educational training in the schools of his native town, and he assisted his father on the farm from his early youth until his emigration to the United States in 1881. Locating at Minneapolis, Minnesota, he found employment with the Northwestern Railroad Company, and during his nineteen years of service with that corporation, covering the intervening period between 1881 and 1900, he gradually advanced from a clerkship to the position of shipping and receiving clerk, and was thus employed at the time he left their services to engage in business for himself, forming in 1900 a partnership with his brother, Swanson Nelson. They continued business for two years under the firm name of the Minneapolis Paving Company, but at the close of that period the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Nels Nelson formed the firm of the Nelson Paving Company, and has since been one of the leading contractors in his line in Minneapolis. He gives constant employment to a number of workmen and does all kinds of paving and concrete work. During his residence here he has established an excellent reputation for honorable and straightforward dealing, which has rewarded him with a constantly rapid increase in the volume of his business.

Mr. Nelson married in 1886 Miss Charlotte Johnson, of this city, and their two children are Huldah C. and Alvin C.

PETER THOMPSON.—No finer representative of the enterprising and progressive Swedes of Minnesota can be found than Peter Thompson of Minneapolis, secretary and treasurer of the National Cut Glass Company, which established the first factory of its kind this side of Chicago. A native of Sweden, he was born, December 22, 1865, at Påbro, near Hesselholm, Skåne, a son of Troed and Hanna (Mollenborg) Jeppson,

neither of whom are now living, his father having died in 1879, and his mother in 1892. To his parents seven children were born, namely: Johannes Troedson, a farmer in Vittsjo, Sweden; Nels Thompson, a tailor in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Axel Troedson, a merchant tailor in Copenhagen, Denmark; Anna, wife of Fredrik Lauritzen, part proprietor of the Lauritzen & Brothers Machine Works, at Bekke, Lundskow, Denmark; Elna, wife of a Mr. Hansen, chief engineer on one of the United States Steamship Company's steamers; Peter Thompson, the subject of this sketch; and Jons Troedson, a merchant tailor in Copenhagen, Denmark. From the foregoing record it will be seen that the children still living in Europe retain their father's Christian name, while those in America have adopted a name better understood in this country.

Having obtained a practical education in the public schools, and been confirmed in the Lutheran church, Peter Thompson went to Copenhagen, Denmark, to learn the tailor's trade with Terkelson, tailor to the King of Denmark. When he had mastered his trade, he went to London, England, where he worked for seven months before starting for America. He landed in New York City in 1885, and, passing through Chicago, made his way to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he followed his trade for about two months. Coming then to Minneapolis, Mr. Thompson was employed in various tailoring shops until 1889, when, having become familiar with the customs of the country, he embarked in business on his own account, forming a partnership with George J. Backus, under the firm name of P. Thompson & Co. At the end of a year the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Thompson went to River Falls, Wisconsin, where he was in business for a year. Not liking Wisconsin very well, he came back to Minneapolis, and a short time later sailed for Europe. Locating in Svendborg, Denmark, he was cutter in a tailoring establishment for two and one-half years. Returning to Minneapolis in 1893, Mr. Thompson, in partnership with Mr. Frank Moren, opened an establishment, under the firm name of "The New York Tailors", on the east side, near the Saint Anthony Falls Bank. A year later, Mr. Thompson bought out his partner, and continued the business in that location for another two years. Removing then to the other side of the river, he established himself on Third street, where he was busily employed until June 14, 1907, when he organized the National Cut Glass Company, with which he has since been connected. This company was incorporated with T. S. Amidor as president and treasurer; Mr. Thompson as vice-president; and F. M. Nelson as secretary. It is the only factory of the kind in the state, and is carrying on a substantial business, buying the glass in blanks, and cutting it to suit the demands of the trade, its designs being original and artistic.

Mr. Thompson married, in 1887, Anna Nelson, who was born, January 30, 1866, in Sibbarp, Skåne, Sweden. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, five are living, namely: Ruth Florence Standia, born April 18, 1891; Harvey Ludvig, born January 27, 1894;

Ruby, born October 8, 1895; Roy, born July 1, 1897; and Philip, born August 20, 1901. Religiously Mr. Thompson and his family attend the Free Mission church. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; of the Royal League; and of the Order of Vasa.

JOHN W. OLSON, member of the merchant tailoring firm of Stein & Olson, is a representative Swedish-American tradesman and citizen. He is a native of Lennartsfors, Trankils socken, Vermland, Sweden, born on the 19th of January, 1881, and is a son of Olof Lord and Anna (Swenson) Anderson. His father was a sailor in the merchant marine, and as he was drowned in 1882 on the South American coast, the son never saw his sire. The mother, born in Blongskog socken, in 1858, was the daughter of Olof Swenson, and died in 1894; her father, born in 1818, is still living as a farmer in Blongskog socken.

John W. was brought up by his grandparents until he was twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed to a Lennartsfors tailor, with the privilege of attending school until he was fourteen. He remained under this arrangement until he was seventeen years of age, when he located at Christiania, Norway, and there continued in the employ of a tailoring firm for two years. At this point in his career he was seized with the American fever, and in the year 1900 emigrated to the United States, spending his first six months in the United States as a resident of Red Wing, Minnesota. Thence he moved to St. Paul and secured employment with Hagstrom and Thornquist, one of the oldest and most reliable concerns of the kind in the city. After retaining his connection with that house for two and a half years, he was offered a position as cutter for O. H. Ingram, which position he held for one year, when he accepted an offer from Brown Brothers' Mercantile Company to become the head of the cutting department of their large establishment. Mr. Olson efficiently performed the duties of this important position for a period of four years, or until the spring of 1909, when he decided to make an independent business venture. In partnership with J. C. Stein, he therefore established a modern tailoring establishment at 816 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, under the firm name of Stein & Olson. As both partners had enjoyed a long and prominent connection with the trade, and were popular as well as experienced, the enterprise has been an assured success from the first.

On the 23rd of October, 1905, Mr. Olson married Miss Agnes Mathilda Dahlman, daughter of A. Dahlman, the well known contractor of St. Paul, and they have one child, William Richard, born July 25, 1906. The family residence is at 1907 Chicago avenue.

LEWIS S. NELSON, the proprietor of one of the best equipped hardware stores in South Minneapolis, was born in Wapello county, Iowa, near the town of Frederick, a son of Andrew J. and Matilda (Jepson) Nelson, both of whom were born in Sweden and came to the United

States in 1869 and 1871, respectively. Locating in Iowa, Andrew J. Nelson secured employment on a railroad. He moved to Stearns county, Minnesota, in 1881, and followed farming till his death in 1894. They became the parents of seven children, but four of the number died in infancy, and those living are Nels P., Lewis S. and Emma, who married Swan Anderson.

Lewis S. Nelson attended the public schools of Sauk Center, Minnesota, where his father had located when he was nine years of age, and after the completion of his education he worked at farm labor until about twenty-three years of age. He then secured a clerkship in a general mercantile store for a few months at Sauk Center, and then coming to Minneapolis became a clerk in the hardware store of Janney, Semple, Hill & Company, with whom he remained for about five years, and in that time mastered all the details of the hardware business. In 1903 he started in business for himself, and is now the owner of one of the leading stores of its kind in South Minneapolis. He is a successful and progressive business man.

In February, 1904, Mr. Nelson married Signa A. Johnson, a daughter of Alfred Johnson of this city, and they have one child, Marjorie, born May 19, 1907. Mr. Nelson and his wife are members of the Swedish Tabernacle church, of which he was formerly a member of the board of trustees.

AXEL A. EBERHART, of Minneapolis, one of the most talented and progressive among the younger lawyers of the Twin Cities, is a brother of Hon. Adolph O. Eberhart, who by the death of the lamented John A. Johnson became governor of Minnesota September 21, 1909. The two were associated for several years at Mankato, when the future governor was becoming established as a lawyer and a Republican and when the future able lawyer of Minneapolis was taking a course at the Normal School, as a preliminary to his education in the law. There is every evidence that the younger brother has also a most bright and substantial future, as the chief executive of the state and the private and alert citizen of Minneapolis have not a few strong traits in common. Chief among these are their persistency and the high value they place on a thorough education. The latter was gained by Axel A. only after such hard struggles as well tested both his stable and his practical character.

Mr. Eberhart is a native of Ås, Kihl parish, Vermland, where he was born April 28, 1876, and where his father (Anders Olson) long resided as a farmer. The latter was born in 1834 and his wife (*nec* Louisa Anderson) is a native of Frykerud parish, that province, born in 1844, and now living with a son at Obertin, Nebraska. The father died at Limegrove, that state, in 1900. The five children of these parents were as follows: Johan Alfred Olson, born in Sweden July 4, 1868, an Oberlin (Nebraska) grain buyer, married and the father of eight children;



Carl G. Overhart



Adolph O. Eberhart, born June 23, 1870, the able lawyer, business man of Mankato, ex-lieutenant governor and now governor of the state, married and the father of five children; Axel A., of this sketch; Maria, born July 18, 1878, who is married to Maurice J. Blatchford, a farmer of New Castle, Nebraska, and is the mother of three children; and Oscar A. Olson, born June 27, 1884, in Limegrove, Nebraska, married and a farmer residing at Obertin, that state. The family emigrated to the United States in 1881, but a scarcity of family funds made it necessary to leave Adolph O. with a relative in Sweden. He re-joined the household in the following year at St. Peter, and after a total residence of two years in that city the family settled on a farm near Dickson, Nebraska, which remained the homestead for ten months, or until the land was entered one mile from Limegrove, that state, which became a comfortable home for all and the birthplace of the youngest child.

Axel A. attended country school and worked on the Nebraska homestead until 1897, not only becoming a thoroughly qualified farmer but prosecuting those studies in private in which he realized his deficiency. In the fall of that year, when a few months past his majority, he hired out to a neighboring farmer for one month, thereby earning enough money to support himself at the University of South Dakota for three months. The next year he repeated the performance, also selling his pony for forty dollars; grand result, six months' attendance at the same institution. In 1898 he accepted an invitation from his brother, Adolph, recently married, to make his home with him at Mankato and pursue a course of study at the State Normal School. From the fall of that year until the spring of 1902 Mr. Eberhart was a student at that institution and his brother's assistant in his law office. After his graduation he served one year as deputy clerk of the district court of Blue Earth county and for four months as deputy clerk of the United States circuit and district courts at Mankato.

In the fall of 1903 Mr. Eberhart entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. His professional education was mastered under the same financial difficulties under which he had always labored as a poor but independent young man. He decided to finish his legal course free of debt, or not at all. His first employment, as a means of support, was as night clerk in a hotel; but the hours were such that he was obliged to resign that position. His next experience was as a general utility man in a restaurant—washing dishes, peeling potatoes, waiting on table, etc. In this way he managed to prosecute his professional studies in the university and graduated in 1906 without being incumbered with one cent of indebtedness. It is this kind of grit and honor which has made him admirers and friends among his personal and professional associates. On August 1, 1906, he opened an office in the Andrus building, Minneapolis, and on June 11th of the following year formed a partnership with

Clinton M. Odell, that connection being dissolved when Mr. Odell became state agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis, January 1, 1909. Mr. Eberhart's practice is solid and growing and his circumstances are now such that he is about to build a summer home at Mille Lacs Lake. He is an ardent church worker, being a prominent member of the Hope Chapel of the Presbyterian church, where he teaches a Sunday School class, has had charge of the reading room for three years and is president of the Men's Brotherhood and the Christian Endeavor Society. He has confined his fraternal activities to the Royal Arcanum.

NELS P. LOFGREN has achieved distinction in Minneapolis as a landscape and portrait artist. He was born in Sweden March 19, 1872, a son of Peter P. Lofgren, a farmer, and in whose family were six children, namely: Peter, Bertha, Marit, Nels P., Lars and Anna. In his early life Nels P. Lofgren supplemented his school work by helping his father on the farm and working at the blacksmith's trade. Coming to the United States in 1893, he spent a short time at railroad work at Fargo, North Dakota, after which for a year or more he was employed at farm labor, and then coming to Wright county in Minnesota he worked on a farm during the summer months and attended school in the winters. In the meantime he had come to Minneapolis to pursue a course of instruction in portrait work under the well-known portrait artist I. E. Burt. Mr. Lofgren then combined his farm labor with his portrait work until 1897, when he came to Minneapolis and has since devoted his entire time to his art, having a studio at 220 Kasota Building, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fourth street. His work with the brush has received deserved praise, and he has established an enviable reputation as a portrait artist. He is a master of his art, and does all kinds of portrait work in crayon, water colors, pastel and oils from photographs and from life.

Mr. Lofgren married, August 11, 1900, Miss Hanna Axelina Shelberg, and they have one child, Dauphin Eugene LeRay, born July 23, 1905. They are members of the Lutheran church. The family home is at 3916 Oakland avenue, Minneapolis. Mr. Lofgren is recognized by the noted New York artist, Nicholas R. Breuer, as a man of superior ability in his line, and unusually successful in producing likenesses.

JOHN S. NORMAN.—The representative of a family that has long been prominent in Sweden, John S. Norman, ranks high among the esteemed and prosperous Swedish citizens of Minnesota, the record of whose lives fills an important place in this volume. In the sketch of his brother, Oscar E. Norman, which may be found elsewhere in this work, a more comprehensive history of his ancestors is given. Both brothers are identified with the mercantile interests of Minneapolis, Oscar

E., as a grocer, while John S. is at the head of the Norman Baking Company.

One of the seven children of Christer R. and Christina (Swenson) Norman, John S. Norman was born, May 25, 1865, in Vireda, Småland, Sweden, and was there educated and confirmed. He subsequently worked on the parental homestead until 1883, when he came to America, joining his brother Claes Alfred, who was already well settled in Minnesota. After working as a farm hand for a year, he was employed as a coachman in Minneapolis for an equal length of time. Going then to North Dakota, Mr. Norman took up a homestead, but at the end of two years sold that property and returned to Minneapolis. The following two years he was variously employed, and after that worked as a driver for a bakery company for five years, during which time he learned the bakery business. In 1893 Mr. Norman started a bakery of his own, which he operated for a year, and then sold out, and resumed his former occupation. Buying his present place of business in 1895, Mr. Norman has built up a fine plant, having the most modern and up-to-date equipments, and is carrying on a substantial business as a wholesale and retail baker. In 1906 the business was incorporated as The Norman Baking Company, Bread Bakers and Shippers, with a capital of \$75,000, and with the following-named officers: John S. Norman, president and treasurer; I. T. Norman, vice-president; and Oscar Rask, secretary.

Mr. Norman, in 1890, was united in marriage, at Minneapolis, with Sophie Nelson, of Varberg, Sweden. She died, of puerperal fever, in 1899, leaving two children, namely: Ruth Roseman, born January 1, 1893; and Gladys, who lived but a brief time after the death of her mother. Mr. Norman married, second, in 1902, Ida Theresa Larson, who was born January 3, 1874, in Sweden, her birth occurring in Haurida parish, Småland. Two children have blessed this union, namely: Elsie Theresa, born July 10, 1903; and Norma Evelyn, born April 16, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Norman are people of sterling worth, and are held in high regard throughout the community in which they reside, their home being pleasantly located at 1911 Fourteenth avenue. They attend the Swedish-English Lutheran Messiah church, in which they are faithful workers. Fraternally Mr. Norman is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN E. GOLDNER, druggist, 1854 Central avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born December 28, 1869, in Jönköping, Sweden, son of A. J. Anderson. His father, a well-known minister of the Mission Friends' denomination, died in 1892, and in infancy Mr. Goldner lost his mother.

After attending the public schools and the collegiate high school, in the latter of which he attained the lower seventh standard, John E. begun the study of pharmacy in the old and well-known drug store Kronan (The Crown) in Gothenburg, where he remained two years, from 1889 to 1891, after which he transferred to Mariestad. In May,

1892, he graduated from the Pharmaceutical Institute at Stockholm. Then returning to Mariestad, he took charge of the laboratory department of the drug store for one year.

The next year, 1893, he came to America, and in the fall landed in Chicago. The financial depression which immediately followed in the wake of the World's Fair, made it difficult for Mr. Goldner to find employment, and the following March he decided to try his luck in Minneapolis. Here he passed the examination of the State Board of Pharmacy, and soon obtained employment. For four years he worked in various drug stores in Minneapolis; from 1898 to 1903 he was in other towns and cities; upon his return to Minneapolis in 1903 he entered into partnership with Dr. Oscar A. Fiesburg, with whom he was associated in business one year. Then he opened his present drug store at 1854 Central avenue, where he has since conducted a prosperous business.

Mr. Goldner is a great reader and a lover of good literature. He is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Modern Woodmen of America, the I. O. O. F., and the New Boston Commercial Club.

In 1896, he married Miss Thilda Larson, who was born in Arvika, Sweden. Of the four children born of this union, two sons and a daughter are living: Sigurd Axel, Thor Hemfrid and Anna Emilia Mathilda.

AUGUST BERG, a grocery merchant of Minneapolis, was born in Sweden June 29, 1860, a son of a farmer, John Berg. After completing his education in the schools of his home place August Berg came to the United States in 1880 and located at Center City, Minnesota, where for a few years he worked at farm labor. From there he went to Duluth, this state, and worked in a lumber yard, and then coming to Minneapolis in 1893 he entered upon his successful career as a grocery merchant at his present location, 1335 Franklin avenue, in partnership with Peter Limblom. But after four years this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Berg buying his partner's interest, and he has since continued in business alone. He has been very successful in his ventures, and now owns one of the largest and best equipped grocery stores on Franklin avenue. Honorable and upright in all his dealings, these principles combined with his progressiveness and industry have contributed largely to his business success.

He married, in October, 1907, Miss Julia Hawkins, who was born in Minneapolis and also educated in the public schools of that city.

OSCAR C. SWANSON, florist, 618 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, was born in Varnas, near Christianstad, January 11, 1864, son of Peter and Helena Swanson. Peter Swanson was a florist and gardener, and died in the old country, but his widow, now seventy-seven years of age, is living in Minneapolis. They were the parents of six children: August S., a florist of St. Paul, Minnesota; Herman N., a fruit farmer of Lake Min-



OSCAR C. SWANSON



netonka, Minnesota; Oscar Carl, the subject of this sketch; Svante Leonard, who lives in Omaha, Nebraska; Augusta and Shunne Raimé, both of Minneapolis, the latter a florist.

When Oscar C. was a few months old his parents moved to Marstrand, where they made their home for eight years, at the end of that time going to Borås. At the latter place he passed through the grades in the public schools, and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. At the age of seventeen, with his two brothers, Leonard and August, he emigrated to America and went to Missouri, where they joined his brother Herman, who had preceded them to this country. That was in 1881. About three years later Oscar came to Minneapolis. He had worked as a gardener and florist both in the old country and in this, and in Minneapolis he entered the employ of Mr. Kilvington, at that time the most prominent florist in the city, and with whom his brother August was already connected. A year later, Oscar C. rented a truck garden farm north of Minneapolis, to which he devoted his energies for six years. In 1892, he was offered a position with the State Training School at Red Wing, Minnesota, as gardener and florist, a position he filled four years. The next two years he conducted a florist business in Red Wing. Returning to Minneapolis in 1898, he opened a retail florist store at 618 Niccollet avenue, where he has since remained, engaged in a successful business.

In April, 1892, Mr. Swanson married Miss Anna Peterson, of Hector, Minnesota. She was born in Skåne, Sweden, April 28, 1872, and is a sister of Mrs. August Swanson. In Mrs. Swanson's family are four sisters, all of whom married men by the name of Swanson, three of them being Swedes and one a Norwegian. She also has three brothers. Oscar C. Swanson and wife have four children: Helen Christine, born in 1893; Esther Isabelle, in 1897; Dean Oscar Le Roy, in 1899; and Evangeline Anna, in 1901. They reside at 2415 Bayhles avenue. Religiously, they are Methodists and attend the church of that denomination in St. Anthony Park, the suburb in which they live. Mr. Swanson is a member of the Publicity Club, which is boosting Minneapolis.

FREDERICK A. HULTQUIST, proprietor of the Great Western Labor Agency, Minneapolis, accomplishes a useful service to the community and conducts a prosperous business by furnishing reliable workmen to the railroads, lumber companies and other concerns which he carries on his books. He is a native of Sweden, born October 8, 1879, in Norrsöcken, Bringelsjö, Vermland, two miles from Karlstad, and is a son of Eric M. and Christina Hultquist. His father, a shoemaker, is a native of Ericstad, Sweden, born in November, 1840, and is living with his son in Minneapolis, while the mother, also of Norrsöcken, died in St. Paul in 1886. The two daughters of their household are both dead, but the two sons are living in the United States.

In 1883, when four years of age, Mr. Hultquist came to St. Paul

with his parents. After attending both the public schools and a parish school, he entered the store of Field, Mahler & Company as a cashboy, and, after remaining in their employ for some time, became connected with the McMillan Packing Company. He was also identified with the health department of St. Paul under Commissioner Ohage, but in May, 1904, established himself in an independent business venture by the establishment of the Great Western Labor Agency, which has become one of the leading business institutions of the city.

On February 15, 1900, Mr. Hultquist married Miss Rosa Anna A. Urman, daughter of Max Urman, a former resident of St. Paul and an honored citizen, now deceased. Three children have been born to this union, as follows: Frederick Frank, born October 12, 1903; William Alex, born August 16, 1905, and Henrietta Maria, born July 22, 1907. The family residence is at 2210 Minnehaha avenue, where Mr. Hultquist owns a handsome piece of property. This is but one of the evidences that his industry, good business judgment and honorable conduct have placed him in a prosperous and secure position. Since coming to America he has been able to make one European trip and not only visit the scenes of his nativity and early life but to extend his travels into other countries. When he crossed the Atlantic his father accompanied him. They left Minneapolis December 19, 1906, visiting Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain and other parts of Europe, returning by way of Canada to their American home, April 28, 1907, and being actually on their travels for more than four months.

CARL JOHAN CEDERSTROM, who maintains his home in Minneapolis, is a worthy representative of the sterling Norseland race from which he is sprung and has attained success and prestige in connection with practical business activities, being now the popular general agent of the Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, in their Northwestern territory. This substantial concern, in which he is an interested principal, is engaged in the wholesale jewelry business and controls a large and widely disseminated trade. The company are also direct importers of diamonds and other precious gems.

Mr. Cederstrom was born in Elfsbacka, Vermland, Sweden, on the 22d of November, 1857, and is a son of Carl Johan Cederstrom, Sr., who likewise was a native of the parish of Elfsbacka, where he was born in the year 1822. He moved to Nyed, same province, in 1868. He spent the last years of his life on his homestead, Karlberg, near the village of Fernsvicken, Nyed parish, where he died in 1897. His devoted wife, whose maiden name was Christina Jonsson, died in 1883, at the age of fifty-one years. They became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living, namely: Carl J., who is the immediate subject of this review; Louise, who was born in 1860, and who is now the wife of Carl J. Palmquist, a civil engineer in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with residence in the city of St. Louis; Ida, who was born in 1866, and

who is the wife of Eric W. Palmquist, a mechanical engineer, in the employ of the American Steel Company in St. Louis, Missouri; Anders Wilhelm, who was born in 1870, and who is engaged in the clothing business at Eldorado, Arkansas; and Gustaf Albin, who was born in 1876, and who is now secretary of the American Stove Company, in the city of St. Louis.

Carl J. Cederstrom gained his early education in the excellent schools of his native province, where he also received private instructions, continuing his studies until 1873, when, at the age of sixteen years, he secured a position in the Nysell hardware establishment at Filipstad, Sweden, where he continued to be engaged for six years, at the expiration of which, in 1879, he emigrated to the United States and took up his residence in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he was in the employ of a hardware concern until 1884. He then engaged in business on his own responsibility, going into the wholesale jewelry trade. He later disposed of this business and entered the employ of the Attleboro Jewelry Company, a leading exporting concern of St. Louis. He became one of the interested principals in this company, for which he was a traveling representative for five years, covering principally the trade territory in Mexico and South America. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Cederstrom sold his interest in the business and acquired an interest in the Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, with which he has since been identified and for which he has been general agent for the northwestern territory for the past decade, with headquarters in Minneapolis, where he took up his residence in 1905. The company are extensive importers of diamonds and other precious gems, and in this line and in the general wholesale trade in jewelry they command a large and important business. Mr. Cederstrom has been indefatigable in his efforts and has shown marked initiative and executive ability, the results of which are evidenced in the fine business he has built up for his concern throughout the wide radius of territory assigned to his charge. He passes a considerable portion of his time in representing his house as a traveling salesman, and his popularity with his clientage is of the most unequivocal order, based upon objective appreciation of his fairness and integrity in all his representations and dealings. Of him the following pertinent statements have consistently been made: "Mr. Cederstrom has made an admirable record for industry and enterprise, having been busy every day since he arrived in America and having no inclination for apathetic ease or even temporary idleness. He is popular and highly respected, and in his New Year's mail each year receives greetings from all parts of the United States, as well as from Cuba, South America and his native land."

In politics Mr. Cederstrom gives a loyal support to the cause of the Republican party, and while a resident of St. Louis he was a zealous member of the Gethsemane Swedish Lutheran church. In Minneapolis he and his wife are valued members of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal

church. Several years ago he purchased his present spacious and beautiful residence at 1511 Nicollet avenue, and in this attractive home is dispensed a generous and gracious hospitality.

In 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cederstrom to Miss Hilma Vinberg, who was born in Vestervik, Sweden, and who is a daughter of Gustaf Vinberg, who was a successful manufacturer of shoes and an honored and influential citizen. Mr. Vinberg was also well known as one of the chief promoters of the organization of the temperance union in his home city. Mr. and Mrs. Cederstrom have three children, namely: Eva, who was born on the 12th of January, 1897; and Carl and Gertrude, twins, who were born on the 6th of July, 1901.

JOHN BJORKMAN.—No more worthy representative of the industrious, intelligent and progressive members of the Swedish race can be found in the entire state of Minnesota than John Bjorkman, senior member of the firm of Bjorkman Brothers, plumbers and gas fitters, located at No. 712 Tenth street, South, Minneapolis. A man of keen foresight, wide awake and alert, he is ever ready to seize every offered opportunity for advancing his material interests, and in addition to building up an excellent business has, by his honorable and straightforward dealings with his fellow men gained the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, friends and patrons. A son of Jonas Bjork, he was born in Bollnas, Sweden, September 11, 1860, and was there bred and educated.

Jonas Bjork, whose death occurred in 1901, in Sweden, where he had spent his entire life, was a carpenter by trade. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Anderson, survived him, and is still living in Sweden. Of their union nine children were born, of whom one, Martha, who came to Minnesota, and here married, died in Minneapolis, in 1893, and the other eight are living, as follows: Anders Johnson, a carpenter in Bollnas, Sweden; Karin, wife of Anders Hellstrom, who is engaged in shoemaking near Bollnas; Jonas Bjorkman, a carpenter and stonecutter, in Sweden; Lars Bjorkman, of Sweden, a general utility man, or what would be called in this country a "Jack of all trades," is a blacksmith, wagon maker, horseshoer, and is skilful in the use of all tools, even the dentist's; Erik Johnson is a farmer in Sweden; Brita, who is unmarried, is a dressmaker and modiste in Sweden; Olof L. Bjorkman, of the firm of Bjorkman Brothers, Minneapolis; and John, with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned.

After his confirmation in the Lutheran church, John Bjorkman worked as a miller and shoemaker until 1885. Having saved his money, he then set sail for America, and after his arrival in Minnesota worked for a few months in stone quarries. Returning then to his trade, he was in the employ of a shoemaker for a year, when, having become familiar to some extent with the language and customs of this country, he started in business for himself, managing a shoe shop for a year. Being then offered a position by Aron Person as a salesman in his "New Jersey Shoe

Store," on Washington avenue, South, Minneapolis, Mr. Bjorkman accepted, and was with Mr. Person six years, after which he was head clerk in the shoe department of J. W. Kerr's store for a year and a half. Being taken seriously ill, Mr. Bjorkman was forced to give up that position, and to spend nearly two years in recuperating. Having recovered his former physical vigor, he embarked in the upholstery business, in partnership with John Rydbeck, and when Mr. Rydbeck made up his mind to return to Sweden the business was sold out.

In the spring of 1897 Mr. Bjorkman formed a partnership with his brother, Olof L. Bjorkman, who had the previous year established himself as a plumber and gas fitter at No. 525 Second avenue, and before the year was out the firm of Bjorkman Brothers had so largely increased its business that more ample accommodations were necessitated, and the firm removed to its present location, at No. 712 Tenth street, South, as mentioned above. The business, which is very extensive, includes plumbing, heating, gas fitting, etc. This firm has acquired a wide reputation for its artistic and durable work, and has filled many contracts of importance and value, among the larger contracts executed by Bjorkman Brothers being the installation of plumbing in the dormitory of St. Olaf College, in Northfield, Minnesota; a part of the plant in the City Hospital of Minneapolis; the plants in the Quarantine and Swedish Hospitals; Folwell Hall of the State University of Minnesota; the plant in a part of the State's Prison at Stillwater; the heating and plumbing in many church buildings, including St. John's Lutheran church, St. Paul's Lutheran church, the Grace Free Mission, the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist church at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Twenty-eighth avenue, and in many smaller church edifices. To enumerate the number of school houses and the many spacious residences in which this enterprising firm has installed heating plants and gas fittings and fixtures would be well nigh impossible, but special mention may well be made of the beautiful residence of Swan J. Turnblad, publisher of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, in which Bjorkman Brothers had entire charge of putting in the heating and plumbing, a business amounting to some \$20,000.

On June 13, 1889, Mr. Bjorkman married a fair Swedish maiden, Miss Josephine Carlson, who was born December 19, 1865, in Hohult, Målerås parish, Kalmar laen, Sweden. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bjorkman, of whom two, both sons, died in infancy, and three are living, namely: Ruth Agneta, born January 20, 1890, is a young woman of much talent and many accomplishments, being a fine pianist and a good singer and an artist of ability, having taken lessons in painting since a school girl; Martha Linnea Josephine, born April 20, 1897, attends school; and Anna Elvira Jeanette, born March 9, 1904.

Mr. Bjorkman has always been an ardent temperance worker and since 1882 has belonged to the Independent Order of Good Templars. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and

of the Odin Club. He is an accomplished musician, and it was mainly through his efforts that, on July 21, 1892, the singing society, the "Young Svea" (Unga Svea), was organized. It was subsequently made a part of the Swedish-American Singers' Union, and participated in the great Saengerfest at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. On May 17, 1896, the "Young Svea" won the prize at the large international singing contest in the Minneapolis Exposition Building, it being awarded to the society by popular vote, and in 1898 it won another prize at the contest arranged by the "Carnival of Fire." This society would certainly now be in existence if its promoter, Mr. Bjorkman, had not been taken ill and forced to abandon its management. After his recovery Mr. Bjorkman was for several years a member of the Orpheus Singing Society. In 1896, accompanied by his family, Mr. Bjorkman crossed the ocean, and in addition to traveling extensively on the continent visited Edinburgh and Scotland on their way back to Minneapolis.

ALFRED LIND, M. D., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Bayate, Cuba, is one of the most energetic, scholarly, practical and altogether remarkable Swedish-Americans of the Northwest; for, although his business and promotional abilities are now chiefly diverted to the prosperous Swedish colony which he has established in the Spanish-American island to the south, he is still classed as a leading resident of the Twin Cities. He is a graduate in medicine of three countries and entitled to practice in four; is one of the founders of the great Swedish Hospital in Minneapolis, and for the past four years has dropped a large and lucrative practice in that city in order to place the colony at Bayate on a paying basis, as he had interested numerous personal friends in the enterprise. It was a matter both of conscience and pride with him, and there is every probability that he will succeed in what has never heretofore been accomplished—the planting of a permanent Scandinavian colony in the American tropics. During the first year of the Cuban enterprise the native congress appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for the encouragement of Swedish immigration to the island, but through various political intrigues the action of the government came to naught. The outcome, or rather lack of outcome, was a setback to the colony which Dr. Lind had planted, but he never faltered and the movement has since steadily progressed. One of the plans of the founder for insuring the permanence of the colony, which he has already placed well under way, is the erection of a sugar factory at Bayate. To sustain the incessant and strenuous labors connected with his professional and business careers, the doctor is blessed with a splendid physique and a seemingly inexhaustible fund of mental and physical energy.

Dr. Lind was born three miles from the city of Lidköping, Västergötland, Sweden, on the banks of the Lidan river, March 11, 1862. He was one of ten children raised on the farm in this locality, and as his parents were much limited as to means it may be imagined that frugality





Julius Johnson U.P.

was the order of the days and years, and that the privileges of education were trimmed accordingly. Alfred well remembers that his school days in Sweden were mostly occupied in memorizing Bible literature and Lutheran catechisms. However the youth may have grown mentally up to the age of eighteen is uncertain, but as he then had reached the physical height of six feet his increase of stature in that direction was noteworthy. It is also evident that he had commenced to "feel his inches," for in 1880 he started from Sweden to test his manhood in America.

First locating at St. Peter, the center of a stalwart Swedish populace, he made that vicinity the scene of his varied labors for the succeeding ten years. In such manner he paid his way through the Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Augustana College, Rock Island, and the University of Minnesota, thus obtaining the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine. In the year 1894 he passed the examination for the degree of M. D. in Berlin, Germany; in 1899, the same degree, with honors, in Stockholm, Sweden; and in 1908 a similar degree was granted to him by the University of Cuba, at Havana. He therefore has the almost unique distinction of being entitled to practice in four different countries, but has qualified himself to practice in Swedish, German, English and Spanish. Dr. Lind is also a graduate of the Central Institute of Gymnastics at Stockholm, and for several years lectured on physical culture and hydro-therapeutics at the University of Minnesota. He became a resident of Minneapolis in 1895, and continued to win a high reputation there as a physician and surgeon and a lecturer on professional subjects, until his business affairs in Cuba forced him to resign both his practice and his professorship. To a very large extent it was his energy, unselfishness and foresight which have made the Swedish Hospital what it is, and to him is also due, in great measure, the existence and to some extent the high standing of the Minnesota College as a private educational institution. Despite his really notable accomplishments and his deep and varied knowledge, he is noticeably quiet and unassuming, but back of all is instinctively recognized a determined, intense and progressive personality.

DR. JULIUS JOHNSON is a prominent representative of the medical profession in Minneapolis, and has gained a distinctive prestige in the practice of his chosen calling. Born at the town of Sacred Heart, Minnesota, December 21, 1877, he is a son of Ole and Lizzie (Hendrickson) Johnson, who were farming people in Renville county, near Sacred Heart. In their family were four children, Frederick and Henry, twins, August and Julius. The father of this family died in the year 1891, and both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church.

Dr. Julius Johnson in his early life enjoyed good educational advantages. He attended the public schools of Sacred Heart until he was seventeen, and then entering the State Normal he studied there for two

years, after which he taught for a similar period, and then again entered the State Normal for another year. From there he went to Hamlin University and graduated from its medical department in 1906, and then for one year was house physician at St. Barnabas Hospital. In June of 1907 Dr. Johnson opened an office at 2123 Chicago avenue in Minneapolis, and has since been engaged in the practice of medicine here, at the same time fully demonstrating that he is well informed concerning the principles of the medical science and their correct application. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, of the State Medical Association; also the American Medical Association, the Swedish Brotherhood and the order of Good Templars. He is also member of the Lutheran church.

ANDREW AUGUST HOLMGREN, general manager of the *Baneret*, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been a resident of this country since 1893. Mr. Holmgren was born at Bjurholm, Vesterbottens Län, Sweden, October 11, 1866, son of Anders Holmgren and his wife, Eva Margareta Andersdotter Skarin. In his youth his only educational advantages were those of the public schools. In 1886 he was converted and joined the Baptist church, and soon thereafter began preaching the Gospel. He attended two terms of Bible school at Sundsvall, and until 1893 served his church in the capacity of district Sunday school missionary. Then he came to America. With headquarters at Minneapolis, he traveled throughout northern Minnesota in mission work among his countrymen, being thus occupied two years. In 1895 he took charge of Baptist churches at Lake Sarah and Burchard, Minnesota; a year later he accepted a call to Stratford, Iowa, as pastor of the Swedish Baptist church in that city, and in 1898 moved to Burlington, Iowa. At first he devoted his time wholly to the church, but in 1898 he took charge of *Ungdomens Tidning*, a Baptist monthly paper, which had been started, in 1896, in Chicago. The Rev. Holmgren decided to enlarge the paper, and for that purpose moved it to Minneapolis and made it the regular organ of the Baptist church. In 1902 he bought a paper entitled *Fyrbaken*, which he consolidated with the other paper, and the name has been changed to *Baneret* (*The Banner*). May 1, 1907, The Baneret Publishing Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota, the first board of directors of the company being as follows: M. Lawson, president; O. Bodine, vice-president; V. E. Hedberg, treasurer; C. A. Aldeen, director; A. A. Holmgren, general manager; and J. O. Backlund, secretary and editor. The paper is issued weekly.

In 1890 Mr. Holmgren married Miss Alma Maria Charlotta Anderson, of Sundsvall. They have six children: Alice Mary, Harold August, Ruben Garret Jonathan, Rosie Margreta, Herbert Isadore, and Milton. The family are members of the First Swedish Baptist church of Minneapolis.

ANDREW P. ORTQUIST, proprietor of a laundry in Minneapolis, was born in Elfsbacka, Vermland, Sweden, January 11, 1866, and is the son of Anders Peterson and Greta Ortquist, both now living in Sweden. They were the parents of six children, of whom the following survive: Carl J. Anderson, born in 1863, emigrated to America, but returned to his native country, where he is now engaged in farming; Andrew P.; Reverend Lars Gustaf Anderson, born in 1870, pastor of the Mission Friends' church in Minneapolis; Maria Catharina, born in 1872, married Emanuel Anderson, a farmer in Vermland, Sweden.

Andrew received his early education in the public schools and was duly confirmed in the church at Elfsbacka, after which he worked several years on his father's farm. Mr. Ortquist came to America in April, 1887, and located in Minneapolis; he could find no work in the city and was obliged to go to the country and work on a railroad, and he relates the fact that on nearing the place where he was to find work and preparing to pay for his last meal, the price of which was twenty-five cents, he was possessed of only nineteen cents. After spending three months on the railroad he returned to Minneapolis and worked some time for the city, then putting in a water works system. Later he entered the employ of Oscar Lindquist, contractor and builder, where he learned bricklaying and masonry, and continued to work at this trade until the fall of 1894. During the winter of 1895 Mr. Ortquist started business at his present location, 722 Eleventh avenue, South, under the name of The Lincoln Laundry, and through his energy and enterprise has been able to build up a remunerative and growing business.

Mr. Ortquist has supplemented his early education, finding in business the advantage of wider knowledge. During the winter of 1887-8 he attended evening sessions of the Adam School, and the following winter took a course at the Emanuel Academy of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana church, under the teaching of Professor Edquist, of St. Peter. During the following winter he took another course at the evening sessions of the Adam School. He is popular socially and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has also been a member of the Society Gustavus Adolphus and the South Side Commercial Club. In politics he is an adherent of the Republican party, and in 1896 was elected to the City Council from the Eleventh ward, this being a recognized Democratic ward, and received the largest majority ever received in that ward by one of his party. In his service as a member of the Council he took a strong stand against the passage of the thirty-year electric franchise, which passed that body but received the veto of the mayor. He has taken a similar stand in regard to other franchises of a like nature, and has made his views and presence known in the body of which he is a member by his fearless stand for the legislation he believes to be for the city's good.

Mr. Ortquist married, December 12, 1896, Anna, daughter of Jonas

Peterson, of Osceola, Wisconsin. Her parents, who live on a farm, have three daughters besides Mrs. Ortquist, namely: Eva, Hanna and Clara.

PETER ANDERSON, proprietor of a meat market at 1905 Washington avenue, South, was born in Tullofta, Skåne, Sweden, January 31, 1867, and is a son of Anders and Anna (Tykesson) Person. They had nine children, five of whom survive, as follows: Nels, who has a meat market in Minneapolis; Hanna, married Andrew Nelson, a cattle dealer in Minneapolis; Peter; Andrew, also in a meat market; and Anna, married Gust Nelson, who is a member of the fire department of Minneapolis.

After receiving his education in the public schools and being confirmed in the Lutheran church, Peter Anderson worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, and in 1886 emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival in Minneapolis he at first had to work at anything he could find to do; he worked some time at tanning, and for the last twenty years has been in the butcher and meat business. In 1893 he went into business on his own account, taking his brother Andrew for a partner, and four years later purchased his brother's share of the business; since then he has been sole proprietor of the business, in the neighborhood where he is now located. He has built up a fine trade, and keeps a first-class line of meats.

Mr. Anderson also owns a half interest with Adolf Holm in a meat market at 1123 East Franklin avenue, under the firm name of Anderson & Holm, Mr. Anderson being owner of the building. He is also interested in the Builders' Hardware Company. In company with his brother Andrew he holds land in Seneca, South Dakota, and in company with his brothers Andrew and Nels he holds three and one-half sections of land at Monaco, Wisconsin. He owns a fine lot in a good location in Minneapolis, where he purposes building himself a residence. He holds an interest in Mockeln's sawmill, in Småland, Sweden, and also holds stock in several other enterprises in America.

Mr. Anderson married, June 2, 1894, in Minneapolis, Bertha Ekberg, born June 2, 1871, at Onsby, Skåne, Sweden, and a daughter of Jon and Svenborg (Nilson) Jonsson. They became the parents of six children, of whom five survive, namely: Mauritz William, born July 5, 1895, died in Sweden while the family was visiting there, and was there buried; Arnold Sigurd, born August 7, 1896; Hilding Mauritz, born August 27, 1898; Malcolm Reinhold, born October 28, 1901; Einar Calvin, born June 1, 1903; and Beauford Waldemar, born November 26, 1909. They attend the Swedish Lutheran Augustana church and reside at 1818 Two-and-one-half street. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Royal League.

DR. CARL A. LINDGREN, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born, January 6, 1877, at Steneby socken, state of Dalsland, Sweden, son of John

and Maria Lindgren, natives of that place. His father was by trade a bookbinder, but was somewhat prominent in other lines of business and only at intervals followed his trade. For several years he was postmaster and he was also manager of a branch banking house. He passed his life and died in Sweden, his death occurring in 1901. He was the father of five children: Amanda, who married Frank Olson; John, Tekla, Carl A., and William.

Carl A. Lindgren in his youth attended public school and also received instruction from a private teacher, who prepared him for college. Before he entered college, however, his father met with financial loss by fire, with the result that plans for the young man's education were necessarily changed. Early in life he had the medical profession in view, and while he was debarred from college, he spent his leisure in study, and it was his good fortune to have access to the many choice books which were brought to his father's place to be bound. Meanwhile he became a photographer's apprentice and mastered the business in all its details, but from this he soon turned his attention to the study of telegraphy, in which he soon became proficient. Obtaining a position as supply telegrapher on the Uddevalla Lelangen Railroad, he worked in this capacity for about two years, during which time he served at nearly every telegraph station on the entire road. And all the while he read every medical book within his reach. He was yet a mere boy, only sixteen, but at this early age he went on the platform as a lecturer and enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest lecturer in Sweden. He lectured on temperance, politics and kindred subjects in various sections of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Canada, this work covering a period of twelve years. He delivered a course of lectures on "The Effect of Alcohol on the Human Body," and for this received remuneration that enabled him to further pursue his studies under the instructors from the Royal Carolinian Institute. Subsequently he became the editor and proprietor of a newspaper, which he established and successfully conducted for a short time, and which is still in a flourishing condition.

In 1902 Dr. Lindgren came to the United States. After spending a short time in New York and Chicago he came to Minneapolis and entered the employ of S. P. Eggan, photographer, with whom, however, he remained only a short time, leaving that place to travel and lecture in the interest of the Good Templars. As lecturer and organizer of Good Templar lodges he traveled over the states of Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, New York and Canada. He has estimated that in his travels in this and foreign countries he has covered over two hundred thousand miles, or what would be equal to eight times around the world.

In 1904 we find Dr. Lindgren in Chicago, studying medical gymnastics, psycho-therapeutics, etc. He graduated there in 1905. August 12, 1907, he returned to Minneapolis. He settled at Twenty-second and Central avenue, and a short time afterward moved from there to 1910

Central avenue, where he established himself in his profession. He is now located at 301-2-3 Century Building and has a large and growing business.

Dr. Lindgren is a member of the American Medical Union and the Minnesota Naturopathic Association. October 23, 1900, he married Miss Ida T. Olson, and they have one child, Carl Tore Isidore Lindgren, born November 27, 1901.

JOSEPH O. JACOBSON.—Among the leading musicians of Minneapolis and the Swedish-Americans of the northwest, is Professor Joseph O. Jacobson, a thorough instructor and a popular composer. He is a native of Gothenburg, Sweden, born November 13, 1876, and is a son of J. T. H. and Hilda (Runquist) Jacobson. His father, who was born on the island of Gothland in 1843, was a wholesale dealer in Gothenburg, but removed to Stockholm, where he is now living. His mother is the daughter of the late M. Runquist, director in the Kalmar Enskilda Bank. Besides Joseph O., the children of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. H. Jacobson were as follows: Helfrid, who is now Mrs. N. Lindahl and a resident of Stockholm; Fredrik, married, also living in that city; John, who came to the United States and died as a Minneapolis engineer in 1900; Gustaf, of Stockholm; Herman, who is married and is in Minneapolis; William, a shipping clerk, who is similarly situated; and Gunnar, who lives in Stockholm.

Professor Jacobson was only six months old when his parents moved from Gothenburg to Stockholm, and at the latter city the boy attended the public schools and received his musical education. At the age of ten years he commenced his professional studies under the best private tutors, including Professor Lagergren, organist in Slottskyrkan. In 1895 he entered the Royal Swedish Conservatory of Music, where he studied for two years. Deciding that the United States presented a more favorable field for him than Sweden, or any other European country, in 1897 he emigrated to this country in company with his father; but the latter, after a residence of about three years in Massachusetts, returned to Stockholm. The Professor's first professional work was in Worcester, Massachusetts, but after teaching there for a few months he located in Boston, where he remained for a year. While he was a resident of the Hub, the silver jubilee of King Oscar II occurred, and in honor of that occasion he composed "King Oscar's Jubilee March," which was enthusiastically received by five thousand music-loving people.

In 1899 Professor Jacobson carried out the plan which had been firmly forming in his mind to locate among his enterprising and able people of the northwest, settling for that purpose in Minneapolis. With in the past decade he has established an unrivaled reputation as a teacher and an organist, and is widely known in the northwest as a composer. For several years he filled the position as organist in St. Ansgaria Swedish Episcopal church, resigning to accept more remunerative and more responsible engagements. The best known of his compositions are



*Gas. Jacobson.*



perhaps "Minnesota Thirteenth Regiment March," of which eighty thousand copies were sold, and "Minnehaha Waltz," both published by the Donaldson Company of Minneapolis. With his wife, Professor Jacobson resides at 2301 East Twenty-second street, and no Swedish-American couple is more deeply respected or more warmly welcomed into the social and professional circles of Minneapolis.

On May 15, 1902, the Professor wedded Miss Engla Sofie Frisendahl, daughter of Daniel Frisendahl, of Ragunda parish, Jemtland, Sweden. Mrs. Jacobson was born November 17, 1875, and is descended from one of the oldest and best known families of that province. Her honored parents are now living in Minneapolis.

NELS P. NELSON, assistant credit manager of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, was born November 18, 1862, at Munka Ljungby, Christianstad Län, Sweden; his parents are both deceased. He received his education in the public schools until the time of his confirmation in the Lutheran church, and then took a course in the business college at Engelholm. His first position was as a bookkeeper and clerk in the general merchandise store of his brother at Munka Ljungby, and he remained there two years. He then took a position with Carl Hjalmar Agardh as bookkeeper and remained with him three years.

In 1882 Mr. Nelson embarked for the United States, arriving in Cannon Falls, Minnesota, September 1 of that year. He lived there with a brother for some time and took a course at the high school, having learned the English language before leaving his native country, so that he was able to profit well by this course. He worked three years as clerk in general merchandise stores, but recognizing the small opportunity offered him for advancement in so small a town, he removed to St. Paul and took a full course in the C. C. Curtis Business College, after which he was offered a situation with John Orth Brewing Company, and remained there eight years. At the end of that time the breweries of Minneapolis consolidated and Mr. Nelson accepted a position as cashier with the combination, now the Minneapolis Brewing Company. After holding the position of cashier three years he was promoted to that of traveling auditor for the company, which post he held three years. Mr. Nelson then engaged in business on his own account, in the sporting goods line, in partnership with Oscar Mattson, under the firm name of Nelson & Mattson; they continued in business six years and in 1903 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Nelson selling his interest to Mr. Mattson. He accepted a position as local manager at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for John Gund Brewing Company, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he remained two and one-half years and then resigned, deciding to make a tour of the western states; he traveled one year, most of the time in California. Returning to Minneapolis in the fall of 1906, he was offered the position he now holds. He has had a wide business experience, having not only gained it in working for others, but by managing

business on his own account, and is well fitted to take care of the duties assigned to him.

Mr. Nelson takes considerable interest in Swedish societies. For several years he acted as treasurer of the Orpheus Singing Society and was one of the five members of the executive committee that had charge of the great Scandinavian Singing Festival at Minneapolis in 1900. He was very active in the organization of the Odin Club, and one of the fifteen charter members; he has been president of the club for one year. Mr. Nelson is also affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for fourteen years was an officer of the National Guard of Minnesota, serving seven years as lieutenant in Battery B and six years as battalion quartermaster of the artillery. He is now on the roll of retired officers.

Mr. Nelson has many friends, both in his native country and in his adopted country, and all are proud of him and glad to claim his friendship. His strict attention to duty, his honesty and reliability, have gained for him success in business life and the respect of all who know him. In the fall of 1895 he visited his native country, and before returning to the United States traveled through Denmark, Norway, Germany, Holland, France and England, returning to Minneapolis the following spring.

NELS PERSON EKLUND, a prominent clothier of Minneapolis, was born in Glimakra, near Christianstad, Sweden, August 10, 1860, and is a son of Per and Olie Person. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, and at the age of eighteen years emigrated to the United States and located at Burlington, Iowa, where for some time he worked at various things as opportunity offered, and the second year found employment in a grocery store. Next he took a position in a clothing store, where he remained twelve years, and at the end of that time established himself in the clothing business in Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the firm name of Nelson & Eklund; eleven years later he purchased his partner's interest, and since then has been sole proprietor, doing a flourishing business. His partner, P. J. Nelson, was a boyhood friend of Mr. Eklund. In partnership with John Olson he had opened a small store in 1891, under the name Nelson & Olson. Mr. Olson sold his interest in January, 1894, and the business was then conducted under the name of Nelson & Eklund. The following fall Mr. Nelson died. The widow retained her husband's interest eleven years, then sold her interest, which was at that time one-quarter, to Mr. C. A. Anderson, of Burlington, Iowa. The firm name then became Eklund Clothing Company. Two years later Mr. Anderson sold his interest and since then Mr. Eklund has conducted the business independently. By the good management and business acumen of Mr. Eklund the business has attained eight times its former proportions.

Mr. Eklund is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent

Order of Odd Fellows and Society Norden, of which he is trustee. He is also a director of St. Anthony Commercial Club. The family residence is 723 Tenth avenue, Southeast, and they attend the Swedish Lutheran Emanuel church, of which Mr. Eklund has been trustee three years.

In 1896 Mr. Eklund married Anna Swanson, of Burlington, Iowa, who died in December, 1899. He married (second), in 1904, Augusta Swanson, of Minneapolis, by whom he had three sons, namely: Knut Arnold and Allan Person, twins, born April 16, 1905, and Neil Bayard, born April 12, 1908.

PETER MONSON, president of the Central Machine Works Company, of Minneapolis, was born at Reslöf, Skåne, Sweden, August 3, 1856. He is a son of Måns and Elsa (Olson) Person, now both deceased. He received his education in the public schools of his native parish, and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. He spent some time in farming and carpenter work, and at the age of twenty-one, having served the required two years in the Swedish Army, he went to Landskrona, there to learn the trade of machinist. Mr. Monson emigrated to the United States in May, 1880, settling first in St. Paul; later he removed to Minneapolis, which has since been his place of residence. He worked seven years for the Crown Iron Works, part of the time as superintendent, and then for two years worked for the Enterprise Machine Company. At the expiration of this time he organized the Central Machine Works Company, of which he has been president since, with John Englund secretary and treasurer. The other principal shareholders are J. Cullen and Fred Nilson. They manufacture all kinds of machinery, making a specialty of woodworking machinery, and their volume of business is about sixty thousand dollars annually.

During the summer months Mr. Monson and his family reside at their home at Lake Minnetonka and the remainder of the year at 1522 Madison street, Northeast. The company's shops are located at Central and Thirteenth avenues, Northeast. Mr. Monson is a member of Nicollet Lodge No. 16, Ancient Order United Workmen. The family attends Elim Swedish Baptist church, of which Rev. V. E. Hedberg is pastor, and Mr. Monson holds the office of deacon and trustee. He became an American citizen October 27, 1897. In 1903 Mr. Monson visited his native country and afterwards traveled in Denmark, England and France, returning via England to the United States, and spent four months in this pleasant way.

Mr. Monson married, in 1882, Charlotta Carlson, of Stallarholmen, Södermanland, who died in 1885, leaving one daughter, Esther Aurora, born December 8, 1883, who married Petrus Nelson, of Minneapolis. In 1886 Mr. Monson married (second) Louise Swanson, born in Wäckelsång parish, Småland, Sweden, and they became the parents of six children, of whom four survive, namely: Edwin Gustaf, born De-

ember 22, 1888; Aaron Gottfried, born October 3, 1893; Daniel Walter, born July 4, 1895; and Amy Evangeline, born May 5, 1901. Edwin G. is employed in the Central Machine Works shops, and the others are attending school.

CARL WILHELM WERDENHOFF, a well-known railroad contractor of Minneapolis, was born February 15, 1846, at Tackhammer, Södermanland, Sweden, and is a son of August Leonard and Inga Beata (Nordberg) Werdenhoff. The family belong to Swedish nobility, their ancestors having come from Bremen, Germany, and the first Swedish member of the family was elevated to the rank of noble in 1652, and in 1675 was introduced in the House of Nobles and Knights of Stockholm. August L. Werdenhoff was superintendent of the large landed estates of Counts Hamilton and Wachtmeister. He reared a family of seven children, as follows: Frans August, Elizabeth, Edla Charlotte, Hilda Wilhelmina, Carl Wilhelm, Gustaf Leonard and Evald Reinhold. Frans, Hilda and Gustaf are deceased; Evald Reinhold is superintendent of a large dairy and creamery at Flen; Elizabeth married Magnus Larson, a superintendent of estates, now deceased; and Edla is the widow of Gustaf Mellstrom, a railroad station master.

Carl W. Werdenhoff received his primary education at Nyköping and later attended school at Askersund, and at the age of eighteen secured employment as a bookkeeper on the estate of Hornsberg, Tryserum parish, Kalmar län, where he remained four years. He spent two years on various other estates, and in 1870 emigrated to the United States, landing in New York May 26th and arriving at St. Paul June 1st of that year. The first summer was spent by him in working for farmers in Goodhue county. During the autumn of that year he worked on the Mississippi river and in the winter went to work in the timber. In 1873 Mr. Werdenhoff worked a short time on the Wisconsin Central Railroad and went from there to Michigan, where he found employment in the mines and remained there three months, the panic in the fall of that year suspending all work. He returned to Minnesota, worked in the woods during the winter, as before, and in the summer on the railroad. He soon began taking small subcontracts for the railroad, increasing them from time to time as he was able, and at this occupation he has since continued, with great success. He uses the firm name of C. W. Werdenhoff & Company, and has come to have a reputation for his ability in this line. He is at present interested in work with Winston Brothers Company, having previously been connected with Langdon & Company, also with Foley Brothers & Larson Company. Mr. Werdenhoff conducts both grading and bridging in the course of his labors.

In performing his duties he has necessarily encountered many dangers, and since coming to this country he has undergone many hardships and privations, yet his step is firm, his bearing erect, and his movements like those of a man of thirty. He is very fond of outdoor life, is a





*Frederick Fenn*

skilful hunter and sure shot; he also takes considerable interest in antiquities and in anthropology. Mr. Werdenhoff is a member of the Odin Club. He and his family attend St. John's English Lutheran church, and reside at 1031 Sixth avenue, South. With his family he visited his native country in 1888 and again in 1908, also spending some time in traveling through other European countries.

Mr. Werdenhoff married, May 17, 1882, Anna Carolina Birgitta Sherdahl, of Nordfjord, Eide, Bergen's Amt, Norway, and their union has been blessed with ten children, of whom seven survive, as follows: Beata Christine, born September 15, 1884, married September 15, 1909, to Henry Elwood Cass, an employe of the Northwestern National Bank; Lillie Amalia, June 25, 1887; Agnes Ingrid Wilhelmina, February 1, 1891; Frank Robert, November 26, 1892; James Henrik, November 4, 1894; George Harold, January 9, 1897, and Martha Sophia Victoria, October 7, 1898.

FRITHIOF FERM, captain of police of the third precinct (south side station), Minneapolis, is one of the bravest officers and best disciplinarians connected with the force. His personal character would insure him the former qualification, and his thorough military education in Sweden has done much to bring him superiority as a skilful and popular handler of men. He joined the army, in 1875, when seventeen years of age, as a soldier in the Vestgöta-Dal infantry regiment. The next year he received orders to attend the military school at Karlsborg, where he spent that year, as well as 1878 and 1879. In 1883 he was promoted to be sergeant, but finding his future rather dark he resigned from the army and emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Minneapolis, with his wife, in the year mentioned. He has therefore been a resident of the city for more than twenty-six years and has become one of the most respected and popular (among law-abiders) of the Swedish-Americans.

Captain Ferm is a native of Ryr parish, Dalsland, born September 19, 1858, to Josef and Johanna Ferm. His father, who was born May 10, 1825, is still living in Sweden, while his mother (daughter of Magnus Magnuson, a Ryr farmer), who was born October 3, 1828, died in 1885. The children of this union numbered ten, as follows: Anna, who married Gustaf Larson, a farmer in Ryr; Maria, who died at the age of sixteen years; Aaron, a laborer residing in Chicago, married and the father of one child; Herman, owner of a shoe store in that city, who is married and has five children; Frithiof, of this sketch; Augusta, who married August Dahlgren, a Chicago baker, and is the mother of three children; Otto, a Chicago carpenter, who is married and has eight children; Maria, married to Albert Johnson, a farmer of Shadow, Nebraska, and the mother of three children; Sophia, who died in her youth; and John, who died as a Minneapolis police officer in 1909.

Captain Ferm spent his first two years in Minneapolis in the employ of a lumber firm, but in 1885 commenced to learn the trade of an

iron moulder. This he followed until 1894, when he was appointed a patrolman on the central station detail, retaining that position for seven years. In 1901 he was advanced to the mounted force of the fourth precinct, north side, and in 1905 promoted to the lieutenantcy. On June 1, 1907, he was appointed captain of his present precinct (the third), then considered the most trying district in the city, but through his fearlessness and fine discipline disorders have been reduced to a minimum. As an officer of the law, Captain Ferm has a record which for faithfulness and efficiency is the best in Minneapolis, as during the entire period of his sixteen years' service not one demerit has been entered against him. The captain was married in 1880 to Miss Annie Elofson, who was born October 3, 1858, and is a daughter of Gustaf Elofson, of Ryr. The four children born to them were: Robert, who is now a machinist in St. Paul, married and himself the father of one child, Lloyd; Esther, who lives with her parents and is attending high school; Edmund, who has been a student for two years in Minnesota College, and is now learning the machinist's trade; and Alice, who is also a high school pupil living at home. The handsome and comfortable family residence is at 4135 Emerson avenue North. Captain Ferm and his family are members of the Salem Lutheran church at Camden Place, Minneapolis, and the former is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

ANDREW ANDERSON, proprietor of a meat market on Franklin avenue, in Minneapolis, is a splendid example of the success that can be attained by energy and enterprise, coupled with intelligence and thrift. He was born in Fulltofta, Skåne, Sweden, May 5, 1860, and is the son of Anders and Anna Person; his parents, who resided on a farm, had nine children, five of whom survive, all being inhabitants of Minneapolis, namely: Nels, born in 1850, is engaged in the meat business; Hanna, born in 1863, married Andrew Nelson, a cattle dealer; Peter, born in 1867, has a meat market; Anna, born in 1873, married Gust Nelson, employed in the Minneapolis Fire Department.

Andrew Anderson received his education in the public schools of his native parish, and then worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he came to the United States. He had purchased a ticket through to Minneapolis, but in his stop at Chicago he spent his last quarter for dinner, therefore arrived at the former place absolutely penniless. He worked in a cement stone factory for about a year and a half, and for two years in a meat market. After which, in company with his brother, Peter, he opened a market. Two years later his brother bought out his interest, and he opened a business on his own account in 1895, buying the place now occupied by him at 1535 East Franklin avenue. The business is constantly increasing, and besides this enterprise he owns interest in other meat markets in the city. He is a man of recognized honesty and integrity and has won

universal confidence. He is also a stockholder in the Minneapolis Builders' Hardware Company, of which he is treasurer, and holds considerable land. He is a member of the Odin Club, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal League, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Vasa Orden (Order of Vasa). He resides at 2408 Elliott avenue.

Mr. Anderson married, December 31, 1891, Anna Swanson, daughter of Sven and Ingrid Olson, born October 25, 1867, in Ousby parish, Sweden; she came to the United States in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three daughters and two sons, as follows: May, born May 29, 1893; Mabel, born August 12, 1894; Carl, born January 29, 1897; Viner, born February 4, 1903; and Alfchild, born September 16, 1907. The children have lately joined the Evangelical Lutheran English church, and since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been members of the First Swedish Lutheran Augustana church.

PETER PHILMORE SWENSEN was born at Våby, Sweden, February 10, 1844. His mother, a strong and deeply religious woman, died when he was a babe; his father, Peter Swensen, strong and virile, puritanical in his exactions, lived to see his sons become respected citizens of Minnesota. He died in 1888, on his homestead near Center City, Chisago county, Minnesota, where he had settled with his family in 1854, having emigrated from Våby the same year. Many of the older residents of the state remember the stern-faced man, whose farm was bounded by Little Swede Lake, as the small body of water was called, and where his widow, since remarried, still lives.

Peter P. Swensen was educated in the school of experience. In addition to the practical knowledge which he derived from tilling the soil, he learned the rudiments of English from the rude but honest preceptors, who saw hope in the western forests.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, young Peter immediately went to St. Paul and thence to Fort Snelling, where he sought enlistment, but the officer in charge, who knew his father, commanded the boy to return to the farm, telling him that Lincoln had not made a call for mere boys. Undaunted by the repulse the youth boarded a slow going steamer and went down the Mississippi. In Iowa he enlisted in the regular army, the 16th U. S. Infantry. It was not long before he was in the enemy's country on the fighting line in the South. At the bloody conflict of Shiloh he was one of the many soldiers who helped to turn the tide in favor of the North. He shouldered a musket in the campaign at Chickamauga and Stone River, and received wounds which for a time incapacitated him. One day, detailed on picket duty preliminary to the battle of Stone River, he was selected as a target by a "Johnny Reb," with the result that his forehead to this day carries an indentation where the southern bullet savagely clipped out a piece of flesh and skin.

Peter Swensen's army experience was one of striking episodes,

hairbreadth escapes and great hardships, but his wonderful physique successfully carried him through many a crisis.

In speaking of Mr. Swensen, his division commander of the 14th Army Corps, General R. W. Johnson, once said: "I am always interested in the welfare of the old soldiers who served under me during the war, and of the many men I had the honor to command none excelled Peter P. Swensen in bravery and in every quality of a thorough soldier." When General Johnson was sorely wounded at Peach Creek, Georgia, Mr. Swensen was one of the first to come to his aid and relief. An interesting relic of Mr. Swensen's army life is the diary of events he kept during 1863 and 1864.

At the close of the war young Swensen worked in a planing mill at Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he conducted a mill of his own, which subsequently was destroyed by fire. He then located at St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained but a short time, after which he removed to Minnesota.

In the early '70s he was employed as a clerk in various clothing establishments in Minneapolis, the best known of which was the Big Boston One Price Clothing Store. It was during his employment at the "Big Boston," as it was familiarly called, that Mr. Swensen became personally known to almost every citizen in Hennepin county, and also to many others throughout the state. It was chiefly through his efforts and popularity that the "Big Boston" became the most important retail establishment in the Northwest, and it was not long before E. H. Steele, the proprietor, established Mr. Swensen as his manager.

In the early '80s Mr. Swensen saw increased opportunities in the real estate business, and it was then that he severed his connection with the "Big Boston," although Mr. Steele proffered him increased salary if he would remain. Mr. Swensen embarked in the real estate business on his own account and met with immediate success therein, and it was not long before he carried on also an extensive steamship, ticket and transportation business.

During these years Mr. Swensen served as captain of the Scandinavian Rifle Company of the Minnesota National Guard, and he was affiliated with various clubs and societies and took more or less active interest in politics.

While in the steamship business, Mr. Swensen often had on hand large amounts of money entrusted to his care for transmission to various persons in foreign countries. His chief clerk, one Westergaard, was an accomplished linguist and also an efficient business man, and in him Mr. Swensen reposed implicit faith. One morning, however, he was missing, and all available money was gone. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the police authorities, but the best the detectives could do was to trace Westergaard to eastern points, and to this day his whereabouts are unknown. In order to repay the lost money—a large

amount, most of which was held by Mr. Swensen as a bailee for foreign peasants—he was compelled to borrow currency at a high rate of interest.

In politics he is a Democrat. In 1884 he was the unanimous choice of his party for the office of sheriff of Hennepin county; but so successful had been the Republicans in previous years that it seemed entirely futile for any Democrat to hope for office. Tremendous pressure, however, was brought to bear upon him by representatives of his party and Mr. Swensen finally consented to make a "try" for the position of sheriff, then the most lucrative office in the state. Opposing him on the Republican ticket was Mr. Winslow M. Brackett, a respected and popular citizen of Minneapolis, but a man who did not have the "speaking acquaintance" which Mr. Swensen possessed. It was generally conceded by politicians that there would be a great fight on for the position of sheriff, and almost the entire fighting force of the Republican machine was directed to bring about Mr. Brackett's election, as it was well understood at the time that the other Republican candidates were assured of election. It was the tricks of that machine, in no wise attributable to Mr. Brackett, which caused Mr. Swensen's defeat.

Those were the days of "stickers," as they were called. If a Republican desired to vote for a Democrat (or vice versa) he would stick a small strip of paper containing the name of his choice over the opposing name on the ballot. In the balloting for sheriff extensive "scratching" was being adopted by the voters. It was well known that Mr. Swensen had great voting strength with the laboring element which worked in the "shops." The Republican machine knew that the voters from the shops would leave the polls shortly after six o'clock in the evening, and, when the psychological hour was at hand, bought up, wherever possible, the Swensen posters or stickers from men who were handling them at the polls. Shortly before the polls closed there was a great demand for Swensen stickers and a corresponding shortage of the same. Hurry-up calls were sent to the Swensen headquarters for more stickers, but it was too late to prevent the consummation of the trick. Mr. Brackett was elected by a small majority.

In 1886 again Mr. Swensen and Mr. Brackett were opposing candidates for the same position, and this time Mr. Swensen was elected with a large majority of the ballots cast. Mr. Swensen retained James H. Eges as his chief deputy, who had served in the same position under Mr. Brackett, and appointed to other positions men of integrity and ability, some of whom are now wealthy and well known residents of Minneapolis.

Mr. Eges having aspirations, resigned in the summer of 1888 and in a stubborn fight defeated his former chief in the political battle of the following autumn. In 1890 Mr. Swensen again became a candidate and Mr. Eges was retired. But although a bitter campaign was waged between them, today both are firm and fast friends. Mr. Swensen's

service as sheriff was most satisfactory. The lawyers in general stamped his administration as most efficiently conducted. In 1890 he was elected for a second term of two years and served most efficiently.

When Mr. Swensen stepped out of the sheriff's office in 1892 that ended his political career, although he has oftentimes been mentioned for various offices, county and state.

Retiring from office, Mr. Swensen reëntered the real estate business. In 1895 and 1896 he conducted a large mercantile business, in which he met with instant success. In 1897 he was a stockholder in several banks of the city of Minneapolis, all of which succumbed to insolvency through the crisis of the period and incidentally involved Mr. Swensen in much financial trouble, and in that same year his entire fortune was wiped out. Added to this blow was the serious bereavement which he suffered in the loss of his wife, Annie J. (Lerum) Swensen, who died in the year 1900. They were the parents of five children, two of whom, Charles J. and Bertha A. M., died at ages, respectively, of sixteen and seven years. The children living are: Annie P., Charlotte M., and Harry S.

After his financial losses of 1897, Mr. Swensen carried on a real estate business, dealing principally in Minnetonka lands. In 1905 he received severe internal injuries from a runaway horse, which superinduced partial paralysis, and since that time he has been an invalid. In the face of his great trouble, however, he is patient and philosophical, his chief pleasure being to meet the many friends who knew him in the days of his robust health.

HARRY S. SWENSEN, attorney at law, was born in the city of Minneapolis in 1875, and is the only son of Peter Philmore and Annie J. Swensen.

He received his early education in the public schools of Minneapolis, attending the old Lincoln school, formerly near Sixth avenue and Washington avenue, North, and the old Washington school, which stood on the present site of the courthouse. He was graduated from the Minneapolis Academy in the spring of 1894, when he had the honor to be one of the speakers on the graduation program. In September of the same year he entered the University. Immediately he became active in college affairs. He was an editor on the *Junior Annual* and *The Ariel*, the college weekly; was an officer of the Oratorical Association, also various literary societies.

In 1895 he became editor and publisher of a literary journal devoted to philately and numismatics. For a time it was the most important publication of its kind in the country and Mr. Swensen was recognized as an authority on philatelic subjects. Many of his articles were translated into foreign languages. In 1889 he possessed one of the most complete philatelic libraries extant. In 1899 he received the degree

LL.B., and was admitted to the Minneapolis bar, and the following year he received the degree of Master of Laws from the State University.

Since his graduation he has been actively engaged in the practice of law in state and federal courts, practicing alone, with the exception of the year 1905, when he had as associate the Hon. Francis H. Clark, now of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Swensen has been retained as counsel in many important legal cases and is regularly employed as attorney by a number of the larger business concerns in the Northwest. Among trial lawyers he is one of the busiest. He was selected as secretary by the Committee on Relief for the famine stricken sufferers of Finland, Norway and Sweden in 1903-5, and under his direct management over twenty-five thousand dollars were received for the relief in Hennepin county.

Mr. Swensen is a member of various clubs, societies and associations. He is of a literary turn of mind and many of the current magazines contain his contributions from time to time. His interest in politics is that prompted by duty. He is affiliated with the Democratic party and is usually a delegate to its county and state conventions. In June, 1909, Mr. Swensen was elected a supreme director in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, to serve for a period of four years.

In 1902 he married Ariel B. Small, daughter of Dr. E. Small, of Excelsior, Minnesota. They have two children, Harry S., Jr., and Charles Philmore.

GUSTAF EMIL RYDELL.—The enterprising, thrifty and successful business men of Minneapolis have no more worthy Swedish representative than Gustaf Emil Rydell, a well-known and prosperous merchant tailor and clothier, located at the corner of Hennepin and Washington avenues. A native of Sweden, he was born, January 1, 1873, in Sandsjö, Småland, a son of Andreas and Helena Rydell. His parents reared six children, namely: Mrs. Anna Svenson, wife of a farmer, still lives in Sweden; Claus Edward, engaged in farming in Benton county, Minnesota; Theodore, of whom a brief sketch appears on another page of this work; Hulda, wife of Nels Clausen, jailer of Hennepin county jail; Alfred, of Minneapolis, is a painter by trade; and Gustaf Emil. The parents spent their entire lives in Sweden, dying at a comparatively early age.

Receiving his elementary education in the public schools of his native land, Gustaf E. Rydell there began as a boy to learn the trade of a tailor. Emigrating to the United States in 1886, when a lad of thirteen years, he continued working at his trade in the daytime and in the evening attended school, materially advancing his education. Becoming proficient at his trade, he started in business for himself in 1890 as a merchant tailor, and ere many years had passed had gained a substantial patronage in Minneapolis, the only place in which he has lived since coming to this country. On May 28, 1906, Mr. Rydell enlarged his

operations by opening a clothing and furnishing store in connection with merchant tailoring, and in its management met with such an amount of success that in 1909 the entire building had to be remodeled in order to afford him sufficient space to meet the demands of his large and constantly increasing business, his establishment being now entirely up-to-date in its equipments and appointments.

On February 24, 1893, Mr. Rydell married Emma Bergstrom, who was born in Minneapolis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bergstrom, and their residence, at No. 1627 Twenty-second avenue, North, is ever open to their many friends. Politically Mr. Rydell is a steadfast Republican, ever loyal to the interests of his party. Fraternally he is a Blue Lodge Mason; a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Royal Arcanum. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Rydell, true to the faith of their ancestors, are Swedish Lutherans, belonging to the Bethlehem church, of which he has been a trustee for eight years.

ALBERT BORUP, foreman at the C. A. Smith Lumber Company's sawmill, the largest sawmill in the world, has been in the employ of this company since he came to Minneapolis in 1898, and has worked his way up to his present position, to which he was promoted in 1907.

Mr. Borup is a native of Polk county, Wisconsin. He was born February 5, 1877, son of John and Hilda Borup, who came to this country from Västergötland in 1870, and settled on a farm in Wisconsin, where the father is still living, the mother having died in 1885. They were the parents of five children: William, who runs a hotel and hitch-barn in Grantsburg, Wisconsin; Mary, wife of John Swanson, who is employed at the Hillside Cemetery; Charles, a clerk at Lindstrom, Minnesota; Louise, married and settled in Washington; and Albert.

Albert attended public school until he was twelve years old, when he went to work on a farm. Later, about the time he was twenty, he pursued a course of study in mechanical and electrical engineering, receiving his instructions from the Scranton Correspondence School. After working on a farm three years, he came to Rock Creek, Minnesota, and found employment in the sawmill of Dunn & Marcia, where he remained six years, working his way from night watchman to stationary engineer. It was while he was employed in this mill that he took the course in the correspondence school. In 1898, he came to Minneapolis and went to work as a millwright helper for the C. A. Smith Lumber Co., and here, as already stated, he has since remained. At one time while at Rock Creek, Mr. Borup came near losing his life, being scalded by steam from a burst steam pipe. On account of this accident he was disabled for more than five weeks.

In 1901, Mr. Borup married Miss Elsie Sybrandt, who was born at Harris, Minnesota, February 28, 1881; and they had two children: Beatrice, born May 24, 1904, and Blanche, August 19, 1908. Mr. Borup



*Albert Borup*  
*Elsie Hortense Borup.*



owns the home in which he lives, on the corner of Forty-second and Dupont avenues. Fraternally, he is identified with the Maccabees.

VICTOR ROMAN is a prominent figure among the well-known Swedes of Minneapolis, where he has resided for many years. A brief review of his life gives the following facts. Victor Roman was born at Bonderud, Varnum parish, Vermland, Sweden, November 2, 1848, son of Anders Anderson and wife, Anna Maria (*nee* Roman), the name Roman being adopted by him on account of certain property rights. In his youth he had meagre advantages for an education. After spending only a short time in attendance at the public school, and after being confirmed, according to the custom, in the Lutheran church, he went to work on a farm, and later as a fisherman in Lake Venern, where he remained until of legal age, in 1869. About this time he was a victim of the "America fever" and sailed for this country. He landed in New York on May 5th, came west to Minnesota, and went to Litchfield, where he had a cousin. Soon he found employment in the timber regions. For fourteen years he spent the winters in the forest and the summers in the lumber yards of Morrison Brothers, working with all the strength of his young manhood and accumulating a snug little sum. Then, in 1883, he went back to his native land, where, on June 23, 1883, he married Miss Charlotta Magdalena Carlson, daughter of Carl Matson and wife, Anna Maria Johnson.

Accompanied by his bride, Mr. Roman returned to the home of his adoption, and the following year, 1884, he engaged in business for himself in Minneapolis. Four years later he took a partner, Oscar Person, with whom he was associated until 1908, when he sold out to Mr. Person, intending to retire and spend his declining years in the old country, where three estates in Vermland had come to him as inheritance. But after considering further the matter of return, he decided to remain in Minneapolis, where the best years of his life have been passed, and where he is rich in the possession of a host of friends and acquaintances. Vigorous and active, although past the sixtieth mile post, no sooner had he disposed of his business than he began to find monotony in inactivity, and he was anxious to have something to occupy his time. So he purchased an interest in the firm of Hord & Johnson, with which he is now identified. He has large real estate interests in Minneapolis and owns two cottages at Lake Minnetonka, near Brown's Bay. His Minneapolis residence is at 1833 North Fourth street.

As a pastime for years Mr. Roman has found pleasure and interest in the collection of rare coins, and today is the possessor of one of the finest private collections in the United States.

For thirty-eight years he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias. While he has never identified himself with any church organization since coming to this country, he has always contributed liberally to both churches and charities.

EMIL L. ANDERSON is identified with the business life of Minneapolis as a photographer and he has been very successful in his chosen line. He began his preparation for his profession in his native land of Sweden, where he was born at Herrljunga February 18, 1868. His father, who was a contractor, died when he was but eleven years of age, and after attending the public schools and the Technical School he became a bookkeeper and during his leisure hours while thus employed studied photography. On coming to the United States in the fall of 1892 he located in Minneapolis and later found employment as a clerk in a dry goods store in St. Paul. While there he saved a little money, and being anxious to add to his educational training he entered the Northwestern University and pursued a two years' course of studies. Returning to St. Paul to resume his clerkship he remained there for six years, and then going to Milaca, Minnesota, he was a photographer there for five years.

At the close of that period Mr. Anderson made a visit to his old home in Sweden, and on returning to Minneapolis in 1903 he established himself in business here as a photographer at 300 Cedar avenue. He is a master in his profession and is the proprietor of a well equipped studio, thoroughly up-to-date in all its arrangements, and through his unusual skill in his art he has become well established in his adopted home and is steadily working his way upward to greater success.

OSCAR NELSON.—The name of Oscar Nelson is well and prominently known in commercial circles in this city, and he is now the business manager of the clothing department for the Palace Clothing Company. He was born in Bjerby parish, Skaraborgs län, Västergötland, Sweden, May 20, 1860. His father, Johannes Nelson, was a lawyer and what is known in America as a gentleman farmer. He was born in Dalsland, Sweden, February 27, 1827, and died in the year 1893, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Helena Malmstrom, was born in Björke, Elfsborgs län, Sweden, and died in 1908. Their family numbered nine children, namely: August, who was born August 8, 1850, is married and is a farmer in Dalsland, Sweden; Nels Gustaf, born in 1854, is married and is a mechanic with the American Hoist & Derrick Company, of St. Paul; Carl Victor, born in 1856, is a butcher in Minneapolis; Christina, born in 1858, is the wife of Carl Erickson, an employe of the Bohn Manufacturing Company; Oscar, mentioned below; Alexander, born in 1862, is married, and is a lawyer in Trollhättan, Sweden; Gustafva, born in 1865, married Anders Johanson, a farmer in Gerdhem, Elfsborgs län, Sweden; Anna Charlotta, born in 1867, is the wife of John Larson, a building contractor in St. Paul; and Matilda, born in 1872, married Charles Stohl, formerly a farmer in Lindstrom, Minnesota, but now a machinist in St. Paul.

Oscar Nelson obtained his education first in public schools and then in Leffler's Business College in Vennersborg, from which he grad-

uated in 1875. On leaving school he accepted a position with a hardware merchant at Trollhättan, with whom he remained until the fall of 1879, and then after remaining at home with his parents for a few months he decided to emigrate to America, where he arrived in the harbor of New York in the spring of 1880. Coming directly to St. Paul, Mr. Nelson like others of his countrymen had to resort to manual labor, and his first position was with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, while during the winter of 1880-1 he worked in a lumber camp near Moose Lake, Minnesota. In the spring he secured a position with Herzog & Wilson, of St. Paul, but in the fall of 1882 he left that firm to accept an offer made him by his countryman Elmquist, then one of the largest and best known clothiers of St. Paul, and it was in his store that Mr. Nelson laid the foundation for his future success as a merchant. For five years he worked in the interest of that firm or until he was offered a position with the then new firm of Floan & Leveroos, in whose employ he spent ten and a half years. At the close of this period in 1899 he became the manager of the clothing department of the Palace Clothing Company, one of the largest business houses in Minneapolis and owned by a son-in-law of the late Nelson Morris, of Chicago.

Mr. Nelson married, in 1884, Hanna Sofia Nelson, who was born October 30, 1860, a daughter of Carl Nelson, of Dalsland, Sweden. Their only child is a daughter, Helen Virginia, who was born September 27, 1895, and is attending school. Mr. Nelson is the owner of two fine farms in Todd county, to which he will retire when tired of the strife of city life. His home is 3321 Minnehaha avenue, Minneapolis.

EMIL LUNDQUIST, general foreman of the woodworking department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Minneapolis, is one of the most expert and trusted superintendents connected with the mechanical operations of that great corporation. As he was born March 4, 1870, in Lund-Vestergården, Vårgårda, Vestergötland, he is a Swedish-American in the very prime of his activities and abilities, and his career has but fairly commenced. The parents of Mr. Lundquist were also born at Vårgårda—his father, August Anderson, in 1830, and his mother (Inga Stina Jonasdotter) in 1833. The former was a farmer, building contractor and railroad overseer, and died in his native town March 31, 1889, but the mother is still alive. The children of the family were as follows: Carl Johan, also connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; Herman, in the employ of the same company; Aaron, who is now a contractor and builder at Spokane, Washington; Emil, of this sketch; and Gustaf Adolf, who succeeded to the family homestead in Sweden, upon which he resides.

Emil attended the public schools of Vårgårda until he was fourteen years of age, and then for the succeeding five years remained at home to assist his parents, his coming to the United States and to Minne-

apolis dating from 1889. Until 1891 he was employed in different lines of work, when he became a cabinetmaker for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Minneapolis, working as such until 1900, when he was promoted to a foremanship. In 1905 he was appointed to a still more responsible position—that which he still fills—general foreman of the woodworking department.

In 1896 Mr. Lundquist married Miss Margareta Smith, who was born in Mora, Sweden, in 1873, and is a daughter of Carl Smith, a missionary, who died at Liverpool, England, in 1889. The two children of this union are Richard Reuben, who was born in 1899, and is a public school pupil, and Esther Elizabeth, who was born in 1902. Mr. Lundquist and his family are members of the Ebenezer Swedish Mission church and Sunday school, and reside at 2300 Thirtieth avenue, South.

AXEL JULIUS GABRIEL MARIA LINDAHL.—One of the leading scenic artists of the northwest, Axel J. G. M. Lindahl, of Minneapolis, also stands high in the landscape field of his profession. He well maintains the name of his people for both thoroughness of execution, boldness of design and harmony of taste, and as he has but just passed his thirty-seventh birthday, the probabilities are all in favor of a progressive career of brilliant and substantial performance along the lines of his life work. Mr. Lindahl is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, born on the 19th of August, 1872. His father, also Axel Lindahl, who died in 1902, was state's engineer for Värmlandslän, with headquarters in Arvika, and his mother (*née* Hilma Carlsson), who was born in 1850, and was a daughter of Carl Carlsson, a Stockholm grain dealer, is also deceased. Axel, who was the only issue of their union, received his early education in the public schools of the capital; then studied six years at the Södralatinläroverket; in 1888 entered the Technical School of Stockholm and, after a two years' course therein, became a student in the School of Higher Mechanical and Technical Arts (*Högre Konstindustriella Skolan*). Graduating from the last named, while still within his majority, the thoroughly-qualified young man was received into the staff of that great art institute, his Alma Mater, and after teaching for some time resigned his position to become superintendent of large industrial works in Gothenburg. When he severed his relations with the School of Higher Mechanical and Technical Arts, its dean, Victor Adler, paid him the high compliment of stating over his signature that the institution never had a better teacher than Mr. Lindahl. During his year's residence in Gothenburg, Mr. Lindahl made several trips to Germany and Norway, in the prosecution of his artistic studies and investigations, and then returned to Stockholm. There he established a bureau of engraving, which he conducted until 1902, when he emigrated with his wife and son direct to Minneapolis.

Shortly after his arrival in Minneapolis Mr. Lindahl secured a



Axel Lindahl.



position as interior decorator with the leading firm of Bradstreet and Company, but remained with them but one season, when he accepted a more responsible and remunerative connection with the Twin City Scenic Studio. Three years later he was appointed chief artist for the scenic department of the Lyric Theater, in which position he has decidedly broadened and strengthened his artistic reputation. If the newspapers are to be believed, he is already the leading scenic artist of Minneapolis and the best painter in that line who ever resided there. He is also a landscape artist of much talent and, outside of his regular work, contributes generously to the newspapers and private collections. He has erected a large studio at No. 3125 Riverside boulevard, Minneapolis, and as he owns the ground expects in the near future to build his residence thereon. It is therefore evident that he has been successful, both from a financial and an artistic standpoint. In 1899 Mr. Lindahl was married to Miss Anna Ekman, who was born in Stockholm and is a daughter of Johan Ekman and wife. They have two children: Eric Julius, born March 20, 1900, and a native of Sweden; and Carl Axel, born in Minneapolis, July 12, 1904.

MARTIN O. HAWKINSON was born in Oljehult parish, Bleking, Sweden, May 2, 1870, and is the son of Hakan and Elin Person. They had twelve children, of whom eight are living, namely: Johanna Mathilda, married Martin Erickson, of Superior, Wisconsin; Ida Carolina, married Nels Johanson, of Kuggeboda, near Ronneby; Per August, lives on the old homestead in Sweden; Carl Edward, lives with his parents; Oscar Wilhelm, in the employ of Massolt Bottling Company, of Minneapolis; Elof, studying in Sweden; Edla Amanda, lives with her parents; and Martin O.

Mr. Hawkinson attended the public schools of his native parish until his confirmation in the Lutheran church, and in 1886 emigrated to America, landing in Duluth. He had a cousin in Duluth, engaged in the painting and decorating business, and after working for him about a year, Mr. Hawkinson visited the Exposition then being held in Minneapolis, and was so pleased with the city that he decided to remain. He entered the employ of H. M. Martin, manufacturer of soda water, where he remained six years, and then began to work for John P. Joseph in the same line of business, and remained with him four years. At this time he began business on his own account, manufacturing soda water, and took as partner Ben Benson. A year later he sold out his interest in the business and began working for Charles J. Johnson, a grocer at Fifth street and Tenth avenue, South. As this business was not congenial, he left it and again worked at soda water manufacture, in the employ of the New England Bottling Company, located in the Boston Block. Here he remained until 1907, when the concern consolidated with the Massolt Bottling Company, at 116-128 Plymouth street. They incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 and Mr. Hawkinson became

general manager of the manufacturing department. They make a specialty of ginger ale, and also handle bar supplies, as well as beer imported from Germany.

Mr. Hawkinson is thorough master of the details of the business in which he is engaged, and makes use of the most modern and up-to-date methods of handling same. Socially he is a member of the Swedish Brothers, Society Gustavus Adolphus, the Druids, and of the Red Men, the lodge to which he belongs and of which he is a charter member being the first one instituted in the state of Minnesota.

SIGFRID J. CHELEEN, B. A., M. D., of Minneapolis, is one of the brightest and most thoroughly educated among the Swedish-American practitioners of that part of the state. Still a young man, he has been not only carefully trained as a progressive member of his profession, but has enjoyed a broad and classical education, and has earned, through his scholarship, the degrees of B. A. and M. D. The doctor was born in Essunga parish, Västergötland, Sweden, February 15, 1874, and is a son of Jonas and Ingrid (Larson) Anderson, farmers. This couple had twelve children, all of whom are living but one daughter, Mathilda, who died when twenty-nine years of age. The other eleven are as follows: Carl August, a farmer at Stromsburg, Nebraska; Johan Alfred, a miner in Colorado; Emma, married to Johannes Lundström, a farmer in Sweden; Anna Maria, now Mrs. Hans Engström, whose husband is a painter in Minneapolis; Ida Christina, unmarried, who lives in Minneapolis; Sigfrid J., of this sketch; Augusta, living in Sweden; Eva, married to Carl Johanson, a railroad man in Sweden; Hanna Elizabeth, single, a dressmaker in Minneapolis; Lars Victor, a cabinetmaker in Los Angeles, California; and Hulda, a dressmaker in Sweden.

Sigfrid J. received his primary education in the common schools of his parish and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. At the age of eighteen years he came to America and went west to Colorado, being variously employed there for one and one-half years. He then entered Luther College at Wahoo, Nebraska, where he completed the academic course in 1897, during vacations working on farms and railroads to pay his way through school. He next spent a couple of years working at various occupations, and in the fall of 1899 entered Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois, where he took the classical course and graduated in 1902 as a B. A. In the fall of that year he matriculated at the University of Minnesota as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1906, and on June 15th of the same year passing his examination before the medical board. While studying at Augustana College and the University of Minnesota he supported himself by teaching in a Swedish school during vacations. Immediately after graduating in medicine he became an interne at the Bethesda Hospital, St. Paul, from which he received his diploma on June 10, 1907. That

summer he visited Sweden, pursuing his studies at some of the most prominent clinics. As a matter of course he also visited his old parents and other relatives in Sweden, returning to America in the fall. In October of the same year (1907) Dr. Cheleen opened an office at Hutchinson, Minnesota, continuing the same until June 1, 1908, when he established himself at Lindstrom, where he was located till October, 1909, when he moved to Minneapolis, where he has offices at 1527 East Lake street. On June 9, 1909, he married Miss Mathilda Morshare, of Gibbon, Minnesota. The Morshares are of Swedish descent, notwithstanding their foreign-sounding name. Dr. Cheleen is a member of the Phi Delta Society, the State Medical Association, and Hennepin County Medical Society.

LOUIS N. GAYNER, dealer in real estate and loans, 640 Temple Court Building, Minneapolis, was born on the estate of Igelsjö, Borringekloster, Skåne, May 14, 1844, son of Nels Jonsson and his wife, Karna Larson. At this writing the mother is living with her son in Minneapolis, the father having died a number of years ago. In their family were four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom Louis is the eldest. The others are Elna, born in 1846, is the wife of Hans Martenson, of Gronby, Skåne, Sweden; John N. Gayner, ex-auditor of Meeker county, Minnesota, is now engaged in the practice of law at Litchfield, this state; and Swan N. Gayner is a hardware merchant of Dassel, Minnesota.

In his youth Louis N. had meagre opportunity for obtaining an education. From his ninth year until he was fourteen his time was spent in herding cattle. At fourteen he spent one winter attending confirmation school in Gustaf parish, and after his confirmation he did farm work until he was eighteen. He then served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith and machinist's trades.

In 1869 Mr. Gayner came to America, landing in St. Paul on the 15th of May. He was employed in the near-by country, working at odd jobs, until April of the following year, when he came to Minneapolis. Here he obtained employment at the Minnesota Iron Works, with which he remained for a period of seventeen and a half years, a part of this time as foreman, and until the failure of the company.

While working at his trade Mr. Gayner saved money, which, from time to time, he invested in real estate, and he built and sold houses, this venture proving reasonably successful. All the while his thoughts went back to the old home in Sweden, and in 1887 he sold all his real estate holdings, and, with his family, returned to the scenes of his childhood. His children, however, did not like conditions in Sweden, and after a visit of four months he brought them back to America. That was in the spring of 1888, just after the bursting of the Minneapolis boom. He bought real estate and kept on trading, for some time being able to sell very little, but when the conditions changed he commenced to sell, and

made money. In the meantime he built the Gayner Block, corner of Eighteenth street and Ninth avenue, South, which he later sold. His residence, corner of Ninth avenue and Nineteenth street, South, he built in 1908.

In 1871 Mr. Gayner married Miss Mary Nelson, who was born at Hofmantorp, Småland, May 28, 1846, she having come to America three years before her marriage. They have had three children, of whom two are living, one son having died in infancy: May A., born May 1, 1874, in 1901 became the wife of Eugene A. Glader, who is in railroad employ, having charge of the Union depot of Minneapolis at night; and Jennie Emilia, born June 12, 1879, on March 31, 1901, married Byron A. Lindgren, who is connected with S. H. Johnson & Company of Minneapolis. At their weddings, Mr. Gayner presented each of his daughters with a modern duplex residence in Minneapolis, built at a cost of \$6,000.

Mr. Gayner and his family are identified with the Lutheran Augustana church, of which he served as trustee for thirty years, until 1908, when he resigned. He also acted as chairman of the Board of Trustees all that time.

HERMAN LARSON.—Perhaps one of the best-known representatives of the photographic art in Minneapolis is Herman Larson, the proprietor of an elegantly equipped studio in this city. He was born in Norrköping, Sweden, September 2, 1876, a son of Samuel A. and Gustava Larson. The father learned and followed the carpenter's trade in his native land of Sweden, and he died in 1907, still survived by his widow, whose home is in the city of Stockholm. In their family were six children, namely: Herman, Gustava, Carl, Elvira, Fritz and one who died in infancy.

Herman Larson in his early life received a good education in the public schools of his home city and in the Technic School, and at the completion of this training he was apprenticed to learn photography and spent nine years at Stockholm mastering all the details of the art and in becoming an expert in the profession. Coming then to the United States in 1889, he spent a few months at Mankato, Minnesota, from whence he came to Minneapolis and opened his present elegant studio at 1501 Washington avenue. During the intervening years he has won a name as a leader in his profession in the twin cities and has won many prizes for his splendid work. At the Northwestern Photographers' Convention held in Minneapolis in September of 1908 and in St. Paul in 1909 prizes were offered for the best specimens in the art, and among many other competitors Mr. Larson won the highest prize awarded to the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. He is a member of the order of Swedish Brothers, of the Woodmen of the World and attends the Lutheran church.

He married on December 26, 1901, Miss Laura Olson, and they have two children, Fred, born in December, 1902, and Arnold, in February, 1905.





Chas. L. Bruce

OLOF LUDWIG BRUCE, a young attorney of Minneapolis who has already attained high distinction in his profession, was born in Vermland, Sweden, March 23, 1873, a son of Lars and Anna Bruce. His family name takes its origin in a distinguished Scotch family which settled in Sweden several hundred years ago. Soon after the death of his father in 1891 his mother came with her younger children to this country and took up her residence in Minneapolis, whither her older sons had preceded her.

Mr. Bruce brought to the practice of his profession, besides his native intelligence, that development which comes of earnest and careful study. Shortly after his arrival in this country he continued the education he had begun in Sweden, first in a preparatory school known as Northwestern College and later in the Minneapolis Academy, from which he graduated. At the latter institution he won the gold medal for merit in debating. In 1904 he graduated from the State University Law School and completed his studies with a post-graduate course which brought him the degree of Master of Laws.

Though at once admitted to the bar of Minnesota, Mr. Bruce did not immediately devote all of his time to the practice of law but accepted the position of manager with the *Minneapolis Weekly*, a Swedish newspaper. After two years, however, he found that his constantly growing law clientage demanded his whole attention. He therefore resigned his position as active manager of the newspaper, but retained his seat upon its board of directors. Since that time the law practice of Mr. Bruce has been successful and extensive, not being confined to the Twin Cities alone but frequently taking him to distant points in the state.

In February, 1909, Mr. Bruce married Miss Esther Wallgren, daughter of the Rev. Erik Wallgren of Chicago. Mrs. Bruce is a talented and highly accomplished pianist, who wins friends as much with the charm of her personality as of her music.

In the various movements for civic righteousness, which have accomplished so much for the betterment of Minneapolis public affairs, Mr. Bruce has taken active and leading part. Politically Mr. Bruce is somewhat independent in the bestowal of his allegiance, but is a believer in the principles enunciated by the Republican party. In religious work, especially among his countrymen, Mr. Bruce is actively interested. He has held various positions of influence in church bodies and is at present president of the Scandinavian Union Mission, which is doing effective work among a class of people not readily reached by church influences.

Mr. Bruce is known among a host of friends and clients as a man of engaging presence and blameless character, and as a lawyer who brings to bear upon the solution of all legal problems a keen and well-trained mind.

AUGUST G. JOHNSON.—President of the Printers' Supply Company of Minneapolis, a prominent business man and a leader in Swedish Lutheran

circles. August G. Johnson has made his way in the world and brought a good influence to bear on his associates, both through his substantial and sterling character and his sociable, pleasing and kindly disposition. A native of Göteryd, Småland, Sweden, he was born October 20, 1867, to Gustaf and Anna Jonson, residents of his native county. His father was born in 1830 and his mother in 1835, the issue of their union being eleven children, of whom August G. was fourth in order of birth. This son received a public school education and remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, when he resolved to test himself in a larger and a more stirring field.

In 1885 Mr. Johnson emigrated from his home in Sweden directly to St. Paul, where, a few days after his arrival, he obtained employment in a type foundry at three dollars per week. For ten years he was connected with this and other firms in the Twin Cities, and during that period became master of the industry in all its departments.

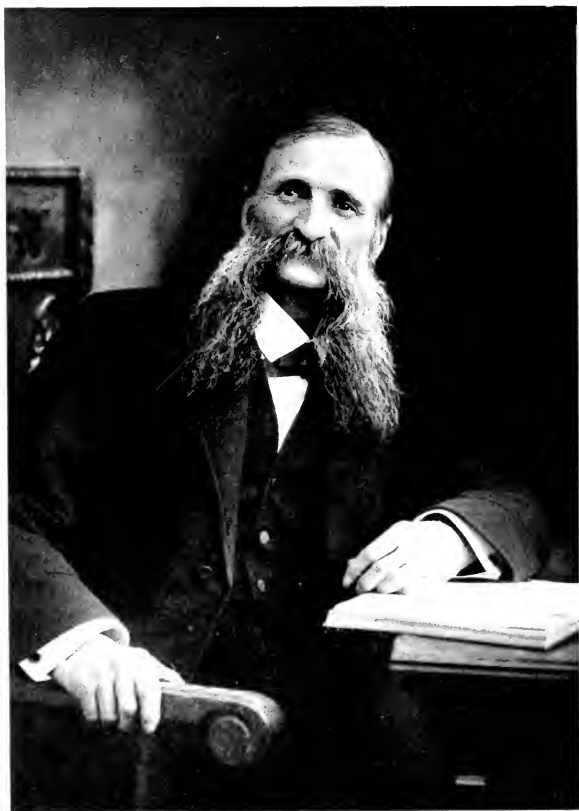
In 1905 he with others formed a business partnership in Minneapolis under the name of the Printers' Electrotyping Company. After conducting this enterprise successfully for some years it was incorporated as the Printers' Supply Company (as at present), with the following officers: August G. Johnson, president, and Edward A. Hough, secretary and treasurer. The substantial expansion of the business induced the proprietors to erect, in 1909, the large and convenient building now occupied at 306-8 Sixth street, South, in the very heart of the business district of Minneapolis. The steady rise in Mr. Johnson's personal circumstances have enabled him to enjoy two visits to the "old country," his last in 1909 broadening into a general tour of Europe. Besides his interest in a flourishing business, he is the owner of his fine residence on Colfax avenue, South, with other valuable properties in Minneapolis and the South. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, an active member of the Odin Club and deacon and treasurer in the Salem English Evangelical Lutheran church.

August G. Johnson married Miss Ida Johnson, and they have two children: Katherine Elizabeth, born July 20, 1896, and Leighton Robert, born October 9, 1904.

VICTOR CARLSON, proprietor of the Hennepin Paving Company, 247 Security Bank building, Minneapolis, was born September 8, 1861, in Hannas parish, Kalmarlän, Småland, Sweden, and is a son of Elias and Sara Fredericka Carlson. Elias Carlson died in 1867; his wife, born in 1837, is a daughter of a farmer of Hornvall in Loftahammar parish, Kalmarlän, and now lives in Minneapolis. They had five children, namely: Carl Johan, born in 1854, a farmer of Ramelsrun, Gamleby, Sweden; Fredrik, born in 1856, is a contractor for stone sidewalks, living in Decorah, Iowa; Gustaf, born in 1858, is section foreman at Mapleton, North Dakota; Victor; and Sofia, born in 1863, now living in Minneapolis.

Victor Carlson was six years of age when his father died, and he had to go among strangers at an early age to earn his living. He was able to





ALFRED SODERSTROM

acquire a common-school education, which he has improved by his own efforts since. In 1883 he emigrated to America and located at Valley City, North Dakota, where he remained four and one-half years, being most of this time employed on the railroad. In December, 1887, Mr. Carlson made a visit to his native land, but returned the following year, settling at Minneapolis, which has since been his home. He obtained employment with a firm making stone sidewalks, and remained with them eleven years, learning the trade and gaining many ideas of business. In 1898 he engaged in business on his own account, buying the Hennepin Paving Company establishment and retaining the former name. The plant is located at 1013 East Lake street and employs about fifteen men. He has done a vast amount of work in Minneapolis and vicinity and has a good standing in the community, both as to his business probity and personal qualifications.

Mr. Carlson has been a member of the Swedish Free Mission church since 1893, serving eight years as trustee and since 1907 has been president of the society. Mr. Carlson resides at 3144 Elliot avenue, in one of the best residence districts of the city, where he owns a fine home.

He married April 7, 1900, Amanda Gustafson, born March 21, 1870, daughter of Lars Gustafson, deceased, a farmer in Busseryd, Småland, and his wife, Katharina, now living at Dassel, Minnesota. Mr. Carlson has four children, namely: Carl Victor, born May 7, 1901, attending school; Walter Nathaniel, born August 29, 1903; Ruth, May 18, 1905; and Ethel, June 17, 1907.

ALFRED SÖDERSTRÖM was born during the eventful year when the nations of Europe began to break the chains, in which absolutism and tyranny had held them fettered for centuries, the year 1848. Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, was the place; he was born there February 28, and there he was raised and educated.

Twenty-one years of age he emigrated to this country, in the year 1869, and here he had his ups and downs, like most newcomers, ups and downs that have taught him the true story of life and made him what he is to-day. On his arrival in this country he became a painter, like most fellows from Stockholm that come here—that is, if they are not tailors already or happen to come to places where painters are not wanted.

Söderström painted threshing machines in Pitts & Son's threshing machine factory, located in Chicago, and he painted these machines in the bright, rosy, red color, the color that best agreed with his own nature, with his optimism, his desire to look at everything from the best side, and make everyone with whom he comes in contact do the same.

After having during two summers (1869-70) worked in this trade, he left for the sunny South, where he secured employment on sugar and cotton plantations. The many romantic adventures—which would fill a book—that he and a faithful companion then passed through are now interesting memories.

He returned to Chicago the following year, but had not been there very long when he received a telegram from a friend in Alexandria, Minnesota, requesting him to come at once and secure a position with a real estate agent, owner of the hotel of the place and other enterprises. He started for this place one month before the big Chicago fire, which occurred October 9, 1871. Reaching his destination, he found that his duties included almost anything from milking the cow to keeping books on divers and interesting matters.

The Northern Pacific Railway was then being built westward and Mr. Söderström went to Moorhead, Clay county, Minnesota (Moorhead then being only a very small tent camp), where he took a preëmption claim on 160 acres. But he, like many new settlers, became discouraged with the many privations of frontier life, the cold, windy prairies in the winter, and the grasshoppers in the summer, and, longing for civilization again, he left his claim, permitting others to reap the benefit of his work. The courthouse in Moorhead now stands within the limits of his 160 acres.

Returning to Minneapolis in the fall of 1872, he started a private school in company with P. O. Chilström. In the fall of 1874 he accepted a position as teacher of bookkeeping and expert penmanship in Professor Barnard's Business College. This institution ceased to exist after one year. Next he started the Scandinavian Business School, which he managed during two winter terms. As assistant teacher in the class of English he had a poor youth, who at that time was a student at the State University, i. e., John Lind, who since became congressman and afterwards governor of the state of Minnesota.

During the time that he was conducting the above Scandinavian Commercial School he became agent for *Svenska Nybyggaren*, of St. Paul, to which paper he contributed regularly under the pseudonym of "Rulle Block," and these press contributions more than anything else drew him into the journalistic profession. His activity, however, in newspaperdom has been more as a founder, publisher and business manager than editor.

While he managed the business school he made the acquaintance of Col. Hans Mattson, and *Minnesota Stats Tidning*, a weekly Republican newspaper, was started in January, 1877, with Söderström as business manager and part owner. In the summer of 1881 the paper was sold to a St. Paul concern on account of Col. Mattson being appointed by President Garfield American consul general to Calcutta, India.

Soon after the sale of this paper Mr. Söderström started *Svenska Folkets Tidning*, Minneapolis, the first issue of which was printed October 5, 1881. Mr. Söderström had interested over a hundred of the influential Swedes throughout the state to take stock in the new corporation—the Swedish Publishing Company—which enabled the paper, in the start, to appear in a large and imposing form. The enterprise was so favorably received that at the end of the first two months there were over 2,000

subscribers. After two years' existence the subscription list of the paper exceeded 10,000. Mr. Söderström published this paper to 1898, when he retired, after twenty years of newspaper work.

In the spring of 1899 he compiled and published his book, "Minneapolis' Minnen" (Memories of Minneapolis), a work of 500 pages, profusely illustrated, ably edited, showing painstaking, careful and impartial research.

On Midsummer's Day of the year 1880 Mr. Söderström was married to Mrs. Wilhelmina Aln, and while the old song "Fru Söderström" does not apply to this lady, Mr. Söderström most certainly is to be congratulated in having secured such a charming and cultured wife. Their union has been blessed with three sons and one daughter, of whom three are living.

The secret of Mr. Söderström's wonderful success in newspaper work lies in his natural business ability and acumen and his love for his profession. In that he felt that he had found his sphere, there he could do something to enlighten his fellowmen, especially his countrymen.

Never tired, never disgusted, he labored persistently, and even if his free and too generous nature prevented him from reaping for his work the financial reward which justice could demand, the results of his efforts are still existing. He gave the readers of his newspaper the best that money could procure; the ablest writers on every subject were employed by him, even if he had to import them from Sweden. His desire in managing a newspaper was not to gain the filthy lucre, but to instruct, to please, to make happy. The thoughts of thousands of his countrymen undoubtedly revert with a feeling of longing to the times that were, when newspapers could be read and published under his management.

Shortly after the publication of the above mentioned book severe sickness settled down as a cloud upon his family and his physician advised a change of climate. Following this advice, in the spring of 1901 he moved with his family to Warroad, Minnesota, and again became a pioneer on the frontier (a homesteader), living in a log cabin in the depths of the forest, three miles from the Lake of the Woods, on the extreme northern borders of Minnesota and the United States. His health is now recovered, and the adage that "a man is as old as he feels, a woman as old as she looks," holds good with him.

His literary tastes have followed him even into his retreat, where he is now actively engaged in gathering the material for and compiling a press history under the title "Blixtar På Tidningshorisonten," which will deal with newspaper life from 1851 up to the present time, mainly concerning the Swedish-American press.

SWAN J. TURNBLAD.—The foremost of Swedish newspaper men in America, and one of the most successful Swedes in the United States, is unquestionably Swan J. Turnblad, publisher of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, of Minneapolis. Mr. Turnblad was born at Tubbemåla, Vislanda socken, Småland, Sweden, October 7, 1860, and came to this country in

1868, together with his parents, who located at Vasa, Minnesota. After acquiring a good school education he moved to Minneapolis, where he learned the printing trade. Always industrious and economical, he became the owner of real estate and interested in a business enterprise very early—before many other young men, about his equal as to age and opportunities, could earn more than sufficient to pay their board.

These facts, together with Mr. Turnblad's activity in the temperance movement, made him popular in large Swedish circles, and when the management of the Swedish-American Publishing Company, publishers of *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, found that the company was hopelessly insolvent, they induced Mr. Turnblad to step in and assume the management. The new manager soon learned that he had tackled a giant undertaking. The paper had little or no subscribers, and the advertising patronage was too insignificant to mention. On the other hand, the company was rich in debts, notes and judgments threatening on all sides. Mr. Turnblad was not only forced to mortgage his own home to save the company from bankruptcy, but also to buy out many of the stockholders, who scrambled to get from under cover and be relieved of their liabilities in connection with the concern, and take up the company's notes, giving his own personal notes instead.

This was a gigantic task. But Mr. Turnblad was equal to the occasion. He secured funds and steered the ship through the breakers and into smooth water. This required years of planning, work and sacrifice—and first, last and all the time, money. With his unexampled energy, keen business acumen and admirable perseverance he built up a great paper, which today is the pride of the Swedish nationality of America. The old company could not survive, but every stockholder who came to the new owner bemoaning his loss was compensated most generously.

Besides Mr. Turnblad's excellent qualities as a business man he is indebted to his contemporaries for his success, because these for many years exhibited a vindictive jealousy against the tower of strength which loomed up on the horizon of the Swedish newspaper field—and the results proved once more that "a knock is a boost."

Mr. Turnblad has invariably taken the lead in his profession. When he took charge of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten* that paper's subscription price was only \$1.00 per year. But it was also a small and insignificant publication. Mr. Turnblad maintained the same subscription price and made the paper the largest, most instructive and influential of Swedish publications, which in time also gave him the largest circulation. He was the first Swedish publisher to have his paper set on linotype machines, the first Swedish owner of a Mergenthaler, first to use political cartoons and color illustrations, and finally he is the only Swedish publisher who owns and operates his own color rotary printing press.

In 1882 Mr. Turnblad was married to Miss Christine Nelson, of Worthington, Minnesota, who was born in Jemtland, Sweden. Together with their daughter, Lillian Zenobia, they reside at the magnificent family

residence at 2600 Park avenue. They have visited the Fatherland at various times, and on some of their trips they have toured the continent extensively.

Mr. Turnblad has always taken a great interest in politics, but never accepted nomination for public office, although several high offices have been offered him. However, he has held some appointive offices, which he accepted only on the conditions that they should be offices which did not carry any remuneration. In 1899 he was appointed member of the State Reformatory Board for the state reformatory at St. Cloud. In 1905 he was appointed colonel on the governor's staff and in 1907 member of the State Board of Visitors. The two last named offices he still holds.

Mr. Turnblad is a member of the Commercial Club, a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar, Noble of the Mystic Shrine and member of B. P. O. E. His chief recreation is automobiling, he being the first man in the Northwest to own an automobile.

CAPTAIN ANDREW SANDBERG.—Noteworthy not only as a representative Swede of Minnesota, but as a veteran soldier of the Civil war, and for his excellent record as a city, county and government employe, Captain Andrew Sandberg is now rendering appreciated service in the United States Custom House, in Minneapolis, filling the position to which he was appointed ten years ago. A native of Sweden, he was born, October 24, 1839, in Ljung, Vestergotland, where his father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and likewise was a general merchant. He is one of a family of three children, of whom he and his sister Christina are now living. Christina has been twice married, and is now a widow.

After his confirmation, Andrew Sandberg was employed for a time as a clerk in his father's store. He was always fond of military tactics, and at the age of seventeen years entered the Swedish army as a volunteer. As the army service at that time lasted a month only of each year, he spent the remaining eleven months of each year as a traveling salesman for Appelstam & Company, of Norrkoping, manufacturers of woollens. In 1861, joining the never-ceasing tide of emigration, he came to America, locating first in Galesburg, Illinois, where he almost immediately enlisted in Company C, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years. At the expiration of his term he joined the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas. While in the army, Captain Sandberg took part in various engagements of importance, including among others those at Fort Henry, Tennessee; the Battle of Shiloh, where he was so severely wounded in the left leg that he was afterwards confined for three months in the hospital; the engagement at Ajuca, Mississippi; the siege of Vicksburg; the battle at Saline River, Kansas; and in the numerous skirmishes of less importance. For his heroic services during the war he was allowed a pension of

twelve dollars a month, it being awarded to him during the first administration of President Cleveland.

At the close of the conflict Captain Sandberg located in Chicago, where he was employed as a clerk in different dry goods establishments for about ten years. Entering then the government employ, he was connected with the Custom House for three years, afterwards being in the United States postoffice five years. Removing to Minneapolis in 1883, the captain, in partnership with a cousin, embarked in the shoe business, but later bought out the interest of his partner, who returned to Illinois. Selling out his shoe business at the end of three years, Captain Sandberg was appointed by the City Council superintendent of the workhouse, of which he had charge for three years. The following two years he was jailer of the Hemepin County Jail, after which he was appointed clerk in the Internal Revenue Office, where, for three years, he had control of the stamp department. He was subsequently appointed to an office in the United States Custom House, with which he has been connected the past ten years. Captain Sandberg's record of public service is in every way honorable, bearing visible evidence of his ability, integrity and worth.

Captain Sandberg married, in 1867, in Chicago, Illinois, Miss Elsa Nelson, who was born in Onnastad, Skåne, Sweden, in 1843, and of their union three children have been born, two of whom are living, namely: Jennie Malinda, wife of J. W. Bentley, a contractor; and Enez Eugene, a contractor and builder in Butte, Montana. Captain Sandberg and family attend the Foss Methodist church, and are liberal contributors towards its support. He is a member of Morgan Post, No. 4, G. A. R.

AXEL HJALMAR NILSSON, one of the most widely known and popular Swedes in the Twin Cities, was born in the City of Nora, Sweden, September 24, 1860. He received his early education in the college of his native city, and later in the technical school of Örebro, from which he graduated after a three years' course in 1878. For a couple of years he was a mechanical draftsman in Stockholm and in 1881 emigrated to America. He settled in the east and worked at first as a mechanical draftsman and later as coppersmith, which trade he had learned in Sweden.

During a number of years Mr. Nilsson has been employed on Swedish papers, both in the east and the west, as editor and advertising manager, and he came from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Minneapolis about eight years ago. In the Swedish-American singing world, Mr. Nilsson has won an enviable reputation as a singer, but still more as a leader. He is the happy possessor of a fine voice and he has spent both time and effort in promoting Swedish song in America. He has been honored by the Swedish Singers' Union with many prominent positions and his large experience and power of organization have been of great value to Swedish song in America. Mr. Nilsson also possesses dramatic



*Agälmur Nilsson*



talent and moves with great ease on the "planks that represent the world." He is of a very happy and sunny disposition, making hosts of friends; a good after dinner speaker and no mean poet. A daughter of Mr. Nilsson, who has been known as a fine pianist, is married to County Commissioner Carl R. Chindblom of Chicago, and his son Verner is a dentist in Minneapolis. Mr. Nilsson has been for years a very active Democrat, and was honored by Governor Johnson with an appointment as deputy oil inspector for Hennepin county in February, 1909.

FRANK A. GUSTAFSON, a pharmacist in Minneapolis, was born in Berga socken, Kronoberg's län, Sweden, June 18, 1872, a son of Swenson and Johanna (Peterson) Swenson, in whose family were six children, as follows: John S., Frank A., Carl F., Oscar F., Amanda and Huldah.

Frank A. Gustafson obtained his educational training in his native town, and came from there to the United States in 1890 as a lad of eighteen years. Locating first at Thorpe, in Wisconsin, he worked on a farm there for about a year and a half, and then coming to Minneapolis followed various employments here and at Grand Rapids, Minnesota, until entering the Northwestern College in 1895 to pursue a course of studies. In 1898 he enlisted in Company "E" of the Fourteenth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and after the muster out, November 18, 1898, of that regiment he enlisted in the regular service and spent two years in the Philippines during the insurrection. After the close of that conflict and his return to Minneapolis, being honorably discharged from the United States Army at Ft. Snelling, December 6, 1901, he became connected with the pharmacy business in this city, and has followed that line of trade from that time to the present. He is a member of Camp A. R. Patterson, an order composed of soldiers of the Spanish-American war and the Philippine campaign.

Mr. Gustafson married, October 18, 1905, Mary T. Lindblom, a daughter of F. G. Lindblom, of Minneapolis. Mr. Gustafson is a member of the Swedish Tabernacle church.

ERNEST SWANSON, of Minneapolis, who is among the expert foresters and gardeners of the Northwest, is a native of the city of Kristianstad, Sweden, born on the 20th of January, 1872, to Ernest and Christina (Albrektsson) Swanson. The father was born March 16, 1844, in Hammerslund, Skåne, Sweden, practiced law in Kristianstad and neighborhood for many years, and is now living retired as a citizen of his birthplace. His wife, born in 1846 on the crown estate known as Beckaskog, is also alive and in good health. Her father, Anders Albrektsson, was long superintendent of the wagon and blacksmith works of the estate. There were six children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Swanson. Hilda, the oldest, who was born in 1870, married Otto Jöhnsson, a machinist of Hasselholm, Sweden, who died in 1895, leaving his widow with two children, all of whom are now living with the daugh-

ter's parents. Ernest, whose name introduces this sketch, was the second-born; Emma, whose natal year was 1876, the third; Jenny, born in 1878, the fourth; Hjalmar, who was born in 1880 and lives in Florida, the fifth; and Emil, who was born in 1882 and is a telegraphic operator in Malmö, Sweden, is the youngest.

After passing through the public schools of Kristianstad, Ernest Swanson entered a military college, in which he spent 1890-2, and was then a pupil at the State's Forestry and Hunting School for a year. In 1893 he was appointed government forester and game warden of his district, holding that position for two years; then, for some time, he was associated with his father in various hunting and fishing adventures. In 1904 Mr. Swanson emigrated to North America, traveling through Quebec and a great portion of Canada and also visiting Michigan, Wisconsin, Montana, Washington, Colorado and other portions of the United States.

Having friends in Minneapolis, Mr. Swanson went to that city in the fall of 1905. With his intimate knowledge of forestry and gardening he soon found employment, but soon commenced to take independent contracts. Deciding, however, to settle on land of his own, he took a homestead claim in Williams county, North Dakota, and "proved up" in the legal fourteen months. It was his intention to locate upon his farm, but as he was offered a good price for his quarter section he sold his property instead and returned to Minneapolis in 1907. Since that time he has been engaged in his former occupation in the forestry and gardening lines. He is also still an ardent hunter and fisher and expects to again enjoy the healthful activities of country life.

ALFRED EKMAN, barber, 2506 Twenty-seventh avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been a resident of this city since 1888, when he emigrated to America from his native land, Sweden. Mr. Ekman was born in Atorp, Vermland, January 14, 1862, son of merchant Johan Alfred Ekman and his wife, Ingeborg, both of whom are still living in Sweden, at Orebro. They have three children, Alfred and Albin being in this country, the latter, the eldest of the family, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, and a daughter, Amelia, who lives with her parents.

After attending the common schools, Alfred took a collegiate course in Orebro and Kristinehamn, and from the time of his confirmation until he reached his majority he assisted his father in business. Then he served the usual obligatory two years in the Swedish army. He remained with his father until twenty-six years of age, when he came to America. Arrived in Minneapolis, he learned the barber's trade and was employed in a shop at 2506 Twenty-seventh avenue, South. After working there as an employe for five years he purchased the establishment and has since been its proprietor, meeting with a deserved success. Mr. Ekman has also given much time to music, being proficient on the piano, the double string bass and the tuba, and has played in the Minneapolis Park

Band in various orchestras. Soon after his arrival in Minneapolis he reorganized the old Svea Band, which at that time consisted of only a few instruments. It later became a full band, under the leadership of Professor Oscar Ringvall.

Mr. Ekman resides at 2510 Twenty-seventh avenue, South, and besides his home he is the owner of seven other properties in this vicinity. On February 28, 1906, he married Mrs. Mathilda Wermelin (*nee* Benztson), a native of Rudskoga, Vermland. The year previous to their marriage they both visited the old country. Fraternally Mr. Ekman is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the Swedish Brothers.

EDWIN RODINE, superintendent of Coffin's Box & Lumber Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been identified with this concern for nearly a quarter of a century, and for some years has been a stockholder in the company. Mr. Rodine was born at Ryagarde, Orunga parish, Elfsborg's län, Sweden, December 24, 1870, son of John and Anna Maria Anderson, now residents of Minneapolis. In their family were four children, all born in Sweden: August, a cabinetmaker, was killed in a street car accident in Minneapolis, in 1895; Herman, a plasterer by trade, is married and settled in Minneapolis; Ada, wife of John Herth, died a few years ago; and Edwin. The father and eldest son came first to America; later were followed by another son, and, finally, June 24, 1884, Edwin, accompanied by his mother and sister, landed here, and thus the family was reunited.

Edwin Rodine received his early education in the public schools of Sweden, and soon after their arrival in this country was confirmed by Rev. E. A. Skogsberg, in Minneapolis. In this city he attended public school until it became necessary for him to go to work in order to support his sick mother, while his father and brothers were absent, working in the lumber camps. Then for some time he was a student at night school. Finally he secured a steady job with a sash and door factory as a glazier and remained in that position for about one year. Then he entered the employ of the company with which he has since been connected, and in which he has worked his way from one position to another until now he is superintendent and part owner.

May 14, 1892, Mr. Rodine married Miss Alma A. Bolin, who was born in Vestergotland, Sweden, in February, 1871, and who, in 1884, came to America with her parents, now deceased. Her father during his residence in Minneapolis was engaged in teaming and in a transfer business. Mr. and Mrs. Rodine live at 3049 Columbus avenue. They attend the Swedish St. Ansgarius Episcopal church, in which he has filled various offices, including S. E. C. warden and vestryman. He is a member of the West Side Commercial Club and of the Society Norden, in the latter of which he has served on the finance committee. Politically he is a Democrat.

NELS SWANSON, who has a transfer, moving and express business, in connection with which he conducts a wood and coal business, with headquarters at 1831 Central avenue northeast, Minneapolis, was born and reared in Sweden, the date of his birth being September 29, 1860.

Mr. Swanson landed in America in 1881, about the time he reached his majority, and first went to Effingham, Illinois, where he found employment in railroad construction work. Later this work took him into Missouri and other Southern states. In 1883 he came to Minneapolis and went to work in a tannery, a business in which he was engaged for a period of eleven years, during which time he mastered every detail of the work. After this he bought a team and engaged in business on his own account as a transferman. Soon he bought other teams and enlarged his operations, doing all kinds of hauling, moving, etc. In 1898 he added to his other business by opening up a wood and coal yard, and he has since dealt in all kinds of fuel.

Politically, Mr. Swanson is a Republican, and in 1906 was the candidate of his party for alderman of the Ninth ward of Minneapolis. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Brotherhood of America, and the Eagles.

In 1885 he married Miss Betsey Nelson, and to them have been born six children: Ethel E., Sidney S., Arthur, Oscar H., Clifford and Sevilla. Arthur, the third child, was accidentally killed by falling from a horse, March 13, 1897, at the age of thirteen years.

AXEL CHRISTOPHER EKELOUND.—As head of the well-known firm of Ekelund & Hart, grocers and provision dealers, located at No. 1854 Central avenue, Axel C. Ekelund is actively associated with the mercantile interests of Minneapolis. In his operations he is meeting with well merited success, his prosperity being due to his many years of untiring industry, his native good sense, and his upright business dealings. Like many of the city's most worthy residents, he is of Swedish birth, having been born, August 16, 1875, in the province of Dalsland, Sweden. His father, Johan Anders Johnson, married Carolina Fredrika Ekelund, and this son assumed his mother's maiden name. His father, a carpenter by trade, and for many years a soldier in the regular Swedish army, emigrated with his family to this country in 1882, settling in Minneapolis.

A lad of seven years when he came with his parents to Minneapolis, Axel C. Ekelund was educated in the public schools and confirmed in the Lutheran Augustana church. Gifted as a boy with great musical talent, much attention was paid to the cultivation of this special gift, and when but nine years of age he played the organ in the Sunday School, and was subsequently organist in the St. Pauli church, and was the first organist in the Ebenezer church. While yet in his "teens," Mr. Ekelund served for four years as a locomotive fireman, after which he worked at various occupations until 1895. Entering then the employ



*Nels Swanson*



of his brother, he clerked in his grocery for a number of seasons, learning the details of the business. In partnership with George O. Hart, Mr. Ekelund opened a grocery at No. 1903 Central avenue, but afterwards moved to No. 1824 Central avenue, where the firm conducted business for a time. Subsequently selling out his share of the business to his partner, Mr. Ekelund became traveling salesman for the firm of Slocum, Bergen & Co., in whose employ he remained a few years. In 1906 Mr. Ekelund opened a grocery store at No. 1854 Central avenue, very near his former place of business, and the following year consolidated with his former partner, under the firm name of Ekelund & Hart. Enlarging his operations, he and his partner bought the adjoining meat market of John Schmidler, which they have since conducted in connection with their grocery store, having here built up an extensive trade, carrying a choice line of staple and fancy groceries and the best of meats.

Mr. Ekelund, in 1900, was united in marriage with Hanna Anderson, of Red Wing, Minnesota, who presides with gracious hospitality over their attractive home at No. 1850 Fillmore street. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Ekelund attend the Swedish Emanuel Lutheran church. Fraternally Mr. Ekelund is a member of the United Workmen of America, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also officially connected with various business organizations, being a member of the Minneapolis Grocers' Association, of which he is the treasurer and one of the directors; a member and the secretary of the N. A. Matson Bakery Company; a member and vice-president of the United Retailers' Association; and a member of the New Boston Commercial Club. Politically Mr. Ekelund is an active supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is president of the Ninth Ward Republican Club.

GUSTAF A. KULLBERG, of the firm of G. A. Kullberg & Sons, 610 Main street, Northeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is one of the Swedish pioneers of this city. Mr. Kullberg was born at Ousby Skåne, Sweden, September 27, 1850, son of Anders and Sara Kullberg. His father was a turner by trade and manufactured old-fashioned spinning wheels, which were in use in all of the northern parts of Europe before the cotton industry was introduced, and which are still used in certain localities in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. In the old country these wheels were called "spinnrockars." Anders Kullberg died in 1893, and his wife in 1905. Both are buried in Minnesota. Of their six children four are now living, namely: Bengt, a turner at Rochester, Minnesota; Betsy, wife of John Lindquist, a farmer near Alexandria, Minnesota; Olof, a machinist in Minneapolis; and Gustaf A.

Gustaf A. Kullberg received his early education in the public schools of his native land and was confirmed in the Lutheran church, and under his father's instructions learned the turner's trade. In 1869, at

the age of nineteen, believing that America offered better advantages for a young man's advancement than did Sweden, he embarked for this country and made his way to Galesburg, Illinois, the old Swedish settlement. For five years he remained in Galesburg, working at his trade, at the end of which time he invested a portion of his earnings in a trip back to his old home in Skåne. Soon, however, he was ready to return to America, and brought with him, in 1875, his sister Betsy. They came to Minneapolis, which has since been his home. Here he entered the employ of Wheaton, Reynolds & Company, with whom he remained twenty years, a portion of that time as foreman.

In 1895 Mr. Kullberg engaged in business for himself at Fifth street and Fourth avenue, where he continued about twelve years, until 1907, when he moved to his present commodious factory building at 610 Main street, Northeast. In 1902, his sons, having finished their schooling, were taken into the partnership and the name became G. A. Kullberg & Sons. Their business is conducted as the Central Wood Turning Company.

In 1877 Mr. Kullberg married Miss Nellie R. Bergquist, a native of Knox county, Illinois, and a daughter of Andrew and Ellen Bergquist, both now deceased. This union has been blessed in the birth of seven children, of whom four are living, namely: Arlence T., born November 30, 1878, married, in 1906, Miss Jennie Blomgren, of Minneapolis, and they have a son, Raymond, born April 26, 1908. They reside at 902 Pennsylvania avenue, North; Wallace L., born July 23, 1883, married, in 1905, Miss Mildred Lawson, who was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. They have a son, Winston Byron, born November 23, 1907, and they reside at 4012 Bryant avenue, South; Ernest Raymond, born April 3, 1885, is connected with the MacMartens Advertising Company; and Violet R., born in September, 1892.

Mr. Kullberg and his family are identified with the First Swedish Baptist church, in which he has long served officially as trustee, secretary and deacon, having been a deacon for over thirty years. Politically he is a staunch Republican, but a believer in prohibition. He resides with his family at Abbot and Western avenues, North.

JOHN ANDERSON.—Bringing to his mercantile employment good business methods and excellent judgment, John Anderson, proprietor of a meat market at No. 606 Sixth avenue, South, has here built up a large and lucrative trade, and is numbered among the respected and esteemed residents of this part of the city. A native of Sweden, he was born, April 23, 1853, in Faringtofta socken, Skåne, a son of Anders and Cecilia Olson, neither of whom are now living, the father having died in 1902, and the mother in 1908. They were farmers by occupation, and the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living, namely: Olander, formerly a soldier in the Swedish Army, is now pensioned; Magnus, also a retired pensioner; John, the subject of this

sketch; Nils, a machinist in the Landskrona Sugar Factory; Axel, a farmer in Skåne; Peter, a retired cavalryman; Marie Elina, wife of S. A. Malmrose, of Galesburg, Illinois, a railroad man; Aaron, a retired artilleryman; and Otto Belander, a farmer.

Having been confirmed in the Lutheran church, John Anderson followed the occupation in which he was reared until 1881, when he emigrated to this country, settling in Fargo, North Dakota, where he remained busily employed for four years. Yearning then to see his old home and friends, he visited in Sweden for three months, and on his return to America came directly to Minneapolis, which has since been his home. He at first conducted a hotel for a few years, but in 1896 opened his present meat market and has since conducted it with well deserved success, his business being located on Sixth avenue, and his residence at No. 1515 Elliott avenue.

Mr. Anderson married, in 1890, Anna Peterson, who was born in Virestad, Småland, Sweden, December 18, 1855, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Frances Athalie, born in 1891; Harry Victor, born in 1895; and Raymond Belander, born June 9, 1897. Mr. Anderson was formerly connected with several benefit societies, but has dropped them. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Augustana church.

BYRON A. LINDGREN.—A bright, progressive and brainy business man of Minneapolis, Byron A. Lindgren, secretary and treasurer of the H. S. Johnson Company, has already won for himself an excellent record in industrial circles, and enjoys to a high degree the esteem and confidence of his associates and friends. Descended from a Swede family that settled in Minnesota many years ago, he was born, December 2, 1876, in Stillwater, Minnesota, a son of John and Mary Lindgren. His mother has passed to the life beyond, but his father is still a resident of Stillwater. They were the parents of four children, of whom two survive, namely: Byron A., the subject of this sketch; and Rose, born in 1885, is a school teacher.

After leaving the public schools, Byron A. Lindgren was confirmed in the Lutheran church, and was subsequently graduated from a business college. Beginning his active career in the office of a sash and door manufactory in Stillwater, he continued there until 1894, when he was offered a similar position in Minneapolis. In 1896 Mr. Lindgren became associated with Mr. H. S. Johnson, who was just then starting in business as a sash and door manufacturer, and for a while was the man in the office with the exception of the proprietor. The business continued in this way until 1903, each year increasing in volume and value, and was then incorporated as the H. S. Johnson Company, with Mr. Lindgren as its secretary and treasurer. This enterprising firm bought a new plant at the corner of Marshall and Eighteenth streets, Northeast, and the business has since had a constant and

healthful growth, now giving employment to about one hundred and fifty men.

Mr. Lindgren married, in 1901, Jennie E. Gayner, who was born in Minneapolis, June 12, 1878, being a daughter of a prominent real estate dealer of this city. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindgren, two of whom are living, namely: Bertha Pearl Marie, born October 10, 1903; and Clarence Byron, born August 31, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Lindgren reside at 2324 Eleventh avenue, South, and are active members of the English Messiah church, and take great interest in its work.

MILTON G. EARL is well known throughout Minneapolis as a funeral director and embalmer, and he is a son of one of the oldest representatives of that business in this city. Peter Olson Earl, the father, was born in Sweden, but came to the United States when he was comparatively a young man. It was about twenty years ago that he embarked in the undertaking business in Minneapolis, and he soon became well and prominently known in the business, and was for years the leading undertaker in the city.

Milton G. Earl was born in Minneapolis September 19, 1886, and he attended its graded and high schools. When he was about seventeen years of age his father's health began failing, and coming to his assistance he assumed the management of the large business and was soon admitted to a partnership, the firm name then becoming P. Olson Earl & Son, undertakers and embalmers. And how well the young man succeeded in business is best told in stating that under his management the trade has grown to larger proportions and the place of business has been made a model of its kind, up-to-date in every particular, and the outside equipment is second to none in the Twin Cities. Mr. Earl is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal League, the A. O. U. W., and the Yeomen.

He married, January 28, 1908, Miss Mattie Nodell, a daughter of one of the most prominent and highly respected business men of Minneapolis, John A. Nodell. Mr. and Mrs. Earl are the parents of one child: Rolland Milton. Mr. Earl is a member of the Swedish Baptist church.

CARL G. OLSON, D. D. S., was born at Boda, Stafnas parish, Vermland, Sweden, September 23, 1865, son of Olof and Marie Nilson, both now deceased, and one of a family of eight children. Of this number six are living, namely: Nils Wilhelm Olson, a retired farmer, living in Minneapolis; Anna Hulda, wife of Andrew Nasviken, a farmer of North Dakota; Christina, wife of P. P. Smith, also a farmer of North Dakota; Carl G.; Olof Albin, a North Dakota farmer, and Adolf Olson, a dentist of Duluth, Minnesota.

Carl G. Olson had received a public school education in his native land previous to his coming to this country. In 1881, his father having



*Milton G. Earl*



died, he accompanied his mother and brothers and sisters to America. They first settled at Willmar, Minnesota, where they remained one year, then going to Larimore, North Dakota, where the eldest son, Nils W., filed claim to a homestead. Here Carl worked on the railroads three years, after which he clerked for five years in a general merchandise store. Feeling the need of a better education than he possessed, for some time he attended private school and afterward the South Side high school and in 1898 he entered the Dental Department of the University of Minnesota, where he graduated with the degree of D. D. S., in 1900. Immediately after his graduation he opened an office in the Simonson Block, at Seven Corners, where he still remains and where he has met with well earned success.

Dr. Olson is a member of the Scandinavian Dental Society and of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota. He resides with his family at 73 Seymour avenue, Southeast, Minneapolis. In 1896, on the 23d of September, he married Miss Mary Olson, daughter of Anders Olson and wife Bertha (*née* Overland), who was born on a farm in Chippewa county, Minnesota, June 6, 1877. They are the parents of four children: Lydda Maria, born November 16, 1897; Victor Rudolph, October 18, 1902; Anna Kajsa, May 24, 1905; and Adolph William, July 13, 1907.

NELS HALLMER, the meat market man at 310 Twentieth avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, dates his birth near Lund, Skåne, January 18, 1865, and is a son of Nils Swensen and his wife, Christina Charlotta Anderson, farmers. The father died in Sweden, in 1888; the mother died there in 1909. Of their six children five are living, namely: Nels; Johan, a member of the Skåne Cavalry Regiment; Maria, wife of E. Brodin, a high school teacher in Sweden; Johanna, wife of E. Lindahl, a farmer in South Dakota; and Emma, wife of Axel Anderson, a farmer living near Ortofta, Skåne.

Nels attended the public school and the people's high school and also took a course in a private business college. Thus equipped to make his own way in the world, he accepted a position as clerk and book-keeper in the delicatessen and meat store of Nils Christensen in Lund, where he remained a year and a half, after which, for one year, he clerked and kept books in the Hotel Krakau at Lund. Then he served one year in the Swedish army. That was in 1886. In 1887 he sailed for America, and on May 5th arrived in Minneapolis. Soon after he went to Ashland and Hurley, Wisconsin, where he worked on a railroad for four weeks, but returned to Minneapolis and has since made his home in this city. His first employment here was in the Hall-Ducey sawmill, where he worked four months. June 27, 1888, he again identified himself with the meat business and clerked until 1892, when he entered into a partnership with E. Johnson & Company, a concern that has five meat markets in Minneapolis. Since 1892 Mr. Hallmer has

been a partner in and manager of the store at 310 Twentieth avenue, North.

October 13, 1893, he married Miss Anna Maria Olson, who was born in Karlstad, Sweden, March 10, 1875, and came to America in 1892. They have two children: Nels Robert, born November 7, 1894, and Linnea Maria, December 2, 1895. They reside at 1519 Fremont avenue, North. Mr. Hallmer is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and he and his family attend worship at Bethlehem Lutheran church.

HERMAN GODTFRIED LILLIENCRA NTZ.—A man of superior talents and culture, Herman Godtfried Lillien crantz has attained a position of note in Minneapolis, where, as a massagist and a hydropathist, he has won on extensive patronage, being very successful in the treatment of his many patients. He was born, July 12, 1858, in Karlstad, Vermland, Sweden, being the only child of Olof and Bethy Lillien crantz. His father, born in 1833, was engaged during his active career in the clothing business in Karlstad, where his death occurred in 1892. His mother, born in 1831, is still a resident of Karlstad.

As a boy and youth, Herman G. Lillien crantz received excellent educational advantages, being graduated in 1877 from the Karlstad Practical College, and in 1882 being graduated, with honors, from the Melins College for Massage and Medical Treatment. After practicing his profession for two years in his native town, Mr. Lillien crantz emigrated to America, locating in 1884 in Chicago, Illinois, where he subsequently was graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary. Continuing his studies, he next entered Augustana College, at Rock Island, Illinois, where he was graduated at the end of two years. He then studied for a year in an Episcopalian institution, the Western Theological Seminary, in Chicago, receiving his diploma there. After his graduation Mr. Lillien crantz accepted a call as pastor of the Free Evangelical Lutheran church at Stronghurst, Illinois, and was there ordained to the ministry March 31, 1891. After a successful pastorate of three years in that place, he came as a missionary to Minnesota, and has since continued a resident of this state. Since 1901 he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of Swedish Massage and Hydropathy in Minneapolis, having built up a lucrative patronage, his residence being at No. 2510 Bryant avenue, North.

Mr. Lillien crantz married, in 1894, Ida Mellgren, who was born in Vestergötland, Sweden, and to them three children have been born, namely: Henning Clarence Walter, Celinda Ragnhild Idalia, and Ejnar Clauritz Antonius.

DR. EDWARD P. BLOMGREN, a prominent physician of Minneapolis, was born January 1, 1857, in Sweden, and is a son of Peter and Anna Blomgren. Dr. Blomgren's father died when he was seven years of age, and he was brought by his mother to the United States. They located





*Chas. A. Shaw,*

at Isanti county, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools. Later he took up the study of medicine at the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, where he was graduated in the class of 1884. In the same year he took up his residence in Minneapolis, and remained in practice there for one year, after which he removed to Stearns county, Minnesota, and until 1892 remained there in active practice. He then returned to Minneapolis, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is one of the oldest Swedish doctors in the city, and stands high in his profession, having made a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear; in 1892 he began a special study of this branch of surgery in Chicago, and has acquired unusual skill in this line. Dr. Blomgren has won a large circle of friends, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical Society, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Swedish United Sons of America.

Dr. Blomgren married, in February, 1883, Christine Anderson, of Minneapolis, born in Sweden and educated in the United States, and they have one daughter, Florence.

CHARLES A. OLSON.—A leading shoe merchant of Minneapolis, prominent in the fraternal circles of the city and active in its charitable and religious work, Charles A. Olson was born at Linköping, Sweden, June 19, 1859. His parents were Andrew P. Olson and wife. The father was a shoemaker by trade. In this family were four children, three of whom are living: Arvid Olson, at Anaconda, Montana; Annie, who is married to Gust Johnson, at Center City, Minnesota, and Charles A.

Charles A. was educated in the common schools in Sweden and in the public schools of New York state, in 1872 having come to America in company with his father, sister and brothers. A sister of Andrew P. Olson, the father, lived in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, and the family remained with her for three years. They then moved west to Center City, where the father settled in 1875. Here Charles A. did all kinds of work, mostly farming, for about two years. He then moved to St. Paul, where he was employed as coachman by the well known real estate man, Andrew Gotzian, for about one year. That gentleman recommended him to Christ Reichert, a retail shoe dealer, with whom he clerked for about a year, when he went to Minneapolis and secured employment with Lundquist & Anderson as clerk and repairer in their shoe store on Washington avenue, south. Mr. Olson then came to Dean's retail shoe store and worked as a clerk for more than three years. He next clerked for Levin Lundquist, on the east side, where he remained until February 12, 1891, when he started in business as a full-fledged shoe merchant at No. 421 Central avenue, with Aaron Carlson as partner. The latter still retains an interest, but the store is now run by Mr. Olson.

On December 14, 1886, Mr. Olson was married to Miss Hanna Mathilda Carlson, a sister of his partner. She was born in Algutsboda,

Wexiö Län, May 16, 1858, and came to America June 5, 1875. They had four children, of whom the following are living: Elsie Jurena, born June 14, 1891, who is attending high school in Minneapolis; Carl Irving, born April 20, 1894, and Oscar Elvin, born August 8, 1896, who both attend the Holland public school. Mr. Olson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Modern Brotherhood of America. Of the latter he has been vice-president two terms and was assistant to the captain of the degree staff, L. F. Snow, for four years, arranging and leading the annual excursions. He is a member of the North Star Benefit Association and of the Society Norden, of which he has been trustee for one and one-half years and is now a trustee, and is a charter member of the Stenbock Lodge, No. 138, Order of Vasa. The family attends the Swedish Mission Friends' church. Mr. Olson has always been a liberal contributor to the Swedish Hospital and other charitable institutions. The family residence is located at 1519 Adams street, N. E.

MARTIN ENGMAN.—Throughout Hennepin county, no better or more intelligent representative of the progressive Swedish residents can be found than in the person of Martin Engman, of Minneapolis, who, though handicapped to some extent by the lack of educational advantages in his youthful days as regarded English studies, has since through home study acquired an excellent knowledge of the use of the English language, becoming proficient to a degree not commonly attained by a foreigner, and in the same manner has become familiar with historical subjects, being well informed on European and American affairs, past and present. A son of Peter Engman, he was born, April 22, 1868, in Skåne, Rieseberge socken, Christianstads Län, Sweden, of military stock.

A native of Skåne, Sweden, Peter Engman was for thirty-three years a faithful soldier in the Swedish Army, as a recruit being drilled on the present site of the graveyard at Flensburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, then a province of Denmark, now a German possession. During the Dano-German War, it fell to his lot to be one in that part of the Swedish Army sent to assist the Danes. He was a skilled marksman, and took several prizes for his shooting at tournaments held on the military grounds. He was a member of the famous Nora Åsbo Company, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Swedish Infantry, as a soldier winning a noteworthy record for bravery. After returning to civil life, he was for a number of years engaged in agricultural pursuits, but is now living retired from active labor. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Johanna Anderson, seven children were born, as follows: Nels, stationary engineer in a distillery at Beansberga, Skåne, Sweden; Amily, wife of Per Monson, a farmer in Skåne; Emma, wife of Olof Wyberg, an employe of the Pullman Company in the yards of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in Minneapolis; Ludwig, of Skåne, a soldier in the army; Marie, wife of Lieuten-

ant Carlson, of Skåne, an officer in the Swedish Army; Martin, the subject of this sketch; and Alice, who died at the age of five years.

Until fifteen years old, Martin Engman attended school in Bonarp, Rieseberge, the place in which all military manoeuvres are usually held. A year later he came to the United States, in 1884 locating in Minneapolis, where he found employment on a dairy farm, of which he was subsequently the superintendent for a few years. Resigning the position, he worked a year in the shops of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, and in 1891 became a fireman on that road. Proving faithful to his duties in that capacity, Mr. Engman was made a locomotive engineer in 1895, and has retained the position until the present time, being eminently worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him by his employers, and by the traveling public.

Mr. Engman married, August 12, 1896, Marguerite Landick, daughter of Adam Landick, of Red Wing, Minnesota, a contractor, and into their attractive home two children have made their advent, namely: Fern, born October 28, 1898; and Glenn, born April 30, 1900. Mrs. Engman is a woman of culture and refinement, and a consistent member of the Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Engman supports the principles of the Republican party at the polls, and fraternally he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M.; Zion Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and having taken the thirty-second degree of Masonry. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

HARRY ALBERT LUND, lawyer, first saw the light of day in St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, on the eighteenth day of November, 1870. His father, Gustaf Lund, was born in Gårdsby, near Vexjö, August 10, 1847, and after serving his apprenticeship as a carpenter emigrated to the United States of America in 1866.

Inga Sophia Lund (*née* Svensdotter) was born in Tolg parish, near Vexjö, May 17, 1849, and after a two years' residence in St. Paul she was married to Gustaf Lund in 1869. Shortly after the birth of Harry the family removed to Minneapolis, where the happy and respected spouses resided until the death of Mrs. Lund on July 1, 1896. Gustaf Lund has been in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for thirty-five years, and is a well-known and deservedly popular man in the community.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lund, of whom Harry is the eldest, and the names, occupations and places of residence of his surviving brothers and sisters are: Edward Carl, married to Estrid Samuelson, formerly of Rockford, Illinois, and he is employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; Harriet Sophia, the wife of William Linn, a merchant in Eveleth, Minnesota; Eugene N., engaged

in the produce commission business in Denver, Colorado; Rae Amalia, married to Walter J. Humphry, an electrical engineer in the service of the Federal Government at the Isthmus of Panama; Lawrence L. G., a junior student of the South Side High School in Minneapolis. Harry A. Lund was educated in the public schools and South Side High School in Minneapolis, and in the Minnesota State University and Law College of the latter, also in Minneapolis. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and has continuously engaged in the practice of his profession since his admission. Prior to 1904 he conducted his constantly increasing professional business alone, but in the fall of that year he formed a copartnership with State Senator Henry J. Gjertse under the firm name of Gjertsen & Lund. Both of the partners occupy a prominent place at the bar of their state and home city, which is evidenced to practical men by the splendid and well paying business of the firm.

In addition to the professional work and high standing which Mr. Lund enjoys as a lawyer, he has been for years one of the best known fraternal men in Minneapolis, and has held, and now holds, exalted and important positions in a number of fraternal, musical and social organizations. He is past chancellor commander of Nora Lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias; Past Commander Modin Tent No. 20, Knights of the Maccabees, the largest Maccabee lodge in Minnesota; past consul of Cedar Camp No. 4419, M. W. A., the largest M. W. A. camp in Minneapolis. He has held the offices of secretary in Society of Swedish Brothers, the wealthiest local Swedish society in the United States. Last year he was the secretary of the Odin Club, one of the foremost Scandinavian social organizations in America, and is an officer of the Supreme Lodge, Vasa Order of Amerika, and president of its Grand Lodge for Minnesota. As State Lecturer for the M. W. of A. he is frequently called upon to deliver lectures upon fraternal subjects throughout the Northwest.

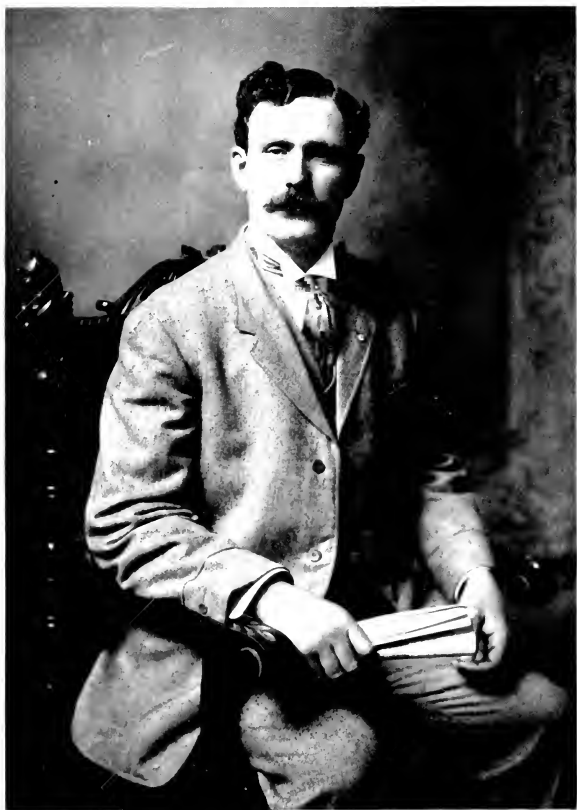
Mr. Lund is a member of St. Ansgarius Swedish Episcopal church, and is a well known lay member of that ecclesiastical body. In politics Mr. Lund is a Democrat. He is one of the best known, most eloquent and effective campaigners in his state, and in his public speaking he employs English and Swedish with equal ease and facility.

His interest in the cause of his Scandinavian countrymen is well known, and no large Scandinavian event is consummated in the Twin Cities in which his services and counsel are not solicited. He was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the Arpi Male Chorus of Minneapolis, was its first president and contributed greatly to the proud position now occupied by it in the musical circles of his state.

Mr. Lund was married to Josephine Amalia Dahl, a native of La Crosse, Wisconsin, November 17, 1897. Mrs. Lund died June 14, 1903, leaving her surviving their two daughters, Mildred Marie and Josephine Amalia.

On June 19, 1905, Mr. Lund married Louise Wettstein, of Red Wing,





*J. S. Ekstrom*

Minnesota. Two children are the issue of the last marriage, Helen Alberta and Horatius Odin.

As a citizen, Swedish-American, lawyer and fraternalist Mr. Lund is deservedly popular in the state of his nativity and city of his residence. He is proud of his Scandinavian ancestry and feels a justifiable pride in doing everything in his power to further the cause and contribute to the welfare and advancement of his countrymen.

JOHN D. EKSTRUM.—During a number of years John D. Ekstrum has been prominently identified with the business interests of Minneapolis and in this time has become recognized as one of its useful citizens. He is at the head of the Flour City Fuel and Transfer Company, one of the leading corporations of its kind in this city. He started out on his business career along these same lines, working as a teamster for a number of years and then was appointed to the Minneapolis police force. He spent three years and a half as a sergeant of police, but before his appointment to that position he had embarked in the fuel and transfer business and he continued those lines of trade during his entire service on the police force. After his retirement therefrom he admitted his brother-in-law, Mr. N. L. Johnson, and Mr. John Olson, of the contracting firm of Ilstrup & Olson, to a partnership, and the business has since been carried on under the firm name of the Flour City Fuel and Transfer Company, their main office being at 40 West Lake street; downtown office at 109 Bank of Commerce Building, with six branch offices and yards throughout the city. This firm annually transacts an extensive business, requiring about sixty head of horses in their business and several automobile trucks, and they furnish constant employment to about seventy-five men.

Mr. Ekstrum was born in Småland, Sweden, September 14, 1873, a son of Solomon and Mary Ekstrum. In their family were five children: John D.; Ida M., who married Nels L. Johnson; Clause E.; Alma A., who married Peter W. Anderson; and Carl A. The father learned and followed the mason trade in his native land of Sweden.

John D. Ekstrum was but eleven years of age when he came with his mother to the United States, his father having preceded them here three years, and the little lad resumed his education in the public schools of Minneapolis, later going to work with his father at the mason trade. In a couple of years he had saved enough money to buy himself a team of horses and he continued in the teaming business until the year of 1894, when he entered upon his business career. He married, on the 29th of June, 1901, Ida K. Nelson, and their only child is a son, John D., Jr., born March 16, 1904.

As a Republican Mr. Ekstrum has taken an active part in the political work of this city and is the president of the Swedish-American Republican Club, which was organized in 1906 in the Eighth ward. He

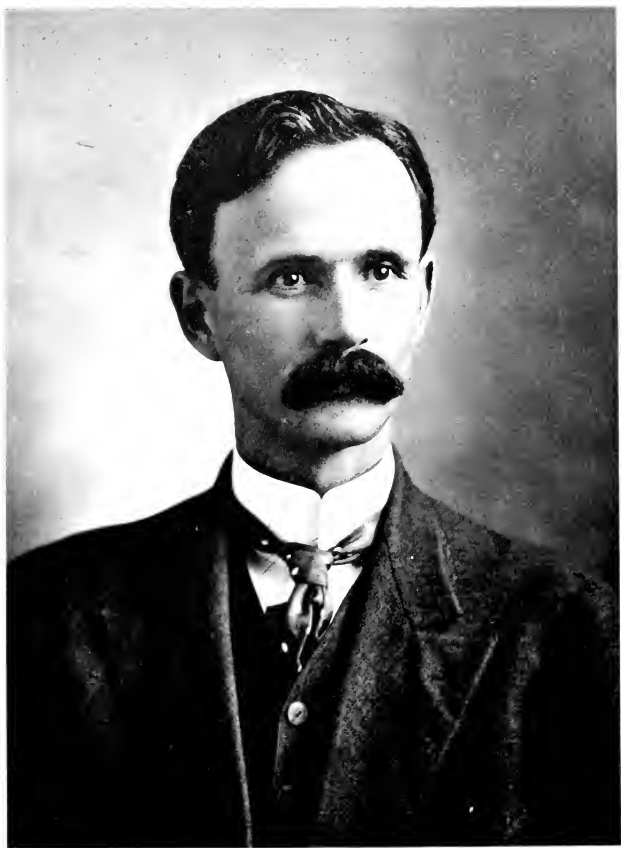
is also a member of the Swedish Brothers, the Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of Druids, the Odin Club, the Order of Vasa, he having been one of the organizers of the Trollhattan Lodge. He is a director and one of the organizers of the West Side Commercial Club. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Zion church and has served as a trustee in his church and as a member of the official board.

GUST LUNDAHL.—Standing prominent among the representative Swedish-Americans of Minnesota is Gust Lundahl, of Minneapolis, a well-known and prosperous railroad contractor. A son of August Jonson, he was born, December 21, 1862, in the parish of Hessleby, Jönköping län, Småland, Sweden, where he was reared and educated. Born in 1833, August Jonson has spent his entire life in Sweden, being employed as a farmer and a logging contractor. His wife, whose maiden name was Khristina Bogren, was born in 1833, and died, in Hessleby parish, June 14, 1907. Seven children were born of their union, namely: Charles, born in 1859, is a building contractor in Chicago, Illinois; John, born in 1861, is a carpenter in Chicago; Gust, the special subject of this sketch; Alfred, born in 1864, a farmer in Hessleby parish, still living in his native land; Frank, born in 1866, a railway contractor, resides in Minneapolis; Clacs, born in 1870, resides in Minneapolis, where he is a railroad foreman; Konstan, born 1873, a farmer in Hessleby parish, living in his native land.

Having completed his early studies in the public schools, Gust Lundahl remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he began life for himself, working in different places, and being variously employed. In 1887, desirous of trying the hazard of new fortunes, he emigrated to this country, making North Henderson, Illinois, his first stopping place. Wishing, however, to familiarize himself with all parts of the United States, he subsequently traveled across the country from Mexico to Alaska, and from Maine to California. Visiting Minneapolis in 1895, Mr. Lundahl was so pleased with this beautiful city that he at once decided to settle here permanently, and has never regretted his decision. Continuing his chosen work, that of a railroad contractor, he has met with far more than the average success in his line of industry, having become associated with some of the most noted railroad contracting firms of the great Northwest, including two of the leading firms of Minneapolis, Foley Brothers and Winston & Company, and Guthrie & Company, of St. Paul.

Mr. Lundahl married, in 1905, Huldah Forslund, who was born July 25, 1878, in Harmanga, Helsingland, Sweden, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Roy, born November 18, 1906; and Harvor, born October 14, 1908. Mr. Lundahl is an active member of Society Norden, and resides at No. 411 Fourth street, Northeast, where he and his wife delight to entertain their friends.





*John A. Dahl*

JOHN ALBIN DAHL, a bright young attorney of Minneapolis, was born January 20, 1866, on a farm north of Elfsborg, in Dalsland, Sweden, a son of Jonas and Anna L. Dahl, of the same locality, where his paternal grandfather was a farmer.

In 1869, when John A. was about a year old, the family came to Minnesota and first settled at Jordan. The father was a tailor by trade and followed this occupation when he could secure employment and at other times performed any labor which came to his hand and enabled him to support his family respectably. About 1880 he removed to Minneapolis and died there in February, 1887. His widow now resides in that city. The family has long been identified with the Lutheran church, and Mr. Dahl was an earnest supporter of the Republican party in politics. With one exception all of the seven children of the family reside in Minneapolis. They are: Mary, John, Erick M., Christina, Sophie, John A. and Emma. The last named is the wife of Nels Turnblad, of Duluth, Minnesota. The eldest is the wife of Louis N. Nelson, and the fifth of John W. Johnson.

John A. Dahl attended the public schools of Jordan and Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Academy. He pursued the academic course in the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1892, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1893. From 1893 to 1897 he was located in West Superior, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the general practice of law. In 1897 he returned to Minneapolis and has since been engaged in the general practice of the law. He is assistant county attorney and is now city prosecutor of Minneapolis. He maintains an office at 614-15 Temple Court Building. He has membership in the State Bar Association. He is a member of Khurum Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., and is an active worker in the order. He is past consul commander of Calhoun Camp, No. 27, Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Yeomen and of the Gustavus Adolphus Society. Mr. Dahl was married October 20, 1895, to Emma Leveroos, a native of Sweden, and they are the parents of one son, William Emanuel, born January 20, 1903.

GUSTAVE IVAR ROOS, engineer and overseer at Bethany Home, Minneapolis, is a young Swedish-American of thoroughly moral character and substantial business experience and training. He is a native of Alseda parish, Jönköpings län, Småland, born on the 23rd of January, 1871, to Gustaf Magnus and Anna Charlotta (Strand) Roos. His father was born November 26, 1843, and his mother (daughter of J. P. Strand, of Hult parish, Sweden) June 17, 1841. Gustaf M. Roos served as a corporal in the Kalmar Infantry Regiment. Five of his seven children were born to him before he emigrated to the United States, in 1882, and settled at Watertown, Minnesota, the other two being natives of that town. There the father died August 23, 1891, and the mother is still residing in that place. Besides Gustave I., the children born to Mr.

and Mrs. Gustaf M. Roos are as follows: Anna Olivia, born August 11, 1867, who married Charles Olson, a contracting painter of Minneapolis, and is the mother of four children: Josephine Charlotta Mathilda, born October 8, 1873, who is a deaconess in Emmanuel Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska; Per Arvid Magnus, who was born August 26, 1876, and died at Watertown, September 16, 1891; Ada Louisa Carolina, born May 19, 1880, married N. P. Nelson, a contracting plumber of Minneapolis, and has four children: Victoria Leontina Eugenia, born January 22, 1883, and the wife of Claus Hillard, a Minneapolis carpenter; and Emma Honnore Susanna, born August 11, 1885, and married to David Johnson, a bricklayer of Minneapolis.

Gustave Ivar attended a public school in Sweden until he was eleven years of age, when (in the fall of 1882) the family emigrated to the United States, arriving in Watertown, Minnesota, on November 23rd of that year. The grandfather had already established a home in that city and young Gustave, after a short season in the public schools, was obliged to contribute to the support of the new household. But, although thus excluded from the public institution he regularly attended the Swedish Lutheran Sunday school of Göthaholm church until he was confirmed May 24, 1885. He then engaged in farm work until 1890, when he became a stage driver for a year on the route between Delano and Watertown. In 1892 Mr. Roos became a citizen of Minneapolis, remaining in the employ of County Clerk Dickey from that year until 1895. In the meantime he had been endeavoring to meet the necessary deficiencies of his education by taking evening courses in Archibald's Business College and, in pursuance of this plan, he resigned his position in the county clerk's office and completed a regular business course in that institution. Afterward he spent six months at Hibbing, on the Iron Range, as a prospector for Longyear, Pillsbury and Bennet. Returning to Minneapolis he was employed for a year by the W. K. Morrison Hardware Company, and in 1899 assumed his present responsibilities with the Bethany Home. Mr. Roos has the full respect of his home community and is an especial favorite in fraternal and benevolent circles. In the Woodmen of the World he is serving the term 1909-11 as head clerk of jurisdiction D and, for the past five years, has been financial secretary of Calhoun Camp No. 27. He is also an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A. L. SKOOG, chorister at the Swedish Tabernacle, Minneapolis, is a leading figure in the development of Swedish-American choir music and hymnology. He has made a substantial record both as editor and author, and for thirty years has been one of the leading choir directors of the Northwest. The author of some three hundred anthems and hymnals not to mention his voluminous work in the arrangement of standard church music, most of his compositions have found a favorite place in the Swedish churches of America, while some of them are sung in the

mother country and have been translated into Norwegian, Finnish and German. Deficient in technical musical training, he freely admits that he has never become an artist, either as a composer, singer or performer, but thousands will accord him a fine tone perception and harmony insight and an innate power over singing bodies which have brought his anthems and hymns so close to the popular heart and enabled him to attain his high standing as a chorister. Aside from special occasions when he has organized and conducted choirs of several hundred voices, with orchestral accompaniment, Mr. Skoog has devoted his talents to but three choirs—one at St. Paul, the Tabernacle choir in Chicago, and his present charge, which he has conducted (with the exception of 1904-5) since 1885.

In picking up the threads of Mr. Skoog's life and work, it is learned that he is a native of Stora Årbotten, Gunnarskog, province of Värmland, Sweden, born December 17, 1856. His father, Anders Jonson adopted the name Skoog while serving in the provincial militia. His mother's maiden name was Maria Eriksson, and as her first child, Anders, died before the birth of the second, the latter inherited the Christian name of his little dead brother. It may be added that the initial "L" was adopted early by Mr. Skoog to distinguish him from his father, this course being taken in preference to assuming the customary "Jr." The son began his schooling at the age of five, but when he was ten, his father, a hardworking tailor, was obliged to use him at his trade. In 1868 the father emigrated to the United States, while the son continued his apprenticeship under his uncle. In the following year his mother, with three younger brothers and himself, joined the head of the family in St. Paul, which has since remained their home. Until 1874, or his eighteenth year, the time of the son Anders was divided between his schooling and his tailoring. It is a strange fact to relate that during that period of his life his father made an ineffectual attempt to instill a little musical training into the boy through the mediums of a small reed organ and a regular instructor. But the evangelical visits of the Rev. Skogsbergh to the Twin Cities in 1877-8, with the conversion of the young man in the latter year, had a stimulating effect upon his natural musical gifts and became the turning point in his life. At that time he was able to play ordinary hymns and possessed a fair, though not cultivated, voice. From the first there was a mutual attraction between the evangelist and the convert, and Mr. Skogsbergh was soon not only employing him as a singer at local services, but taking him to other cities. The Mission Friends also pressed him into permanent active service, both as a singer and a choir leader. At this period, though ignorant of the laws of harmony, the young enthusiast even composed some simple four-part hymn tunes, of which No. 53 in "Jubelklängen" is an example. In October, 1879, he moved to Chicago to become the leader of the choir and music at Rev. Skogsbergh's Tabernacle. Soon after moving to Chicago he obtained a position as a teacher in the parochial school, continuing to teach both Swedish and English for four years. During this period he also mastered Swedish stenography, which

became of great service to him in after years. In 1881 Mr. Skogsbergh, his wise adviser and good friend, published his hymnal, "Evangelii Basun," and later a second part of the same book, as well as "Lilla Basunen," a music book for Sunday Schools. Mr. Skoog became his assistant in the preparation of these works, in which were included some of his own musical compositions. After Rev. Skogsbergh had moved to Minneapolis, where he founded *Kristna Härelden*, Mr. Skoog was called there in 1885 to assist in editing it and to take charge of the church choir. Subsequently the latter again assumed school work in the Mission church and had entire charge of *Söndagsskol-Fännen*, and in 1889 joined with Mr. Skogsbergh in a republication of "Lilla Basunen." Although the younger man was a stranger to type-setting he purchased an outfit and then laid the foundation of a music printing business, with which he was connected until quite recently. In 1891 he published his own book of anthems, "Kristliga Körsånger," and the following year established *Gittit*, a monthly sheet devoted to sacred music and church music literature. This publication, the contents of which he has later compiled into fourteen different books, was discontinued in 1908, because of the determination of its founder to make a practice of publishing music in book form. In 1894, with Mr. Skogsbergh, he published a revised edition of "Evangelii Basun;" in 1896, with Rev. J. A. Hultman, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a juvenile hymn book, "Jubelklängen;" in 1898, with Rev. Hj. Sundquist, the young people's paper, *Linnea*; and in 1902, "Tonstudier," an instruction book in sight singing, of which he is the author. After discontinuing *Gittit*, he has published a collection for ladies' voices and "Evangeliska Körsånger," a collection of anthems. All of these publications have been well received and added to his standing in the Swedish-American field of sacred music.

Aside from his chosen field of music, whose cultivation he has made the main purpose of his life, he is widely connected with the religious and charitable progress of Minneapolis, especially in their relation to his people. He has served as Sunday School superintendent of the Swedish Tabernacle for many years, and been, at different times, deacon, trustee, president and secretary of the church. He is one of the incorporators of the City Union Mission, conducted in connection with St. James' Hotel, and has served for several years as a trustee of the Swedish Hospital. Mr. Skoog is also a director and secretary of the Minneapolis Veckoblad Publishing Company, and in 1893-6 was alderman from the Eleventh ward of Minneapolis. He was first nominated by the Prohibitionists and later by the Independent Republicans (who were dissatisfied with the regular nominee), and his course in the City Council was heartily endorsed by many who had opposed him when he took his seat.

In 1883 Mr. Skoog married, in Chicago, Miss Augusta C. Delander, of Geneseo, Illinois, who was born in 1862 in the parish of Bälaryd, county of Jönköping, Sweden. Their union was blessed with twelve children, of whom five died in infancy. Those living (mentioned in the order of their

birth) are Paul Rudolph, Mrs. Addie Victoria Fridlund, Olive Esther, Mamie Florence, Edith Valeria, Ruth Linnea and Dorothy Verna Skoog. The children are all, with the exception of the married daughter, with their parents.

NILS P. BENSON, was born in Breared parish, Halland, Sweden, August 4, 1873, one of the seven children of Elias Bengtson and his wife, Anna Nilsson, farming people of Sweden, where the father still lives, the mother having died over twenty years ago. Of the children four are still living, namely: Christina, wife of John Hanson, a farmer in Småland; Nils P.; John L. Benson, who is studying for the ministry, and Alma G., who is living in Brooklyn, New York.

According to the custom of his native land, Nils P. was sent to the public schools and in due time was confirmed in the Lutheran church. In 1890, two years after his confirmation, he came to America, stopping in Connecticut, where for two years he was employed in farm work. He then decided to learn a trade, and became a carriage painter, pursuing this vocation for about three years. By this time he had come into realization of the fact that he needed more schooling, so he entered Upsala College, where he was a student one year. The next two years he studied at business colleges, working between times in stores in order to make his way. After that he traveled for a Boston mercantile house, and, later, in Boston, he studied to become an optician. At Worcester, Massachusetts, he entered the employ of A. P. Lundborg, where he did practical optical work, and in the evenings, in Boston, studied theory, remaining in this position five years. Thus fitted to command a better place, he went to New York and identified himself with E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., the largest retail optical house in the world. This firm has four stores in New York and one in each of the cities of Paris, London, St. Paul and Minneapolis. After Mr. Benson had become familiar with their methods, he was sent as manager for the Minneapolis store. He spent a year and a half with the firm in New York, and has been their Minneapolis manager since September, 1906.

June 9, 1909, Mr. Benson married Miss Anna F. Nelson, a native of Vasa, Goodhume county, Minnesota, born December 24, 1888, daughter of Solomon Nelson and his wife, Catherine Engberg. Her father died shortly after her birth; her mother is a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Benson live at 307 Walnut street, Southeast. They are members of Grace English Lutheran church, in which they were married by the Rev. A. T. Seashore. Mr. Benson is a member of the Philharmonic Singing Society, and of the Minneapolis Publicity Club.

OLA ANDERS NORDBERG, the well-known Minneapolis dairyman, dates his birth at Lofvestad, Malmöhus län, November 1, 1861. His parents, Anders Bengtson and wife, Bengta (born Anderson), are still living and are residents of Sweden. In their family are three sons: Nels Anderson,

Ola Anders Nordberg and Anders Anderson, the eldest and youngest being farmers in Skåne.

Ola A. attended public school and was confirmed in the Lutheran church when a youth, and until 1881 worked on his father's farm. That year he emigrated to America. He had an uncle on the maternal side who called himself Nord, and this name the younger man used as a basis for a new name—Nordberg—when he came to this country. Arrived here, he worked on a farm near Grove City, Minnesota, during the first summer, and in the fall he came to Minneapolis, where the next two years he was employed by a dairyman. Then he engaged in the dairy business on his own account, on Twenty-eighth avenue, South, from whence, a year later, he moved to Minnehaha, where he was in the milk business eight years. In 1892, he came to his present location, 2101 Forty-second street, South, Minneapolis, where his place may be described as a beautiful country home situated in a big city. Here he has since been doing an extensive and profitable milk and cattle business, at first retailing, but during the past five years confining his operations to the wholesale trade. At times he has had as many as sixty-five cows in his dairy. Besides his property in Minneapolis, Mr. Nordberg owns a section of land in Hettlinger county, North Dakota, and it is his intention at some time in the future to move to this tract of land and develop and improve it.

Mr. Nordberg has been married twice. In 1883, he wedded Miss Ingrid Jonsson, who died within a year. November 6, 1886, he married Miss Anna Louisa Gustafson, who was born near Grenna, Sweden, March 24, 1858, daughter of Gustaf Johnson and his wife, Anna Christina Nordstrom. Mr. Nordberg is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

DR. ELMER NICHOLSON is one of the rising young physicians of Minneapolis, but he has already demonstrated that he is well informed in the principles of the medical science and their correct application to the needs of suffering humanity, and is therefore accorded a liberal patronage. He received his professional training in the University of Minnesota, graduating there in 1905, and he spent the following year as a physician at the Bethesda Hospital in St. Paul. Since then he has been in constant practice in Minneapolis, maintaining his office at 1527 East Lake street. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, of the American Medical Society and of the Swedish American Medical Club.

Dr. Nicholson was born in the town of Greenleaf, in Meeker county, Minnesota, April 17, 1881, a son of Andrew N. and Johanna Nicholson, who were born and reared in Sweden, but leaving their native land they came to the United States and located in Meeker county, where Mr. Nicholson bought land and has since been one of the prominent and successful agriculturists of that county. In their family were thirteen children, as follows: John; Andrew; Emil, deceased; Charles, deceased; Ernest, deceased; Jacob; a daughter who died when young;



*Elmer Nicholson M.D.*



Hannah, who married Andrew Justus; Ellen, who married Neal J. Nelson; Joseph, a practicing physician at Brainerd, this state; Elmer, who is mentioned below; Nannie, deceased; and Nannie, living.

After the completion of his training in the graded schools of his home town of Greenleaf and the high school at Litchfield, this state, Dr. Elmer Nicholson entered the University of Minnesota and began his preparation for his future life work. He is a member of the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen and of the Swedish Baptist church.

**PETER EMANUEL WICKSTROM.**—Conspicuous among the more skilful and able mechanics of Minneapolis is Peter Emanuel Wickstrom, who, as draftsman of the United States Printograph Company, is filling an important position with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his employers. A son of Per Alfred Wickstrom, he was born, September 7, 1877, in Gefle, Sweden.

Born and reared in Laurvik, Norway, Per Alfred Wickstrom moved when young to Gefle, Sweden, where he subsequently became superintendent for Brodin's Shipbuilding Company. When this company, in order to enlarge its business operations, located in Stockholm, he went with it, and is still serving as its superintendent. His wife, whose maiden name was Lovise Johnson, was born, in 1847, in Ekeborna, Östergötland, Sweden. Two children were born of their union, namely: Peter Emanuel, the special subject of this sketch; and Elis Verner, born in 1884, lives in Stockholm, with his parents.

Having received the advantages of a common school and a collegiate education in his native town, Peter Emanuel Wickstrom, in 1894, went to Stockholm to continue his studies, entering the Technological Institute, one of the best schools of the kind in all Europe, from which he was graduated in 1898. He then worked six months for the Stockholm Gas Company, resigning at the end of that time to fulfill his military obligations with the Royal Svea Engineer Corps. On his return to Stockholm, Mr. Wickstrom was for some time assistant general foreman in P. A. Sjogren's Machine Works, after which, from 1899 until 1901, he was general superintendent of the machine shops and plumbing business of the Karstop Company. The ensuing year he was in the employ of "Nordiska Metall Actiebolaget" as technical adviser and salesman. In the fall of 1902 he secured the responsible position of supervising engineer in the building of the water works in the city of Sala, and when that work was completed he became general superintendent of Arvid Palmgren's Machine Shops in Norrköping, retaining the position until October 8, 1905.

At that time, like so many of his enterprising and sagacious countrymen, he turned to America as the field of promise for a successful career, sailing first for Rio Janeiro, Brazil, South America. Being unacquainted with the Spanish language, and not at all in love with the country, he made but a short stay in that city, coming from there to the United States in January, 1906, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, the fifth day of

that month. Proceeding to Chicago, Mr. Wickstrom secured a position as timekeeper and street foreman with the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and very soon afterwards accepted a better position with the Illinois Improvement and Ballast Company as general foreman for street grading and excavating work. He was subsequently offered a place with the Western Gas Construction Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, as foreman for the erection of gas producers, and while with that firm worked mostly in Gary, Indiana. His skill as a workman becoming known, the Gary Heat, Light and Water Company induced Mr. Wickstrom to enter their employ, offering him first a position as assistant engineer. His worth was at once recognized, and ere long he had the offer of a still better position with the Indiana Steel Company, of Gary, becoming erecting foreman in the blast furnace department, which is a position of importance, this company being a part of what is known as the "Steel Trust." In November, 1908, Mr. Wickstrom came to Minneapolis, and at once entered the employ of the United States Printograph Company, which was incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, at first serving as a machinist, later as a foreman, being promoted from time to time until, within a brief period, less than a year, he was draftsman of the work. On the first of January, 1910, Mr. Wickstrom resigned his position to study salesmanship, believing there is a good field for a special machine salesman.

EMIL J. LUNDQUIST, a merchant tailor of Minneapolis, was born November 17, 1872, in Sweden, and is a son of John and Carrie Lundquist. John Lundquist learned the trade of tailor and followed same in his native country, and in 1886 emigrated to the United States; he located in Minneapolis, and until the time of his death, in 1904, worked there at his trade.

Beginning his education in the public schools of Sweden, Emil J. Lundquist, when about thirteen years of age, came to the United States with his parents, and settled in Minneapolis. He attended school and between terms he became an apprentice under his father. After he had learned the trade of tailoring he felt the need of higher education, and took a course at the Northwestern College. In 1899 he began business on his own responsibility, and a year later entered into partnership with Otto S. Lofgren, of Minneapolis, and for four and a half years they carried on a successful business; then dissolving that partnership Mr. Lundquist entered partnership with Maurice Klungness in the same line, locating at 518 Second avenue, where they still carry on a successful business. They prospered from the start, and now have an established reputation for integrity and honest dealing, as well as high-class work. They cater to a fine trade, and furnish employment for about twelve men. Mr. Lundquist is also literarily inclined, and was for several years heavily interested, both financially and in a literary way, in *The Linnæan*, a Swedish-American magazine, now discontinued. His articles on subjects of higher ideals, contributed by him each month, were greatly appreciated by their readers.

December 28, 1901, Mr. Lindquist married Hulda M., daughter of John P. Johnson, born and educated in Sweden, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Raymond J., born October 20, 1902; Carl Everett, born May 20, 1904; Dwight A., born May 27, 1906, died January 10, 1908, and Elsie Maria, born December 10, 1908. Mr. Lundquist is a member of Vasa Orden of America and the Royal Arcanum.

CHARLES AUGUST EKELOUND, a wholesale merchant of coffee and tea, in Minneapolis, was born in Bralanda parish, Dalsland, Sweden, April 22, 1864, and is the son of Anders Johan and Stina Ekelund. They were also the parents of three daughters, namely: Anna Lovisa, married Abraham Peterson, of Willow River, Minnesota; Emma Charlotte, twin sister of Anna, married John Bovin, of Buffalo, Minnesota; and Ida Fredrika, married John Anderson, of Buffalo. Their mother died in 1871 and their father married (second) Karolina Skog, a year or two later. He came to America in 1880, and his son, Charles August, a year later.

Mr. Ekelund received his early education in the public schools, and after his arrival in Minneapolis attended night school. Having to support himself, he was unable to attend school more than this, but has used his native intelligence to acquire knowledge in every way possible, to offset the disadvantages of a meagre education. After working three years at various things in Minneapolis, he became clerk in a grocery store, where he spent another three years, and then, having saved a few hundred dollars, entered into partnership with Theodore Larson, in the grocery business on Central avenue, the firm name being Ekelund & Larson. Mr. Larson's health failing, he sold his interest to Olof Anderson, and the firm became Ekelund & Anderson. Mr. Anderson sold his interest to Mr. Ekelund, who later took as his partner Emil Nerhaugen; a year later he bought out Mr. Nerhaugen's interest, and changed the name to C. A. Ekelund. By his good management and business methods, Mr. Ekelund built up a business of large proportions, and in the fall of 1901 he was able to sell his entire business at a good cash price. The following year he took a position as city salesman with Atwood & Holstad, wholesale dealers in coffee and tea, and in 1907 established a similar business on his own account, using the name of C. A. Ekelund. He has met with pleasing success in his latest venture, and January 1, 1908, he started in company with S. H. Holstad, and A. W. Kreiser, incorporated as S. H. Holstad & Company. Mr. Ekelund being vice president.

Mr. Ekelund married, in 1887, Mary Peterson, daughter of Peter Larson. She was born in the same parish as her husband. They became the parents of seven children, of whom the following five are living: Walter, born in 1888; Ethel, in 1892; Carl Felix, in 1895; Richard Emanuel, in 1897, and Conrad, born in 1900. In the spring of 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Ekelund had the extreme sorrow to lose their second son, Herman, and their youngest one, Clifford, in an accidental explosion in their home. Herman was a student in the Agricultural Department of the Uni-

versity of Minnesota. The family reside at 1021 Twenty-second avenue, Northeast, and Mr. Ekelund also owns five hundred acres of land in Aitken county, Minnesota, where they spend part of their summers. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Emanuel church, of which Mr. Ekelund has for fifteen years served as trustee, and for the last five years as treasurer.

SWAN J. PETERSON.—Distinctively the architect of his own fortunes, Swan J. Peterson is building wisely and well and is winning for himself a name among the business men of prominence in Minneapolis. During his school days he entered the high school of Christianstad, Sweden, his native country, but after only six months there his father met with business misfortunes and the young lad was obliged to leave school and start in the world for himself. In 1886, when only about fifteen, he left Sweden for the United States with only enough money to defray his traveling expenses, and locating at Dubuque, Iowa, he secured employment as a laborer on the railroad. Coming to St. Paul, Minnesota, about two years later, he was employed on the street railroad of that city for about three years, and then for five years was teaming in the lumber regions. At the close of that time he had saved enough money to purchase a team of horses and a wagon, and from that time to the present has been known as a teaming contractor. As rapidly as his means would allow he invested in teams and employed them for all kinds of team work, gradually rising step by step in the business world through his own energy and efforts until he finally became owner of about thirty teams, all of which have kept busy at contract work, and he is now one of the largest and most successful and prominent contractors of excavations in the city of Minneapolis. He has always had unlimited faith in the future of the city, and has invested his surplus money in city and farm property, which has rapidly increased in value. Mr. Peterson owns in addition to his town property a valuable farm of eighty acres at Sturgeon Lake, Minnesota, and derives a large revenue from same. During the last year he has branched out in the Transfer & Fuel business, and with the traits of his character to make a success by honest and square deals is sure to become one of the prominent men in those lines of trade in the city he has made his home.

He is a member of Lodge Tollhättan, Vasa Orden of America, of the Swedish Brothers in Minneapolis, president of the Swedish American Republican Union of the Eighth ward, one of the strongest clubs of its kind in the state; member of the Coal and Retail Dealers' Association, of the Team Owners' Association, of the West Side Commercial Club, and of the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Peterson was born in Asumtorp, Christianstad, Sweden, April 18, 1871, a son of Peter Anderson and Anna P. Anderson. The mother died in the year of 1890 and the father, a farmer, survived her but one year, dying in 1891. They were the parents of children, namely: Bengta, Andrew, Anna, Nels, Nellie, and Swan J.





*A. O. Johnson*

In 1899, Swan J. Peterson married Miss Anna C. Engleson, also from Sweden, and they have a daughter, Ruth Anna, born in July, 1907. Mr. Peterson and his family are members of the Lutheran Zion church of the city of Minneapolis, and as one of the most active members Mr. Peterson was at the annual meeting 1910 chosen as one of the trustees of said church.

ANDREW P. JOHNSON, lieutenant of police in the Third precinct of Minneapolis, was born November 1, 1858, in Klinga Borg and Loth parish, Östergötland, Sweden, son of Johan Henningson. Johan Henningson was a farmer in Klinga, born in 1814, and died in 1875; he married Eva Lisa Jakobson, born in 1822, died in 1875, daughter of Jakob Jakobson. They had five children, as follows: Carolina, born in 1846, widow of Carl Nilson, of Ribbingstorp, Östergötland; Carl Johan, born in 1849, residing in Norrköping; Augusta Wilhelmina, born in 1852, married Johan Svenson, in Norrköping; Franz, born in 1855, died in 1907, in Minneapolis; and Andrew P.

Andrew P. Johnson received his education in the public schools and remained at home until the death of both his parents, in 1875, when he was sixteen years of age; the home was broken up and he worked for his brother-in-law and for the state's railways as depot man until 1880, when he emigrated to America. He spent some time in Chicago and went from there to Joliet, where he worked for some time in a rail mill, and in 1881 went to St. Paul. He was employed in railroad work that winter, and in the spring of 1882 located in Minneapolis; in the latter place he worked in the flour mills until 1887 and was then appointed on the police force, being stationed at the Third precinct, where he has since remained. He served as patrolman until 1902, and was then promoted sergeant; in 1904 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and after serving one year was promoted to rank of captain, in the same precinct. In 1906 he again became lieutenant, and has since held this position, having full charge of the station during the nights. Mr. Johnson is a very able police officer, and has held every office except that of chief. He has a good record and standing, and has the distinction of being the oldest police officer of Swedish nationality on the Minneapolis force.

Mr. Johnson has made many friends, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Swedish Brothers of America, and Police Benevolent Association. He resides at 909 Sixteenth avenue, South, where he owns a pleasant, comfortable home.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1887, in Minneapolis, Hannah C. Swanson, born in Wexiö, Sweden, in 1862, and they have four children, namely: Richard, born in 1888, a bookkeeper; Arthur R., born in 1893, received a course in business college, and is employed in a store; Gustav A.,

born in 1895, attending school; and Ethel, born in 1898, also attending school.

REV. ANDREW G. JOHNSON.—Among Swedish-Americans of sound influence, versatility, breadth and power who are entitled to representation in an impartial account of the splendid work accomplished by that racial element in the advancement of the great state of Minnesota, none holds a more secure place than Rev. Andrew G. Johnson, of Minneapolis, publisher of *Svenska Folkets Tidning* and treasurer of the Baneret Publishing Company; profound scholar, eloquent clergyman, practical statesman, honorable business man and a Christian gentleman, who has conserved his remarkable talents for the highest good of his fellows. Born in Ljungby, Sweden, on Christmas of 1857, he is a son of Jonas and Anna (Anderson) Johnson.

Mr. Johnson received his education in the grammar and high schools of Sweden and at the Northwestern University and the Swedish Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois. After his graduation in theology he was appointed pastor of the First Swedish M. E. church of Minneapolis, holding that charge from 1878 to 1881 and for the succeeding four years holding pastorates in New York City. In 1885-90 he was a resident clergyman of St. Paul and spent the following two years in the work of the ministry at Galesburg, Illinois. In 1893 he became financial agent of the Bethany Home, Ravenswood, Chicago, and showed such striking ability in that position that he was appointed manager and treasurer of the Swedish M. E. Book Concern at Chicago, which he held from 1893 to 1901. He then held a pastorate at Moline, Illinois, for three years and in 1905 returned to his former parishioners at St. Paul. He also entered the general publishing business as president and editor of the Royal Star Publishing Company, and in 1907-8 represented his district in the Minnesota State Legislature. For the past two years he has been publisher of the *Svenska Folkets Tidning and Odalmannen*, and treasurer of the Baneret Publishing Company, with headquarters in the *Tribune* building, Minneapolis. His residence is corner of Laurel avenue and Victoria street, St. Paul.

At the beginning of the year 1889 he was married to Miss Selma C. Johnson of Chicago, Illinois. Their union has been blessed with six children: D. G. Roy, born January 27, 1890; Clarence A., born April 26, 1891; Walter Leonard Young, born October 12, 1899; Paul Wesley John, born November 9, 1902; Irene Evelyn May, born May 25, 1906; John A., born March 24, 1909. All are healthy and happy, and it seems as if the great Johnson family will still exercise some influence among the coming generations.

A. E. SANDBERG was born March 31, 1868, in Östersund, Sweden, the youngest of six children. The subject of this sketch belongs on the mother's side to one of the oldest "families of ycomen" in Jemtland, and

the father was an influential citizen in the community. From the age of ten he attended the elementary school in Östersund and passed the students' examination in 1887.

He emigrated to America the same year and made his home in Red Wing, Minnesota, for a while. The first twelve months of his stay in this country he was employed on many odd jobs, familiar to those who have been through the ordeal, which in nine cases out of ten confronts the "green-horn": farmers' help, hotel clerk, timekeeper, at railroad work, etc.

Soon he saw his opportunity to engage in newspaper business and secured a position with *Skaffaren* in St. Paul. In 1890 he moved to West Superior, Wisconsin, and took charge of the editorial department of *Wisconsin Svenska Tribün*, now published under the name of *Svensk-Amerikanska Tribunen*, and remained there two years, at the end of which he accepted the position of advertising manager for *Fria Pressen*, published at Duluth by Per Lärka. He held his position with great credit, returned to Minneapolis in the fall of 1893 and was for nine years employed on *Svenska Folkets Tidning* and later with the *Minneapolis Tribune*. In 1902 he steered northward again to fill the position of assistant editor of *Nordvesterns Handelstidning* at Duluth, and stayed there until September, 1905, when he was reëngaged as advertising manager for *Svenska Folkets Tidning*, which position he still successfully fills.

Mr. Sandberg was married in 1894 to Martha M. Lied, and is the father of two healthy boys.

NELS P. AKENSON, who conducts a meat market at 317 Cedar avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born at Vasa, Goodhue county, this state, June 15, 1867, a son of Swedish parents, Peter Akenson and wife, Hanna Goranson, who emigrated to America in 1864. In their family were six children, three of whom are living, namely: Nels P., Herman G., and Ellen, wife of Otto S. Lafgren, all of Minneapolis, Herman G. being employed in his brother's store.

On his arrival in this country, Peter Akenson dropped his trade, that of wagon-maker, and turned his attention to farming, of which, however, he soon grew tired. Moving to Red Wing, he opened a meat market, which he continued until 1872, when he moved to Minneapolis. Here he spent the closing years of his life, and died in 1880.

After the death of his father, which occurred when Nels P. was twelve years old, he was thrown upon his own resources, and from that time until he was twenty-four he worked in grocery stores and meat markets. In the fall of 1892, he opened a meat market on his own account, at 732 E. Franklin avenue, where he continued in business about five years, after which he came to Washington avenue, South, and entered into partnership with the Johnson Company, with which he has since been connected, now having charge of the store at 317 Cedar avenue.

Mr. Akenson married, in 1891, Miss Amy Florence Dahlgren, who was born at Cambridge, Isanti county, Minnesota, August 17, 1872, daughter of Hans and Christine Dahlgren, who came to this country from Orsa, Dalarne. Mr. and Mrs. Akenson have five children: Grace Myrtle, born January 13, 1893; Nathaniel Paul, October 10, 1895; Beatrice Amy, October 19, 1897; Vera Florence, September 17, 1900, and Irma Mabel, November 11, 1902. They reside at 1108 Fifteenth street, East. Mr. Akenson and his family are members of the First Swedish Baptist church.

CHARLES PETERSON.—An esteemed and able business man, skilled in mechanics, Charles Peterson is carrying on an extensive and profitable industry in Minneapolis as a contractor and builder, being among the leaders in his line of work. He is a Swede by birth, having been born, March 23, 1858, på Stjernviks, Gods Täfvelsås socken, a son of Peter Johan and Brita Johanson, who came to America in 1885 in response to a call from their sons, Charles and Sam, who were well established in this country. The parental household consisted of nine children, as follows: Anna Maria married a Dane, Jens Jensen, and lives in Copenhagen; Mathilda, wife of Charles Johnson, a foreman in Minneapolis; Charles, the special subject of this sketch; Sam, a foreman in Minneapolis; Sara, wife of Ferdinand Vrae, a plumber and gas fitter in Copenhagen; John, a foreman in Minneapolis; Sophia, died in Minneapolis; Ida, who married Sven Genell, returned to Sweden in 1897; and Gustaf, clerk in a grocery in Minneapolis.

Educated in the public schools, and confirmed in the Lutheran church, Charles Peterson subsequently worked for a short time on the railroads, after which he learned the stone cutter's trade, and for a few months followed the sea, sailing in a coasting vessel. On attaining his majority he served one term in the Swedish army, and at the age of twenty-two years, in 1880, emigrated to the United States, locating first in Stillwater, Minnesota, where he was employed in masonry work for a year. Coming then to Minneapolis, Mr. Peterson worked here as a stone mason two years, and in 1883 started in business for himself, for four or five years being associated with Carl P. Waldon. The partnership being then dissolved, Mr. Peterson has since continued alone, meeting with the same good success that has characterized his ventures throughout his active career.

Mr. Peterson married, in 1881, Sara Andorson, who was born in Täfvelsås, Backagård, Sweden, a daughter of Anders and Malena Peterson, neither of whom are now living. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, one of whom, Hilma, died at the age of thirteen years, and two are living, namely: Anna, born in 1884, married Walter Mariner, head book-keeper in the Printers' Supply Company; and Edith, born in 1886, is wife of Carl Johnson, an employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have a pleasant home in the north part of the city, their residence being at No. 2210 Lyndale avenue, North. Fraternally, Mr. Peterson is a member of the





*J. C. Herliand*

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Norden Society.

JOSEPH C. HERNLUND.—One of the oldest, bravest and most efficient of the flame fighters of Minneapolis is the first assistant chief of its fire department, Joseph C. Hernlund. It seems as if his career was pointed out to him at an early age, for he was only thirteen years old when he witnessed the grand terrors of the Chicago fire and suffered as one of a family whose worldly goods were swept away in that casualty. Coming to Minneapolis with the homeless household, on the 12th of October, 1871, he joined the volunteer department of the city when he was but eighteen years of age, and from that time has been one of the constant and rising figures of the department. His steady promotion has been the result both of faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, as well as heroic action in emergency. He has had many narrow escapes and not a few serious injuries, but, like the ideal soldier, has taken everything which has come to him as a necessary part of his life and has never posed for effect. Mr. Hernlund is one of the directors of the Firemen's Relief Association and, aside from that coöperative body of his coworkers, stands high in Masonry, being a member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, St. John's Chapter No. 9, and Minneapolis Mounted Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar. As an Odd Fellow he is also identified with North Star Lodge No. 6. He is also a member of Aerie No. 34, Order of Eagles. Such connections, with his manly and loyal character, give him wide popularity outside his associates of the Minneapolis fire department.

Mr. Hernlund is a native of Sweden, born in Skog, Strand parish, Helsingland, on the 12th of June, 1858, and is a son of Michael and Martha Hernlund. His father, who was born in 1830, died in Minneapolis in 1888, while his mother, who was born in 1836, is still living in that city. There were four children in the family: Joseph C., of this biography, the oldest; Anna, who married Nels Norbom, connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Minneapolis; Maggie, who is married and resides in Omaha; and Christine, now Mrs. Math. H. Warren, of Kern City, California. In 1868 Joseph C. came with his parents and sisters to Chicago, where he secured employment with the Fielder-Ladder Sidewalk Light Company, attending evening school in order to complete his education as far as possible. As stated, the family lost all they possessed in the fire of 1871, and three days after their misfortune arrived in Minneapolis. The first two years of the son's stay in that city were spent as an employee of the N. F. Griswold Fanning Mill Company, and the succeeding eight years as a clerk in Vanstrum's grocery.

During the period just noted (December 10, 1876) Mr. Hernlund joined Minnehaha Hose Company No. 5 as a volunteer, serving three years without pay. In 1879 Chief Brackett established what was known

as the Call service, appointing Hernlund as a member of the night watch. He was then twenty-one years of age. On April 26, 1884, Chief Stetson promoted him to the captaincy of Engine Company 7, at Twenty-first avenue south and Franklin avenue, and he held that position until January 30, 1895, when he was appointed second assistant chief of the department, with headquarters at Station 8, Blaisdell and Twenty-eighth streets. With the incoming of each new administration of the fire department Mr. Hernlund's record was his strongest recommendation for advancement, although this was always supplemented by the general indorsement of influential citizens and his working associates. On October 1, 1908, Chief James R. Canterbury named him as his first assistant, with office headquarters in the city hall, and his final step to the head of the department, in the estimation of Mr. Hernlund's friends, is only a matter of time.

On January 12, 1892, Mr. Hernlund married Miss Emma C. Johnson, born January 26, 1859, in Jamestown, New York. Mrs. Hernlund came to Litchfield, Minnesota, with her parents in her early childhood. Her father enlisted as a private in the Civil war, but after going to the front dropped out of sight forever. His wife and daughter afterward located in Minneapolis, where the latter was married to Mr. Hernlund.

ALBIN GUSTAF LUNDQUIST, a promising and able young business man of Minneapolis, well known as an expert commercial printer, is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, born October 19, 1882. His father, August, was born in Sundbyberg, a suburb of the capital, where he was a large and prosperous contractor in masonry and owner of a stone quarry, employing in his various lines about one hundred men. In 1886 he sold his business, substantial though it was, and emigrated to Minneapolis with the object of providing his children with broader opportunities for advancement than were to be found in Sweden. For the past twenty-four years, then, he has been a worker in the upbuilding of the Twin Cities, having been in business for himself during most of that period. His wife was born in Trollhättan, Sweden, and their union has resulted in six children, as follows: Ida, born in 1880, who married Conrad Peterson, a Minneapolis mason, and is the mother of two children; Albin G., of this sketch; Oscar Emanuel, born in 1885, who is a resident of Minneapolis, married Miss Kate Sundstrom, and has one child; Esther P., born in 1889, who lives with his parents; Maria Elizabeth, born in 1892, a stenographer with Bradshaw's Wholesale Millinery, of Minneapolis; and Joseph, born in 1895, is attending school.

In the fall of 1887, when the Lundquist family came to Minneapolis (with the exception of the father, who had located in the spring of the same year), Albin G. was four years of age. In 1899, after having graduated from the public schools, he became an apprentice with the Reporter Printing Company, with whom he learned his trade and remained for eight years. Since 1907 he has been identified as a partner with the

growing business conducted by the firm of Martin & Lundquist, at 2937 Chicago avenue. On October 9, 1907, Mr. Lundquist married Miss Ellen B. Holmgren, born at Minneapolis in 1886. Her father, Nels P. Holmgren, is a native of Skåne, Sweden, and is a leading contractor and builder, who settled in this city thirty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Lundquist have one son, born August 17, 1909, and the family resides with Mrs. Lundquist's parents at 3435 Minnehaha avenue.

JOHN W. ERICKSON.—A Minneapolis citizen of popularity and honorable standing, John W. Erickson is a skilled mechanic at the head of the blacksmith department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of that city. He was born, December 6, 1860, in Ornäs, Ör parish, Dalsland, and is a son of Erick Erickson, who was born in 1821 and died in 1898, having passed most of the years of his life as a farmer and a country blacksmith. The mother was Kajsa Olsdottar, born in 1830, who is living at the family home in Sweden, and the six children born to her are as follows: Erick, now a farmer in Ör parish; John W., of this sketch; Maria, who is Mrs. Sahlbom, of Ör parish; Carl, whose residence is unknown; Kristina, who married in Västergötland; and Johannes, owner and occupier of the family home.

John W. obtained a public school education at home and learned the rudiments of his trade from his good and industrious father. In 1880, at the age of twenty, he located at Minneapolis and, after working one year for a farmer, was employed at his trade in the blacksmith shop of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. There he remained until 1884, when he obtained a position as a journeyman blacksmith with the same corporation, being thus engaged until 1891, when he was promoted to the general foremanship of the blacksmithing department, in which position he still directs the work of seventy-five men. Mr. Erickson is also active in the orders of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Knights of Pythias and Redmen, and is a social favorite as well as a wholly reliable and highly respected citizen. By his industry, thrift and economy he has already accumulated a fair working capital, a portion of which he has invested in the erection of a fine residence on Twenty-second avenue, South, but being still free of marital ties it is rented and Mr. Erickson maintains bachelor quarters on Garfield avenue, South.

CARL EDWARD WALLERSTEDT.—The name of Carl Edward Wallerstedt is a familiar one in the Scandinavian circles of Minneapolis. He is a young man of good family, and is well fitted by education and training to participate in the consular service. He was born in the city of Carlstad, Sweden, January 11, 1882, a son of Edward Wallerstedt, who during his life was identified with commercial pursuits and other special lines in Carlstad. His mother was before her marriage Amina Lindberg, and the parents are both now deceased, the mother having died some ten

years ago, and the father survived her only five years. Carl Edward was the youngest born of their four children. His two sisters are both married, the older the wife of Gustaf R. Uggla, quartermaster of Infantry Regiment No. 22, "Vernland," and the younger sister is the wife of Captain Ivan T. E. Aminoff, of Infantry Regiment No. 17, "Bohuslan." Werner Wallerstedt, his only brother, is yet unmarried, and is a partner in the business left by his late father.

Carl Edward Wallerstedt left the state college at Carlstad when eighteen years of age and went to Stockholm to become a member of the editorial department of the *Svenska Telegram Byran*. After a year there he spent a similar period in study in Germany, chiefly in its educational center of Berlin, and then the time for his military service to his native land having arrived he performed this duty in the Swedish capital. During the time intervening between his different periods of service, Mr. Wallerstedt was mostly abroad, spending over a half year of the time in the city of London, and until the close of the year of 1906 he was a member of Sweden's editorial staff, first on the *Stockholm's Dagblad* and later on the *Nya Dagligt Allahanda*. While thus associated he made several interesting journalistic trips, including one to Finland and Russia during the turbulent year of 1906.

In the spring of 1907 Mr. Wallerstedt arrived in New York City, and on the first of June of the same year became connected with the Royal Swedish legation at Washington, D. C., and he remained in that city until appointed vice-consul at the Royal Consulate of Sweden at Minneapolis in February of 1909.

ARVIE QUEBER.—Widely known as one of the most enterprising and successful newspaper men of Minneapolis, Arvie Queber holds a position of importance as assistant manager of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, one of the leading Swedish publications of the United States, and exerts a beneficial influence, through his journal, in business and social circles, keeping his readers fully informed on current topics. A native of Sweden, he was born, November 26, 1869, in Gotland, where his father, Lars Petter Qviberg, was for over thirty years a noted teacher in the public schools.

Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the common branches of study in the public schools of his native land, Arvie Queber, in 1886, emigrated to the United States, and soon after his arrival took up journalistic work, in 1888 becoming printer's devil in Chicago. Going from there to Manistee, Michigan, he was made editor and manager, in 1890, of *Norden's Medborgare*, and subsequently worked on various papers, finally having a job office of his own in Chicago. Returning to Sweden in 1894, Mr. Queber was associate editor of *Gotland Posten* until the spring of 1899, when he again came to America, locating first on the plains of northwestern Canada, where he spent a time in recuperating his strength. Coming then to the United States, he worked on various



*Arvie Queber*

MRS. ARVIE QUEBER



small publications for a time, in the fall of 1902 becoming associate editor of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, a position that he retained a year. The two ensuing years he edited various country papers, both English and Swedish, and in the fall of 1905 returned to the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, with which he has since been actively connected, since 1907 having filled most acceptably his present position as assistant manager.

Mr. Queber is a member of both the Odin Club and of the Independent Scandinavian Workingmen's Association of North America, in the latter of which he holds the office of grand vice-president. Mr. Queber married Anna Hokstad, of Trondhjem, Norway, and they have a pleasant home at 3010 Oakland avenue. Mrs. Queber is a very talented woman, a ready and witty speaker and frequently delights large audiences with her readings and humorous stories, mostly her own production. In 1908 she was elected grand vice-president of the Scandinavian Sisters of America. Mr. and Mrs. Queber have one child, Alfhild Birgitte. Just at the time of going to press we learn that Mr. Queber resigned his position with the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, leaving the newspaper field to become manager of The National Co-Operative Land & Investment Company, with offices at 435 Palace Building, Minneapolis.

NILS HERMAN HORD is descended from an old Swedish family, Hård of Segerstad, whose head was nobilized for bravery during the reign of Gustavus Adolphus II, and introduced into the House of Nobles and Knights in 1625. Nils Herman was born in Ariska, Sweden, January 29, 1866, son of Johan Gustaf and Ingegerd (Nilson) Hård, of Segerstad. The father, a surveyor, is deceased; the mother is still living in Sweden. They had eight children, of whom only three are living: Henning Axel, with the White Star Steamship Line, in Minneapolis; Fridolf, a railroad man in the government service at Upsala; and Nils Herman, the subject of this sketch.

After completing his studies in the collegiate high school in his native city, Nils H. was sent to Östergötland to learn theoretical and practical agriculture on a large farm, where he spent some time. Subsequent to this he went to Christiania, Norway, where he learned the trade of confectioner, and became a journeyman confectioner. Deciding to try his fortunes in America, he came to this country in 1884, landing in New York and immediately directing his course to Minneapolis. At first, he worked here as common laborer, doing odd jobs, and in 1887, he went west to Washington, where he worked on the Great Northern Railroad, then being tunneled through the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, and remained there until 1890, when he returned to Minneapolis, which has since been his home. Then for about two years he was employed as clerk in a clothing store, after which he clerked for the Cable Piano Company, and worked in different positions until 1906, when he engaged in business for himself, in partnership with Mr. John Johnson.

In 1902, Mr. Hord married Miss Caroline Anderson, of Mangskog, Vermland, who was born December 13, 1868. They have five children—Amy Alida, Anna Christina, Agnes Hedvig, Mabel, Carolina, and Charlotte Edith. The family attend the Swedish Lutheran Bethlehem church. Fraternally, Mr. Hord is identified with the Knights of Odin, Council No. 1; Independent Order of Svithiod, Ymer Lodge No. 29, and the Order of Vasa. He resides at 1906 Fourth street, North, Minneapolis.

CARL AUGUST BECKMAN, of the firm of Johnson & Co., Minneapolis, dealers in meat and buyers and shippers of cattle, was born in Bexheda, Småland, Sweden, July 30, 1867, son of John and Emma (Swensen) Beckman.

Mr. Beckman's parents emigrated to this country in 1880. They stopped one summer at Chance Valley, Pennsylvania, and from there came to Minnesota, settling at St. Peter, where they remained three years, removing then to Minneapolis. Here the father still lives, the mother having died some years ago. They were the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch, and his sister, Minnie, who is the wife of John Edberg, of Wisconsin.

Carl August Beckman received his early education in the public schools of his native land, and also attended public school after coming to this country. His first work was in a Swedish book store, where he remained two years. Afterward he engaged in the fish business. His next venture was in a meat market, in connection with which he became interested in buying and selling cattle, in partnership with Johnson & Co., and traveled for about twelve years. He is still engaged in this business.

Mr. Beckman resides with his family at 1617 Tenth avenue, South. October 24, 1889, he married Miss Charlotte Peterson, who was born at Red Wing, Minnesota, daughter of Charles and Louise Peterson. They have four children: Ruth Viva, born June 29, 1891; Vendela Louise, April 25, 1893; Frances Marian, May 13, 1899; and Carl Russell, August 13, 1904. Mr. Beckman is a member of the South Side Commercial Club, and, politically, is a stanch Republican. He and his family attend worship at the English Lutheran Messiah church.

LEONARD EDWIN HALLQUIST.—A man of far more than average intelligence and ability, endowed by nature with those traits of character that mark the true gentleman, Leonard E. Hallquist holds a position of prominence and influence among the native-born Swedes of Minneapolis, and ranks high among the city's most highly esteemed and respected citizens. A native of Sweden, he was born, August 19, 1866, in Kollaby parish, Elfsborgs län, Västergötland, a son of John August Hallquist, and grandson of Jonas Hallquist, for many years a general merchant in Kollaby parish. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Quist, was born in Kollaby parish, a daughter of Leonard Quist, a sergeant in the

Swedish army. She died in early womanhood, when her son, L. E. Hallquist, was but three days old.

Although left at such a tender age without a mother's loving care, L. E. Hallquist was well trained in habits of industry, honesty and truth, by his father, while in the public schools he received a practical education in the common branches of study. At the age of fourteen years he entered the tailoring establishment of John Jarl, in Tradgardsgatan, Jönköping, where he served a full apprenticeship. Going subsequently to Gottenborg, where the journeyman had much greater advantages for advancement, he was there employed in different merchant tailoring establishments for three years. Finding himself at that time master of his trade, he emigrated to America, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, August 28, 1886. Pushing on towards the west, he was soon in Minneapolis, and almost immediately associated himself with the well-known tailoring firm of "The Moren Company," with which he has since been identified, being now one of the stockholders of the firm, and having entire control of its manufacturing department.

Mr. Hallquist married, in 1893, Helen Swenson, who was born in 1871, a daughter of the late A. P. Swenson, a pioneer farmer at Chisago county, and they have three children, all of whom are attending school, namely: Burtham Edward, born April 15, 1894; Mauritz Leonard, born November 12, 1895; and Helen Grace, born July 8, 1899. Mr. Hallquist and his family have a very pleasant home at No. 2624 Dupont avenue.

The writer of this sketch has been for many years personally acquainted with Mr. Hallquist, and can truthfully say in this connection that he is liberally endowed with those inbred qualities of spirit and disposition that make him a favorite among his friends and acquaintances, and win for him the respect and esteem of his business associates. Although his early education was limited, he has been an intelligent reader of the best books, readily digesting what he reads, and has now a better knowledge and a keener appreciation of ancient and current literature than many a college-bred man. He prefers to spend his leisure hours with his books, of which he has a large and valuable collection.

FRANS VICTOR SWANSON.—One of the most energetic, businesslike and progressive of the younger Swedish-Americans of Minneapolis, Frans Victor Swanson is among the comparatively recent arrivals from the mother country, and for the past three years has been proprietor and conductor of the finest hostelry in the southern part of the city, known as "The Monitor Hotel." It fronts on Cedar avenue, has twenty-eight rooms and is modern in every respect. Attached to it is also a well appointed cafe, and both are largely patronized and highly appreciated by his fellow countrymen.

Mr. Swanson is a native of Traheryd parish, Kronobergs län, Småland, Sweden, son of Sven Johan Magnusson and his wife, *nee* Anna

Kristina Jonsdotter. His father is still a farmer in the parish named, but his mother, who was born therein in 1847, died in 1883. Besides Frans V. their children were as follows: Gustav Alfred, who is a hotel proprietor in Sweden; Carl W., a lawyer of Spokane, Washington; Axel Frithiof, a traveling agent with headquarters at Valley City, North Dakota; Julia Charlotte, who married and resides in the northern part of Sweden; and Nannie Huldina, who married Edward Benson, a farmer residing at Luck, Wisconsin.

Frans Victor, of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his native parish until he was thirteen years of age, when he commenced to assist his father on the home farm and was thus employed until he was seventeen. The youth's first independent venture was then taken as a clerk for a cousin, who was proprietor of a store in an adjoining parish, but after being employed by him for three years, he went to Denmark on a tour of investigation. From 1897 to the summer of 1901 he was in the brick manufacturing business, and then decided that his prospects would be brighter and his success more assured in America than in Europe; and in this his judgment was good.

Mr. Swanson arrived in Minneapolis June 15, 1901, and after a few months' work in a saw mill was taken with so serious a case of appendicitis that he was obliged to submit to an operation. His recovery was rapid and complete, however, and his next employment was with the Roschill Nursery Company, the largest tree-planting school in the Northwest, with which he remained for three and a half years. But dependence upon others had ceased to satisfy his ambitions and in 1906 he purchased the "Upland Hotel," his conduct of it for two years greatly strengthening him both in finances and reputation. The result was the establishment of the "Monitor Hotel," pronounced by good judges as the best public house of entertainment in South Minneapolis. The genial and able proprietor makes his home at his own hotel; and he could not do better—under his present conditions of "single blessedness." His fraternal relations are confined to Odd Fellowship.

ANDREW M. WILSON.—A man of enterprise and ability, possessing business qualifications of a high order, Andrew M. Wilson, residing at No. 2071 Carroll street, St. Paul, is identified with one of the leading industries of Minneapolis, being Northwestern manager of the Merle & Heaney Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Illinois. He was born, August 13, 1866, in Moheda, Småland, Sweden, being one of the ten children of Sven and Elma Wilson, seven of whom are still living, as follows: Elizabeth; Olof, cutter in a merchant tailoring establishment in London, England; Nils, also of London, is engaged in the ladies' tailoring business; Ingrid, widow of the late A. J. Johnson, lives in St. Paul; Andrew M., the subject of this brief sketch; Oscar, employed in the Minneapolis branch of the Merle & Heaney Manufacturing Company; and Amanda, who is keeping house for her widowed mother and

her brother Oscar in Minneapolis. The father died in 1894 while yet in manhood's prime.

Brought up in his native town, Andrew M. Wilson attended school as he had opportunity, in the meantime, his parents being in humble circumstances, beginning at the early age of ten years to work between school seasons in a sawmill. At the age of fifteen years he entered the Torp Machine Works, where he was employed for eighteen months. Going then to Jönköping, he secured a situation with the firm of Wallen & Hanson, general merchants, with whom he remained until August, 1885. Starting then for the United States, Mr. Wilson landed in New York City on September 9 of that year and for a few weeks thereafter was employed in a chair factory. Going from there to Centralia, Wisconsin, he was variously employed for a time, even working in the logging camps. On the first of April, 1886, he located in St. Paul, where he entered the employ of the Thomas Brennan Lumber Company, and after working as a scaler for a year was then promoted to foreman of one of their yards, a position that he retained until May 1, 1888. The following two years he was traveling salesman for Nels Sandell, of St. Paul, after which he visited his old home and friends in Sweden, returning to Minnesota in the fall of that year.

Mr. Wilson was subsequently employed for awhile by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, but not liking that kind of work accepted a position as clothing salesman with Floan & Leveroos, remaining with that firm ten years, or until June 15, 1901. From that date until August 31, 1904, he was manager, in Minneapolis, of the wholesale business house of Koehler & Hinrichs, of St. Paul, while thus employed gaining valuable experience. Forming then a copartnership with J. H. Kartack, under the firm name of Wilson & Kartack, he opened, in Minneapolis, a store for the sale of bar fixtures and supplies, and pool and billiard tables and supplies. The firm established a substantial business in this line of merchandise, continuing it until January 1, 1906, when it was sold to the Merle & Heaney Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wilson was placed in charge of the Minneapolis branch of this company's business, and has since retained the position, managing it successfully and most satisfactorily to all concerned.

On June 21, 1893, Mr. Wilson married Selma Leaf, a daughter of Nils and Maria Leaf, farmers in Summit, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children, namely: Grace Eleonore Marie, born June 9, 1894; and Arthur Magni, born August 29, 1900. Religiously Mr. Wilson and his family attend the English Lutheran church. Socially he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, of the Swedish Brothers, of the United Commercial Travelers of America, of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association, and of the Norden Club.

AUGUST ALFRED SANDBERG, who is one of the master printers of Minneapolis, has been at the head of the mechanical department of the

C. Rasmussen Publishing Company for the past sixteen years and proven himself one of the leading factors in the development of its extensive business among the Swedish-Americans of the Northwest. He was born in the city of his life-long residence on the 24th of January, 1874, his parents being John and Anna Maria (Johansson) Sandberg. The father was born in Vexjö, Småland, Sweden; was a miller; came to Minneapolis in the early seventies and died there in 1888. The mother, who survives her husband and is living in Minneapolis, was born in Herrljunga, Vestergötland, Sweden, and her younger son, Carl H., who was born September 19, 1883, also resides in the Minnesota city.

At the age of fourteen August A. Sandberg graduated from the public schools of Minneapolis and soon after apprenticed himself to learn the printer's trade with *Svenska Folkets Tidning*, in whose office he worked for several years. He then accepted employment with *Nya Verlden*, and when that paper was sold to the Scandia Publishing Company and the plant moved to Story City, Iowa, Mr. Sandberg accompanied it. But he soon returned to Minneapolis, and for sixteen years, as stated, has been associated with the C. Rasmussen Publishing Company as printer, foreman and general superintendent of its mechanical department. He has also taken an active part in the fraternal work of his home city, being identified with the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Yeomen and D. O. K. K. Mr. Sandberg is a widower, his wife (formerly Alma Stien), dying in 1905 and leaving one child—John Vivian, born March 6, 1896, who is a public-school pupil and lives with his father at 916 Fifteenth avenue, South.

FRITZ RYDBERG is a business man of Minneapolis, principally engaged in the handling of real estate. He was born on March 20, 1872, in Grams parish, Karlstads län, Sweden, a son of Olof and Augusta Anderson. Olof Anderson, a farmer in Grams parish, died in the year of 1905, and his wife, born in Fykerued parish, survived him for three years and died in 1908. Their three children are Louisa, Maria and Fritz. Louisa is a widow living in Grams parish, and Maria is the wife of Andrew Blomstrom, a farmer at Plum City, Wisconsin.

Fritz Rydberg passed through the public schools and he remained on the family homestead, engaged in farming, until August of 1899, when he emigrated to America and Minneapolis. After working at different trades he engaged in business for himself in 1902, buying in that year a large tract of land in the very heart of northeastern Minneapolis, which he platted into lots, and the tract is known as Rydberg's subdivision of Block 2, Cutter's addition to Minneapolis. He has also opened there a stone quarry, which has proven very profitable, the most of the stone being sold for building foundations. In all Mr. Rydberg has up to the present time built twenty houses on his own lots, and of these he has sold ten, renting the others. As a young man his business career has been more than ordinarily successful, and he has gained a

place among the substantial business men of his chosen city. He is a member of a number of the Swedish fraternal societies, including the Druids, Svithiod, Norden and Moose. Mr. Rydberg's residence is at 2827 Third street, North, Minneapolis.

ARVID PETERSON.—As treasurer and manager of Peterson Brothers Company, manufacturers of Swedish Health Bread and Toast, Arvid Peterson is actively identified with the development and promotion of the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Minneapolis, and holds an assured position among the progressive business men of the city. A native of Sweden, he was born, April 22, 1873, in Vestra, Vingåker, Sodermanland, a son of Per Erik and Caroline Albertina Peterson. The father, a blacksmith by trade, died in Sweden in 1892, and the mother now lives with a daughter in Boston, Massachusetts.

Of the seven children of the parental household three died in Sweden, and the remaining four are living in America, as follows: Alma Albertina, wife of Axel Lofberg, an erecting engineer in Boston, Massachusetts; Frida Louisa, wife of Charles Foster, a contractor in Providence, Rhode Island; Erik Emil, of Tacoma, Washington, a traveling salesman; and Arvid, the subject of this sketch.

After leaving the public schools of his native town, Arvid Peterson was confirmed in the Lutheran church at Fasterna, where his parents were then living. In 1893, with his widowed mother and his brother, he came to this country, whither his sisters had preceded him, locating first in Boston, where he remained eight years, in the meantime learning the baker's trade. Migrating then to South Dakota he was employed in agricultural pursuits two years in Groton. Coming from there to Minneapolis, Mr. Peterson, in company with his brother, Erik Emil Peterson, established a bakery business under the name of Peterson Brothers. This firm was subsequently incorporated as the Peterson Brothers Company, with Frank G. Broberg as president, Carl E. Petrie as vice-president, and Mr. Peterson as treasurer and manager. This concern has already built up a substantial business, amounting to upwards of \$50,000 a year. The company buys the rye and grinds its own flour and ships its health bread, which is called in Sweden "knackebrod," all over the United States and Canada, their business being extensive and profitable.

In 1902 Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Louisa Bergström, who was born near Umå, Sweden, in 1868, and came to this country in 1893. Five children have blessed their union, namely: Emil Erik; Clara Louisa and Clarence, twins, born July 16, 1905; William, born in 1907; and George, born in 1909. Mr. Peterson and family reside in a pleasant part of the city, at No. 2615 Aldrich avenue, South. Fraternally Mr. Peterson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the United Commercial Travelers, and of the Odin Club.

FRED PETERSON, a grocery merchant in Minneapolis, was born in Lindchurpen, Sweden, January 1, 1866, a son of Peter and Anna Peterson, in whose family were six children: John P., Matilda, C. A., Fred, Emma (deceased) and a son who died in infancy. The father of this family died in the year of 1890, in Sweden, and his widow is still living here.

After obtaining a public school education in his native land Fred Peterson worked at various kinds of labor there until coming to the United States in 1887. Locating in Minneapolis, he soon secured employment in the Minnesota forests, and after two years there started in business for himself as a creamery and grocery merchant, but in 1904 he discontinued the creamery department and has since devoted his entire energies to his store, which is well stocked with a fresh and complete line of groceries. His store is located at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Twenty-eighth avenue.

Mr. Peterson married, in 1896, Miss Hedvie Ahalburg, and they have five children: Paul L., Huldah, Hannas, Henry and Rosey. The family attend the Swedish Mission church.

AARON CARLSON.—The name of Aaron Carlson stands for all that is substantial and reliable in a business sense. Not only among the Swedish-Americans is he well known, but also among building contractors and thousands of others, with whom he has come into direct or indirect contact. He has an enviable reputation for honest dealing and for being true to his promises, not only within the limits of his city and state, but through many other parts of the Northwest where buildings are being erected. Mr. Carlson was born in Vestra Fågelvik, Vermland, Sweden, January 28, 1857, to Carl and Maria (Olson) Anderson, both of them now deceased. To them were born six children, four of whom were girls; all of them reside in Minnesota, with the exception of one daughter, who lives on the old homestead in her native country.

Aaron Carlson received his early education in the public schools of his native parish and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. He was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, and as he had inherited an ability in the line of mechanics, his vocation was well chosen. Both his maternal and paternal grandfathers were skilled mechanics in iron and wood-working. His maternal grandfather, a village blacksmith, carpenter and builder, was well known in that part of the province of Vermland as an extraordinarily skilled workman and an energetic and hustling man. He made a plow by hand in a day, and in six days completed seven plows; he was celebrated for his ready wit, and his answers were often very pointed and sometimes his words were stinging.

In 1882 Mr. Carlson emigrated to the United States, arriving in Minneapolis May 6 of that year; he secured a position as journeyman carpenter and during two winters worked in the woods. Captain John Martin, the well-known lumber merchant and president of the First



*Charles Barker*



National Bank of Minneapolis, took a fancy to this sturdy and hard-working young man, and later when he was ready to embark in business Mr. Martin gave him his support in the enterprise. The third year of Mr. Carlson's sojourn in the city he was made foreman in the Flour City Sash and Door Factory, and after living in Minneapolis eight years he went into business for himself, opening a sash and door factory in 1901. He began business in a modest way, first renting a small dry-kiln, where he opened a small shop and employed six men, also renting three machines. He had his shop destroyed by fire twice, and the second time built a plant of his own, on leased ground. In 1905 he purchased this ground, consisting of three and one-half acres, and rebuilt the plant, enlarging it at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. He has a floor space of twenty-seven thousand square feet. His specialty is interior finish, and he has furnished it to most of the large buildings of Minneapolis and in many other cities in Minnesota and other states. He employs a force of eighty-five to one hundred men, and one of his latest contracts is for eight hundred mahogany doors for the new Hotel Radisson, now under construction in Minneapolis. Mr. Carlson has met with unusual success in his career, and has reason to be proud of his achievements.

Mr. Carlson has other interests outside of his business and holds several positions of trust. He is one of the directors of St. Anthony Falls Bank and a member of its examining board. He is also a director of the Scandinavian-American National Bank and a trustee of the Swedish-American Savings Bank of Minneapolis. He is a shareholder in a number of companies and industrial enterprises and is always ready to lend the helping hand to any worthy cause, whether industrial or charitable, and his name is gratefully remembered in many a household. Mr. Carlson has been trustee of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church, Northeast, of Minneapolis, for eight years; since 1899 he has been trustee of the Swedish Mission Covenant. He is one of the trustees of the Swedish Hospital, of which he is also treasurer, and is trustee and president of the committee which has charge of the publication of the Minneapolis *Veckoblad*. In the winter of 1900 he visited his native country, and again in 1908, the latter time accompanied by his family, and then they traveled through Norway, Denmark and England, as well as Sweden. At this time there were hundreds of his countrymen who had heard of his great success and wished to come back with him, but he advised them to stay in their own country if they were doing well, reminding them that in these days when so many have emigrated to the United States, Sweden has few men to spare from her own shores. He also told them that though he had met with great success, it did not follow that every farmer boy from Sweden could equal him in achievements, because the degree of success in the United States did not depend entirely upon ambition and energy, but greatly upon circumstances and opportunities.

Mr. Carlson married, in 1886, Minnie Larson, who was born in the same parish in Vermland as he was, and is the daughter of Lars and

Anna Halvorson. They have become the parents of five children, namely: C. Albert, born in 1886; L. Paul, in 1889; David, in 1893; Earl, in 1895, and Alpha Maria, in 1901. They reside at 2309 North Garfield street.

PETER A. HOLM, an attorney at law, has been closely associated with the interests of Minneapolis for many years, but his birthplace was Trondhjem, Norway. His father was Habor Holm, and in his family were eight children, as follows: Sivert and Caroline, both deceased; Anna, Mali, Peter, Rogna, Stephen and Hannah. The mother died when her son Peter was but an infant, and when he was eight years of age his father came with him and his sister Anna, now the wife of Christian Jacobson, to this country. He attended the public and high schools of Minneapolis, and in 1892 entered as a student the State University and graduated from its law department in 1896, while in the same year he was admitted to the bar.

But before entering the university Mr. Holm had spent fifteen years as a clerk in the postal service at Minneapolis, during which time he was a diligent student, and the money he saved while thus employed enabled him to pursue his collegiate course. His splendid professional training is entirely the result of his own labor, for he received no outside assistance, and his popularity and large acquaintance acquired while in the postal service served him well in his initial practice of the law. His politics are Republican, and in the fall of 1908 he was a candidate for the legislature. He is a member of the fraternal order of Woodmen and the Masonic fraternity, and attends the St. John's English Lutheran church. Mr. Holm married, in 1897, Miss Ida Hendrickson, a daughter of Eric Hendrickson.

EX-ALDERMAN ANDREW ANDERSON is one of the ablest, most talented and popular Swedish-Americans in South Minneapolis. He is a master brickmason and hard-working citizen, although now in comfortable circumstances with a high reputation for honesty and ability in the discharge of municipal affairs and for his earnest and effective advocacy of Union principles. It was he as an alderman who succeeded in establishing the eight-hour labor day in all the city departments of Minneapolis, and he has always been with the people in their protests and fights against the extortions of monopolies. Mr. Anderson not only is endowed with practical abilities of a superior order, but is one of the oldest and best known musicians of the city, having done more than any other one man to encourage military and orchestral organizations among the Scandinavians of South Minneapolis.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Karlanda parish, Nordmark, Vermeland, Sweden, born March 29, 1866, and is a son of Per and Ingeborg (Nilsson) Anderson. The father, who was born in the parish named, November 3, 1822, was the owner of a large farm in Sweden, but was

employed much of the time as assistant to the state surveyor. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States with his oldest son and settled in Red Wing, then one of the principal cities in Minnesota. There, for two years, he pursued his trade as a stone mason and in 1871 moved to Minneapolis, where he bought a home for the reception of other members of the family whom he had left in Sweden. After their arrival during that year he continued his old-time calling, some of his most important work being accomplished in the construction of the old Suspension bridge across the Mississippi river, and of the great Washburn flour mill which was destroyed by an explosion of flour dust May 2, 1878. The accident was also a casualty, for eighteen lives were lost. Many other employees had a narrow escape from death, as only half an hour before the explosion Mr. Anderson had left the mill with a hundred other workmen. The father died in Minneapolis April 30, 1905, his wife, who was born in Jernskog, Vermland, May 26, 1826, having preceded him August 19, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Per Anderson were the parents of five children, all natives of Sweden. Nils P., the first born, came with his father to the United States in 1869, settling as a farmer in the town of Burns, Anoka county, Minnesota, where he died March 9, 1904. He married Miss Britta Dalfors, a native of Ore parish, Dalarne, Sweden, and they had five children, all of whom survive. Christine, who was born January 9, 1857, married Alderman Clarence C. Johnson, an old and widely known citizen of Minneapolis, who died in 1907. Stina, the third child and younger daughter, was born in November, 1863, married John L. Eklund, a Minneapolis police officer, and has become the mother of eight children. Andrew was the fourth born. Peter P., the youngest, was born November 9, 1868, and is now employed as an inspector in the Minneapolis city water department. He has been twice married and is the father of two children.

As stated, Andrew Anderson came to Minneapolis in 1873, with his mother, two sisters and a brother, and at once occupied the home which had been prepared for them by the industrious and thoughtful father. The boy received his early education in Jackson public school, of that city, and after his graduation took a special course in architecture and draughting. In 1882, wishing to learn a practical trade, he apprenticed himself to a brick mason and has followed that calling since he became master of it. As a means of recreation he early devoted himself to music, the love of which has only increased with the years. In his youth he was connected with the old Scandia bank, the oldest organization of the kind among the Scandinavians of Minneapolis. He was also one of the leading members of Normanna Band and although this was a Norwegian organization he was president of it for three years. Further, he was instrumental in founding the Svea Band, a most creditable organization.

Since he was sixteen years of age Mr. Anderson has been interested

in political and public questions, and it was only after long urging on the part of his friends that he was finally induced to become a candidate for office. In 1892 he accepted the aldermanic nomination from the Sixth ward, and was elected to the council by a decisive majority. The record of his first four years' term was such that he was reelected in 1896, serving his constituents altogether from 1892 to 1900 and then insisting upon retirement to private life. During that period he served on some of the most important committees within the gift of the city council, being chairman of the committee on gas when the decisive campaign was waged by consumers against the gas company for a reduction of rates. He was also chairman of the committee for bonds and accounts of city officers and a member of the committees on fire department, sewers, public grounds and buildings, roads and bridges, and street grades and additions. He was elected to the council as a Union Labor representative and fulfilled his pledges in spirit and to the letter. He not only established the eight-hour day for city employees, but was a strong force in compelling the street car company to grant transfers on lines within the municipal limits. Such work as this has greatly enhanced his popularity with working people and with the general public, as well as established his reputation as an independent, able and honorable citizen. He is also a foremost figure in the fraternities of his people, having been a member of the Swedish Brothers for thirty-three years and its president for a portion of the period. He is also active as a Knight of Pythias.

In 1892 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Ida Mathilda Johnson, born in Säfsnäs parish, Dalarne, Sweden, June 10, 1866, daughter of Lars Johnson, a farmer residing at Madison Lake, Minnesota. They have five children: Herbert Clarence Anderson, who was born December 5, 1892, is a graduate of the Minneapolis high school and is learning the plumber's trade; Eileen Nathalie, born May 16, 1894, is a high school pupil; Millard Gideon, born July 21, 1895, is also attending high school; Alvin Peter Laurentius, born December 4, 1897, is a public school boy; and Verna Loraine Anderson, born March 4, 1908, is the beloved infant daughter of the family. The oldest three children are confirmed in the Swedish Lutheran church, of which congregation Mrs. Anderson is a member. The family home, which Mr. Anderson purchased several years ago, is at 1912 Third street, South.

HARRY RONBECK, an enterprising clothing salesman of Minneapolis, is a native of St. Peter, Minnesota, the town from which came Governor Johnson. He is a son of A. J. Ronbeck, born in Sweden, in 1859, and now living with his son and family at 2413 Stevens avenue, Minneapolis. Harry Ronbeck was born June 12, 1884. He is employed by The Plymouth Clothing Company, the largest clothing store in the city, doing an enormous business, not only in Minneapolis, but also outside the city. The company is now erecting a store that will occupy nearly





*C. A. Smith*

half a block in the center of the business district, a move which is warranted by their success and prosperity.

Mr. Ronbeck is an able and experienced salesman and is able to command a good trade. He is an intelligent man, with a courteous, business-like manner and bearing, and has a large number of friends and acquaintances, by whom he is highly esteemed. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs and is a representative citizen.

PHILIP M. LOOTZ, the well known mechanical engineer of Minneapolis, although not a native born son of Sweden, comes of Swedish extraction and received his education principally in that country. Of his father's family of four children he alone can speak the Swedish language. Mr. Lootz was born on the 13th of December, 1872, in Southshield, England, where his father at that time was employed as an expert mining engineer. In this place Philip M. received the nucleus of his educational training, later studying at Malmo, Sweden, and completing his training at Eaton College.

Philip M. Lootz, the father, was born at Nögnäs, Skåne, Sweden, in 1829. He received an education as a mining engineer and at an early age became an employee of the Northshield Mining Company in England as an expert and remained with that company until his death in 1908. He was known throughout all Europe as an expert in his chosen profession. Bertha (Martin) Lootz, his wife, was born in 1818 in Southshield, England, and she is also deceased. The following children blessed their marriage union: Marie, widow of Johan Monson, superintendent for coal mines in Northshield, England; Sofie, the wife of M. M. Johnson, a resident of Stillwater, Minnesota, collecting agent for the Northwestern Threshing Machine Company; Emma, wife of Swan Monson, foreman for the Northshield Mining Company, in England; and Philip M. Lootz, whose name introduces this sketch.

Philip M. Lootz was married in 1893 to Alice F. Rutherford, a daughter of Domine Q. Rutherford, a farmer by occupation, who died at his home in Washington county, Minnesota, in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Lootz have no children and reside at 3200 Russell avenue, Minneapolis, Mr. Lootz being the owner of his attractive residence.

CHARLES AXEL SMITH.—Among the Swedish-Americans of Minnesota who have received their finishing education and their business training in the state none are more truly representative of the industry, broad judgment and practical ability of their racial stock than Charles A. Smith, of Minneapolis, president and managing head of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company and Swedish consul for the northwestern district of the United States. If only one fact were to be mentioned in connection with his business career it would be sufficient to stamp him as a man of remarkable enterprise and force, and that is that for years he was the

close associate with Governor John S. Pillsbury in numerous great enterprises, hereafter to be mentioned. From his early youth until he had reached the station of a substantial middle-aged man of large and still developing affairs, he was in touch with Mr. Pillsbury's wonderful energy and strength, and during much of that period was a confidential co-worker. In the light of his continuous progress and present standing, Sweden is proud to claim Mr. Smith as one of her sons, though she retained him but as a boy. He was born in the province of Östergötland, December 11, 1852, and soon after coming to this country with his father and sister located at Minneapolis. He had already obtained a public school education, and in 1867, at the age of fourteen and soon after coming to the city, became a student at the University of Minnesota. He did not spare himself in his studies and, as he also spent all his spare time and his vacations in the employ of Governor Pillsbury, his health was so affected that he was obliged to leave school. He then entered the hardware store owned by Mr. Pillsbury and was thus employed until 1878, when he became an equal partner with his former employer under the firm name of C. A. Smith & Company. The company established an elevator, lumber yard and implement depot at Herman, Minnesota, and later Mr. Smith, in association with C. J. Johnson, opened retail lumber yards at Evansville, Brandon and Ashby, the succeeding six years being marked by remarkable success in these enterprises. In 1884 Mr. Smith again joined Mr. Pillsbury, C. A. Smith & Company was reorganized, with Mr. Johnson as a partner, and for three years a brisk and profitable business was conducted in cutting a tract of timber owned by Mr. Pillsbury and sawing the logs at the Minneapolis mills. In 1887 the company purchased the sawmill of the John Martin Lumber Company, but the new plant was burned within sixty days thereafter. C. A. Smith & Company acquired the Clough interests in the mill owned by Clough Brothers & Kilgore in 1890, and after operating it for two years sold it to Nelson, Tenney & Company. The latter then sawed for C. A. Smith & Company until the present organization was effected in 1893, under the style of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company.

The reorganized company erected what at the time was the most complete lumber manufactory in Minneapolis, and which still has an unexcelled reputation for economical and finished production. Its yearly output is about 112,000,000 feet of lumber. The so-called "waste edgings" are utilized in the manufacture of a patent board, this branch of the enterprise being managed by the Northwestern Compo Board Company, of which Mr. Smith is also president. Further, he is the head of the C. A. Smith Timber Company, formed to procure the raw material for the mill, and is one of the heaviest buyers of Pacific coast timber in the Northwest. For the purpose of planting a manufactory near the latter field of his purchases, he has placed in operation a large mill at Marshfield, Oregon. It is said that his timber holdings in the sur-

rounding district would furnish material for this manufacturing establishment for a century to come.

Mr. Smith's prominence in the great business and industrial field of his choice is evident from such official record as that he has served both as vice-president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and treasurer of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association. In social life he is identified with the Minneapolis, Commercial, Automobile and Odin clubs. A stanch Republican, both in 1896 and 1900 he was selected by his party as a presidential elector and cast his vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, respectively. Mr. Smith has always been liberal in his support of the educational and charitable institutions of Minnesota and the Northwest, and for his energy and generosity in the movement for the relief of the famine sufferers of Norrland, Sweden, some years ago, he was honored with the rank of the First Degree in the Order of Vasa. Subsequently he received his appointment as Swedish consul for the Northwest from King Gustave. Mr. Smith's religious connections are with the Salem English Lutheran church of Minneapolis. He is married and the father of three daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom died when seventeen years of age. Those living are: Nann A., Adeline J., Myrtle E., Vernon A., and Carroll W.

**THEODORE CARLSON.**—A man of persistent energy and determination, Theodore Carlson was clearly destined to be the architect of his own fortune, and by dint of untiring labor and a diligent use of his faculties and opportunities is proving himself a useful and worthy citizen of Minneapolis. As proprietor of the Rosedale Meat Market, located at No. 4302 Nicollet avenue, he has built up a successful and remunerative trade, becoming in the meantime actively associated with the mercantile interests of the city. A son of Carl Peterson, he was born, March 12, 1870, in Roshult, Elmeboda parish, Småland, Sweden, and was there reared on a farm.

Carl Peterson was one of the leading agriculturists of Elmeboda and occupied a place of prominence and influence in the community, which he served in various official capacities. He held many elective offices; representing his district in the Landsting; being associate justice of the County Court; president of the Parish Board; president of the Parish Fire Insurance Company; a member of the Probate Board; and a bank director and bank examiner. He died, an honored and respected citizen, in 1904. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Falk, died in 1896. Of the seven children born of their union, three are now living, namely: Esther, wife of Frans Davidson, a farmer in Elmeboda; Carl Ferdinand, who lived in the United States eight years, but returned to Sweden to assume the management of the old homestead, and has succeeded his father as a public official in many respects; and Theodore, the special subject of this biographical sketch.

After obtaining a public school education and being confirmed in

the Lutheran church, Theodore Carlson assisted his father for awhile on the farm, after which he was employed as clerk in a general merchandise store, being thus employed in Wissefjerda for a year, and in Lyckeby for five years. In 1893, wishing to make a change of occupation, Mr. Carlson immigrated to America and after spending one day in Chicago visiting the Columbian Exposition, came directly to Minneapolis. Subsequently being persuaded by some friends to accompany them to North Dakota, he soon found himself shocking wheat in the fields. The harvest season over, he returned to this city and for awhile worked in a lumber yard, during the winter attending night school. Going to Skokee the following spring, he worked in the woods a couple of months, after which he was employed cutting cordwood in Wisconsin. Finding that work too strenuous, Mr. Carlson gave up the job and "hoofed" it back to Minneapolis. Times were very hard, with hundreds of applicants for every job, but through the influence of a Minneapolis alderman he secured work on the dump cars, receiving for his labors the munificent sum of ninety cents a day. He subsequently worked for a time on a hay farm, and then went with a section gang to work on the Great Northern Railway in North Dakota. He was next employed in the railroad yards for a brief time, and in the winter again went to the woods, for a couple of months serving as "cookie" or helper in the kitchen.

Again taking up his residence in Minneapolis, Mr. Carlson was for six months clerk in a meat market, after which, in partnership with J. A. Swanson, he opened a meat market at No. 1003 East Twenty-first street, and continued there until bought out by his partner. Mr. Carlson then traveled extensively throughout the Northwest, being variously employed, and on again coming back to this city established himself in business at No. 2839 Chicago avenue, for several years being in partnership with Axel Hartchner, who afterwards purchased Mr. Carlson's interest in the firm. After looking about for favorable opportunities for six months Mr. Carlson opened the Rosedale Meat Market, which he has conducted successfully since, being one of the most popular and prosperous business men of his community.

In 1903 Mr. Carlson visited his father and other relatives and friends in Sweden, at the same time making an extended tour through the most picturesque parts of his native land. He is a member of the Gustafus Adolphus II Society; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Gustavus Adolphus Singing Society, in which he is quite active, his services in quartette singing being appreciated and in demand. He has never married.

FRANK P. BRUCE, assistant state weighmaster, at this writing in charge of the Shoreham grain elevator at Minneapolis, was born at Christinehof, near Christianstad, Sweden, May 14, 1861, son of Nels Bruce and wife Kerstin (*nee* Anderson), both of whom died in Sweden. In their family were four children: August Bruce, a machinist at Hesse-

holm; Frank P.; Emma, wife of Anders Larson, died in 1905; and Alice, wife of Andrew Ljunggren, of Charlottenlund, Skåne, Sweden.

The parents having moved to Krubbemölla when Frank P. was a child of two years, he was reared at that place; was educated in the public schools, and confirmed in the Lutheran church at Vitaby. At the age of seventeen, large and robust, he enlisted in the Vendes Artillery Regiment, in which he served nearly nine years before he resigned and was honorably discharged.

On his retirement from the army Mr. Bruce came direct to this country and to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he arrived in 1885. Here for four months he worked in a lime and cement business. During this time he felt keenly the need of a better education and a knowledge of the English language, and during the following winter he attended both a day and night school and applied himself strictly to his studies. The next year he was employed as coachman for Mr. F. E. Fisher, a prominent contractor of Minneapolis, and afterward resumed work in the lime business. In 1888 he started a grocery business in partnership with Mr. Charles Olander, on Franklin avenue, which was continued about three and a half years, after which the firm was dissolved, Mr. Olander going to Montana and Mr. Bruce accepting a position with another grocery store, with which he was connected a year and a half. On January 25, 1893, he was appointed assistant state weighmaster by Gov. Knute Nelson, which position he still holds.

Mr. Bruce resides with his family at 2519 Eleventh avenue, South, Minneapolis. In 1885 he married Miss Anna Erickson, who was born in Christianstad, July 22, 1864, and they have had four children: Alice, born February 27, 1887, is a stenographer in Minneapolis; Anna, born September 14, 1889, died in infancy; Frank Gustaf, born March 14, 1891, and Nels Hjalmar, born November 11, 1893, are high school students.

In 1888 Mr. Bruce and Captain Bennet organized Battery B of the State National Guard, of which Mr. Bruce was made first lieutenant, an office he filled for seventeen years, until he resigned in 1905. This battery was ready to participate in the Spanish war, but was unable to get a sufficient supply of guns from the government; instead, it was called to assist the regular troops from Fort Snelling in quelling an Indian uprising at Leech Lake, Itasca county, where it served for seventeen days, armed with Gatling guns and Springfield rifles. The Indians were subdued after having killed a few of the regular soldiers. Mr. Bruce is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

J. HANS DAHL.—An enterprising and prosperous merchant of Minneapolis, J. Hans Dahl is numbered among the substantial business men of this city, and is actively identified with the promotion of its advancement and material growth. A native of Sweden, he was born, August 20, 1866, in Frändefors parish, Dalsland, where he lived until five years old. In 1871 his parents, Gustaf and Karin (Johnson) Dahl, emigrated

to Minnesota with their family, locating at Rush Point, Chisago county, where the father died a month later, his body being buried in Cambridge, Minnesota. The widowed mother survived her husband a number of years, dying in the fall of 1895, and being buried at Rush Point on Thanksgiving day of that year. The parents reared eight children, of whom seven are living, their names being given on another page of this work in connection with a sketch of Edward G. Dahl, the youngest child of the household.

J. Hans Dahl was educated in the district schools of Rush Point, Minnesota, and subsequently worked on the home farm until seventeen years old. Coming then to Minneapolis in search of more congenial and profitable work, he was employed in a family to care for the place for seven years, after which he was variously employed, going West, working in the woods and trying other kinds of labor. He was subsequently interested for some time in the grocery business with his brother Aron and Jonas Carlson, but sold his interest and entered the employ of his brothers, Edward G. and Charles, who were engaged in the clothing and furnishing business. A year later these three brothers, Edward G., Charles and J. Hans, formed a partnership and opened a dry goods, gent's furnishing goods and shoe dealing establishment at 4159-4161 Washington avenue, North, and have since been engaged in the mercantile business in this city. Successful from the start, the original store soon became too small, and at the end of three years the firm, in order to meet the demands of its large and ever-growing trade, assumed possession of its new and spacious building in Camden Place, where an extensive and lucrative trade has already been established. The upright and honorable methods of these enterprising brothers and their willingness to oblige all patrons of their store, has won for them the good will of the community and an excellent line of customers.

Mr. Dahl married, in 1892, Amelia Widholm, who was born, September 3, 1869, at Cannon Falls, Goodhue county, a daughter of Sven and Sophia Widholm. Mr. and Mrs. Dahl have three children, namely: Myrtle Elvira, born July 12, 1893, is a student at Minnesota College; Harriet Berenice, born February 7, 1899; and Eveline Aurora Sophia, born June 10, 1902. Fraternally Mr. Dahl is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Independent Order of Foresters; of the Modern Woodmen; and of the United Sons of Sweden. He has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods, owning his residence, at No. 3859 Lyndale avenue, and with others is financially interested in the Swedish Land Colonization Company of Cuba.

ANDREW BERGLUND, deputy city weighmaster for the Northwestern Fuel Company, Minneapolis, was born in Ingarön, near Stockholm, Sweden, June 10, 1857, son of Anders and Fredrika Charlotta Berglund. The father was a miller by occupation, and both father and mother are deceased. They were the parents of three children: Andrew, of this





*Adolph Johnson*

sketch; Carl August, who died at the age of six years; and Emma Charlotta, who died at the age of twenty-seven years.

Until he was twelve years old Andrew attended public school. Then he had to go to work to earn his living, and found employment as errand boy in the porcelain factory at Gustafsberg, later working in the china factory, and remaining there until his confirmation in the Lutheran church. From the time he was fifteen until he was twenty-one he did farm work, during that period working on three different places. On reaching his majority he enlisted in the Svea Artillery Regiment in Stockholm, where he served five years and six months, the last two years being a sergeant quartermaster. He was then honorably discharged and returned to Gustafsberg, where he resumed work in his old position, but was soon promoted, and five more years he spent in the factory. Next we find him in Stockholm, where he worked one year in a hat factory.

In the spring of 1890 he caught the "American fever" and emigrated to this country, St. James, Watonwan county, Minnesota, being his first stopping place, where he spent a week with some relatives of his wife. Then he went to Duluth. His first work here was on the city water mains. Afterward he was employed on an extension of the Duluth-Winnipeg Railroad, and still later on the Great Northern Railroad, in Montana. However, the rough life in the railroad camps of Montana was not to his liking, and he sought other employment, finding it on a farm in Petersburg, North Dakota, where he worked during harvesting time, and then returned to Minnesota. That was in the early days when street cars were drawn by mules and horses. In the car barns of Minneapolis Mr. Berglund got a night job of cleaning cars, working for that well-known citizen, Tom Lowry. After this he went to the pineries, but some weeks later returned to Minneapolis and did odd jobs until finally, in the fall of 1892, he secured a position with the Northwestern Fuel Company, with which he has since been connected, first as a common laborer, later as foreman and clerk in a branch office, and in 1905 was appointed to his present post, that of deputy city weighmaster.

In 1887, before leaving Sweden, Mr. Berglund married Miss Ida Charlotta Anderson, of Kjedom, Vestergötland, who died in 1895, leaving two children, only one of whom is living—Anna Maria, born September 14, 1888. In 1898 Mr. Berglund married Miss Selma Mathilda Anderson, who was born in Storsjö, Kalmar län, October 15, 1869. To them have been given four children: Willard Sixtus, born September 3, 1899; Viola Charlotta, April 10, 1901; Emma Charlotta, August 10, 1903; and Elvira Selma, March 7, 1908. Mr. Berglund is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Gustaf Adolph Society.

ADOLPH JOHNSON.—Among the enterprising men of Minneapolis worthy of special mention in this biographical work is Adolph Johnson, president of the Anchor Stone Company, which controls one of the leading industries of the city. He was born, April 22, 1855, in Ed's

parish, Vermland, Sweden, where his parents, Jonas and Kajsa Swanson, spent their lives. They had a family of eight children, of whom three are living, namely: Eva Elizabeth, who married F. L. Israelson, lives in Gothenburg, Sweden; Wilhelm, also living in Sweden; and Adolph, the special subject of this brief sketch.

After his confirmation in the Lutheran church, Adolph Johnson was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. This he followed in his native country until 1879, when he emigrated to the United States. He spent his first six months in this country working on a railroad in Louisiana, after which he followed his trade of blacksmith in Peoria, Illinois, for eighteen months. In 1881 Mr. Johnson located in Minneapolis and for ten years thereafter was foreman for the Asbestin Company. In 1892 he embarked in the cement business for himself, and during the next sixteen years was associated with various partners. Having acquired valuable knowledge and experience in his many ventures, Mr. Johnson incorporated, in 1908, the Anchor Stone Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and was made president and treasurer of the concern, while one son, Edward O., is vice-president, and another son, Arthur H., is the secretary. This company, the successor of the Anchor Stone Laundry Tray Company, is carrying on a thriving and remunerative business, being one of the foremost in its line in the county.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1884, Celia Bjelkengren, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Edward O., born April 16, 1885, married Mabel Thompson, of Minneapolis; Arthur H., born March 11, 1887; Mabel Amanda, born May 8, 1889; and Ruth Marida, born July 28, 1891. The family are members of Bethlehem Presbyterian church, and reside at No. 3949 Lyndale avenue, South.

JOHN E. JOHNSON, who has been engaged in the meat business at Minneapolis for the past twenty-two years, is one of the leading merchants in that line of the Twin Cities. He is a native of Malmkog parish, Vermland, Sweden, born September 11, 1862, and is a son of Jon and Karin (Olson) Nilson. They had six children, three of whom are living in America—Nels and Anders, as farmers and partners in Minnesota, and John E. Johannes (his baptismal name) received his education in the public schools of his native parish and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. In the spring of 1878 he emigrated to the United States, first locating at Janesville, Minnesota, where his two brothers had already settled.

Mr. Johnson's first year in the state and the country was spent as a farm hand with Nels Nyquist, later a state senator and a retired citizen, and then cultivating his land at that point. After another year of farming Mr. Johnson engaged in railroad work, which he continued until his marriage in 1887. He then entered the employ of Johnson & Company, the meat merchants of Minneapolis, and in 1890 formed a partnership with Louis Larson, establishing a meat market at 317 Cedar avenue.

In 1893 Mr. Johnson sold his interest to his partner and founded the business of which he is sole proprietor at 1222-1224 Washington avenue, South. He is an active and popular factor both in business and fraternal circles, his connection with the latter including membership in the Swedish Brothers, Knights of Pythias and Druids. In the last named order he has also held a number of offices.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1887, Miss Hattie M. Counter, of Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and the three children of their union are as follows: Ernest Victor, born February 29, 1888; Agnes Lydia, born July 24, 1891, and Ruth Carrie, born April 11, 1895. The family attend the St. John Lutheran church and reside in a comfortable home, owned by Mr. Johnson, at 3152 Elliot avenue.

NELS WESTERDAHL, the well known railroad contractor, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a native of Sweden. He was born, September 6, 1859, in Vennestad, Träne parish, Christianstad län, son of Peter and Christina (Nelson) Westerdahl, and one of a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, namely: Ingrid, wife of C. F. Carlson, a railroad man; Peter, a railroad contractor of Hersey, Wisconsin; Nels; Hanna, wife of John Kirk, a partner in the railroad business with Nels; John, purchasing agent for a railroad; Andrew, a railroad contractor; and Ellen, wife of C. E. Carlson, a farmer in Wisconsin.

In his native land, Nels Westerdahl received a public school education and, according to the custom, was confirmed in the Lutheran church. He was employed in farm work in Sweden until 1880, when he came to Minnesota. Here he continued work on farms for eighteen months longer, and since then he has been railroading. In 1882 he began station work, in partnership with his brother Peter; in 1886 he turned his attention to larger contracts, and during the past nine years he has been working chiefly in Canada, in partnership with John McDonald and his brother-in-law, John Kirk. His operations during the past decade have been large ones and have netted him handsome profits, enabling him to amass a comfortable fortune.

Mr. Westerdahl married Miss Bergliot Ormbrak, a native of Norway, and they have one son, William P., born August 30, 1888, now a bookkeeper in the Union State Bank of Minneapolis. Since he took up his residence in this country, Mr. Westerdahl has made two visits to his native land, in 1904 and again in 1909, the last time being accompanied by his son and his two sisters and their husbands. His residence in Minneapolis is 1518 Emerson avenue, North.

NELS M. PEARSON.—Having begun on a low rung of the ladder of attainments, Nels M. Pearson has labored diligently since coming from Sweden, his native land, to this country, and by dint of perseverance, untiring energy, and a wise use of his faculties and opportunities, is rapidly making his way upward, and is proving himself in every respect

a useful and worthy citizen. As proprietor of the Rising Sun Butter Market, at No. 237-241 Twelfth avenue, South, he is carrying on a substantial mercantile business, having built up a large and remunerative trade in this vicinity. He was born, November 29, 1865, in Kverrestad parish, Skåne, a son of Per and Boel (Palson) Manson, farmers. He is one of a family of six children, the names of the others being as follows: Hanna, wife of Nils Kron, corporal in a regiment of infantry; Mans, a carpenter; Marie, wife of Nils Cederlund, a painter and decorator; Per, a farmer; and Elna, widow of Per Olson, who was a farmer by occupation.

In common with the boys of his neighborhood, Nels M. Pearson was educated in the district schools, and confirmed in the Lutheran church, after which he worked for awhile on the home farm. He subsequently worked for some time in a brickyard, most of the time in Skåne, although he spent one year thus employed in Denmark. In the fall of 1887 he went home to assist in rebuilding his father's house, which had been destroyed by fire, and remained there about six months. Ambitious to improve his financial opportunities, Mr. Pearson then started for America, where so many of his countrymen had already established comfortable homes, and early in 1888 arrived in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was employed in various ways the first few months after coming here, among other things working on the streets. Accepting a position in a coal yard in the fall of that year, he remained there until April, 1889, when he entered the employ of John Dahl, a dealer in butter, cheese and eggs, for whom he drove a delivery team for a year. The ensuing summer he again worked on the streets, but in the fall returned to the store of Mr. Dahl, for whom he worked until 1891. In that year, in company with Henry Anderson, Mr. Pearson bought out Mr. Dahl, and until 1897 these two enterprising men carried on an excellent business. Mr. Pearson then bought the interests of his partner, and since that time has conducted the business alone, and by means of good management has built up a thriving trade, his market being patronized by those who demand the best of his line of products that are to be obtained.

In 1897 Mr. Pearson married Miss Blenda Maria Larson, who was born in Sweden, her birth occurring in Virestad parish, Småland. With the thrift characteristic of the Swedes, Mr. Pearson has achieved success in his business operations, and by good management has acquired property of much value. Mr. Dahl formerly owned the building now occupied by Mr. Pearson, but leased the ground. When Mr. Pearson purchased the business and the building, he also acquired title to the three lots on which the building stands. He likewise owns a building lot between his place and Washington avenue, and a valuable lot in Little Falls, Minnesota, and has also forty acres of wooded land in Stearns county, Minnesota. Fraternally Mr. Pearson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.











